THE ARGUS OF REAL ESTATE

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

MAY 23 1932

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

Registered at the Chinese P. O. under Class B. WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" (Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 字林星期日報)

VOL. CLXXXIII. No. 3377. SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1932. TAELS 12 PER ANNUM. MEX. $0.40 PER COPY

ARGUS PROPERTIES INC. 80 Nanking Road SHANGHAI

CONTENTS

NOTES AND COMMENTS—
Dr. Koo's Risk 121
Red "Joans" 121
China on the Screen 121
Union Jack 121
Malayan Import Duties 121
Propaganda? 121
Total Abstinence 121
Sir Lee Ah-yain 121
CHINESE POLITICS—
Why the Deadlock Persists 122—127
Dr. Alfred Sze Resigns .. 127
Conscription Law Passed .. 127
Successor to Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang 127
Import Duties in China .. 127
League Help to Develop China 127
National Defence Bonds for Canton 127
Boxer Indemnity Refund .. 127
LEADING ARTICLES—
Formulae 128
Cynical View, A 128
In the Background 128
Rising Tide 128
Budget, The 129
Growing Schism 129
England's Day 129
Nazi Success 129
NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS—
War Talk in Harbin 130
Poor Conditions in Hangchow 130
Ironsides on the Border .. 130
Salt Fields in Kiangsu 130
Ammunition Store Explosion .. 130
Heavy Fighting with Reds .. 130
Reds' Captive Alive and Well 130
Noulens Trial 131
Business Gloom at Canton .. 131
Aeroplanes Used Against Reds 131
Railway Employees Arrested .. 131
Buoy Commission 132
Oil Exploitation in China .. 132
Victories Over Communists .. 132
Suicide of Chinese Official .. 132
Shooting Incident in Weihaiwei 132
Demonstration at C.E.R. Office 132
Hanyang Arsenal to Resume Work 132
Macao's Water Supply 133
Through the City Wall 133
Death Penalty Imposed 133
Adventurous Mr. Ney 133
Canton's New Bank Notes .. 133
Japan Linked with India .. 133
Kiangsi Bandit Horrors .. 133
Unrest in Japan 134
Cannibalism in N. Anhui .. 134
Anti-Japanese Activities .. 134
Piracies to Be Suppressed .. 134
Count Uchida to Remain in Post Temporarily 134
Obituary—Col. N. E. Margaretts 134
Withdrawal from League .. 135
Motor Roads of Nantungchow 135
Song Stats of Hunanese .. 135
Sakido to Be Open Port .. 135
Rebel Leaders Arrest 135
Disastrous Fire in Japan .. 135
Transport Along Sungari River 135
Tree Planting in Manchukuo .. 135
Secret Society Growing 136
Japan Celebrates Army Day .. 136
Kiangsu Government to Assist Farmers 136
Spanish Minister to Japan .. 136
SPORTS AND PASTIMES .. 136—137
COMMERCE AND FINANCE .. 138—141
SHANGHAI NEWS—
British Chamber of Commerce 142
Japanese Chamber of Commerce 143
Late Mr. A. E. Stewart .. 143
Two Injured in Explosion .. 143
Medical Bodies Combine .. 143
Wharf Business as Usual .. 143
Luck for a Waif 143
Holy Trinity Cathedral 144
Pawnshop Fees to Stand 144
Bold Explorer in Shanghai .. 144
S.M.C. May Remit Taxation .. 144
Delegates Coming Here 144
Armed Robbers and S. M. Police 144
Dry Ice Made in Shanghai .. 144
United Russian Public Organisations 144
March Police Report 145
Regular Air Line Resumed .. 145
Alterations in Postal Tariff .. 145
Steamer Hits Amherst 145
Arrival of Mrs. E. Short .. 146
Funneral of Lieut. Short .. 146
Lunghua Officer Shot Dead .. 146
Wreath on Cenotaph 147
Coolie Injured by Explosion .. 147
Public Health in Chapei .. 147
Armed Robber Killed 147
Running Gun Battle 147
Russian Found Dead in Flat .. 147
District Court Question .. 148
Red Literature Seized 148
"Anzac Day" in Shanghai .. 148
Snapped Cable Kills Chinese .. 148
Municipal Orchestra 148
Funerals 148
Personal Notes 148
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—
New Federation 149
Flood Relief 149
Orchestra 149
Private Rickshas 149
"Blues" 149
Cinema Technique 149
Propaganda 149
S.M.C. GAZETTE 150
SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS—
H. M. Supreme Court—
Motion Granted to Assume Death 151
H. M. Police Court—
British Seaman Charged .. 151
U. S. Court for China—
Action Against Transport Firm 151
Special District Court—
Foreigner Sent to Gaol .. 151
Kiangsu High Court—
Gaol Terms on Russians .. 151
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS .. .. 152—156
FROM THE FOUR WINDS 156
SPECIAL ARTICLES—
Listener, The 157
Sixty Years Ago 157
London Cross-Word Puzzles .. 157
BOOK PAGE 158
WOMAN'S PAGE 159
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .. 159
SHIPPING NEWS 160

By SAPAJOU.

WHO PUT THE "WAR" IN WARNINGS?

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Dr. Koo's Risk

The arrest of Mr. Koo Kung-chen, a member of Dr. Wellington Koo's suite, outside the gate of Mukden walled city, add point to the refusal of the Manchukuo authorities allow Dr. Wellington Koo entrée into Manchurian territory. It will be noticed that the Japanese have been making efforts to mediate between the Manchukuo Government and the League of Nations Enquiry Commission in order to arrange for Dr. Koo to proceed as far as Changchun upon the condition that the Japanese assessor should remain there with him. This apparently, meets with the favour of neither the Manchukuo Government nor the League Commission. Whatever may be thought of the advisability of appointing Dr. Wellington Koo as Chinese assessor, in view of his former relations with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the fact is that he has been so appointed and the interests of all parties would be best served by granting him every facility for carrying out the duties allotted to him. It would be most regrettable if the Manchukuo Government took the extreme step of arresting Dr. Koo, particularly in view of the relations he has at the present moment with the League Commission and his possible great service to them.

Red "Joans"

Many fantastic stories emanate from the Communist areas in Central China where nothing in the way of propaganda stunts and attempts at symbolism has been overlooked by the leaders in their efforts to win over the country-people. The latest report has it that there are many women leading the Red forces in their guerilla campaign. They are described as a sort of "Joan of Arc" and it is said that they are dressed from head to foot in red and, mounted on good ponies, lead the men into action with brave shouts and gestures. The report ominously adds that these women are much more callous than the men when it comes to the gentle art of frightfulness where propaganda fails to arouse the correct degree of enthusiasm in red doctrines. While this difficult situation exists it is as well that the Red leaders, male or female, are actually in the van in the fighting for previous reports stated that it was a common practice of these hordes to advance on the Government troops under the cover of innocent coolies, who stood the chance being slaughtered by both sides.

China on the Screen

China has rarely been accurately or even intelligently pictured by the Hollywood cinema magnates. Horrible Oriental villains with a propensity for white girls, the American Atlantic fleet anchored in Hangchow harbour, airships and aeroplanes rushing across the Pacific to interior cities where foreigners are menaced by people who seem to have been dug up out of the wilds of Thibet, Turkestan or San Francisco Chinatown are the average representation. Therefore the screening of "Shanghai Express" at some distant date is being regarded with pleasurable anticipation. A photograph of the railway set published in one of the London illustrated weeklies appears to be quite a fair imitation of one of the railway towns along the Tientsin-Pukow railway although the station sign reads "Peiping (Peking)." Soldiers of the later revolutionary era are parading the platform and hawkers are selling fruits, mineral water and Chinese snacks in the traditional style. Incidentally, this railway set was constructed at a place called Chatsworth, near Los Angeles, and with Marlene Dietrich as the heroine, Clive Brook playing the principal male role and Joseph von Sternberg, who at the writer's last personal inspection of the production of one his films, showed rare patience in obtaining atmosphere, the film is likely to be not only interesting but approaching accuracy.

Union Jack

The flying of the Union Jack on cars as an indication of the British nationality of their owners was adopted promiscuously during the recent period of hostilities, and is still being carried on by some people, much to the confusion of the British army. The Union Jack, carried on the front of a car, is the official insignia of H. M. Minister and of the Commanding Officer of the local British forces, and is flown to indicate that either of these gentlemen is in the car, so that guards and sentries will know who is approaching them. Guards have been put in an invidious position on many occasions recently through the Jack being carried, through pride of race no doubt but in ignorance of its significance, by other people, who, it is hoped, will discontinue this practice. As an alternative they might satisfactorily paste the flag on the windscreens or on the sides of their cars.

Malayan Import Duties

The Federated Malay States' decision to give preference in tariffs to certain specified Empire products is a welcome move, which will be generally appreciated. Although only a limited number of articles are affected by the new import duties, which came into force on March 21, it is, nevertheless, a significant step especially at a time when the conviction is growing in strength that the Empire must look to itself for the solution of the economic ills besetting it individually and as a whole. In some cases, the existing import duties in Malaya have been raised in respect of goods from foreign countries while, in others, the duties on Empire goods have been reduced. British cement and cigarettes come in for particularly effective assistance, especially in the case of the former where the duty on British product is $6 per ton while on foreign manufacture it has been raised to $12 a ton. It is of interest to note that in 1931, 213,914 tons of cement valued at $4,179,080 were imported into British Malaya, of which 81,710 tons valued at $2,040,167 came from the United Kingdom, the rest being distributed among a number of foreign countries, of which Japan has been leading. The fierce competition which Britain has had to face, in this as well as other articles where she is worsted by her rivals from geographical and other considerations, may be gauged from the fact that while Britain received $2,040,167 for 81,710 tons of cement, Japan sold 87,208 tons for $1,272,565, which works out roughly at $24.75 a ton for British cement and $13.50 a ton for the Japanese product. Among other competitors were China, Indo-China and Denmark, who have been selling far below the price set for the British product. In the face of such eloquent circumstances, it is only natural that Malaya, which owes her present prosperity and well-being largely to Britain, should come forward with a substantial measure of assistance.

Propaganda?

Organizers of national day celebrations will need to exercise the greatest possible precaution if they are to prevent an insidious form of propaganda being used against them by friendly, but rival nationals. Saturday being St. George's Day Englishmen were in high fettle, but it is to be shrewdly suspected that divers persons of other nationalities were determined that the celebration should not be entirely confined to the English. Thus the gentleman responsible for ringing the new bells of the Cathedral, it is reported, introduced "The Bluebells of Scotland" into his selections. A local radio station having broadcast some English national airs, switched, without any preliminary explanation, into "Way down upon the Swanee River", a change which might have mystified anybody unacquainted with the geography of England. The choicest example, however, was a certain aggregation of musical talent, which deserves every compliment for its really good playing, discovered sweet music, while ardent Englishmen toyed with the roast beef of old England. They announced most harmoniously that they had all come up from Zummerzet, went on a tour of the Empire by way of the Indian Love Lyrics, and eventually arrived at the Holy City, the refrain to which, it will be remembered commences "Jerusalem, Jarusalem." There are people who believe that the English are one of the lost tribes, but there is no reason why it should have been rubbed in quite that way!

Total Abstinence

There has just been concluded in Edinburgh a Scottish commemoration of the centenary of the total abstinence movement, twenty-four societies and associations taking part. It may be news to some that there is any recognised date of commencement for such a movement, but the facts are that there are two—that observed by the Scottish and that to be observed by the English on June 18 at the Crystal Palace. The English movement was inaugurated by Mr. Joseph Livesey in the summer of 1832, but Scotland claimed precedence in that a similar movement appears to have been inaugurated at Paisley earlier in the same year, with a movement commencing in Glasgow not long afterwards and spreading to other parts of North Britain. Prior to this, however, there were several associations pledged against the use of "ardent" spirits, as distinct from all spirits. This pledge was limited to two years. Whereas, judging from advance accounts of what was to have taken place in Edinburgh, the Scottish celebrated their centenary with solemnity and pomp, the programme for the English celebration is almost unfittingly joyous for so momentous an occasion. It includes pageants and concerts lasting the whole of June 18.

Sir Lee Ah-yain

The death of Sir Lee Ah-yain, reported in the telegraphic columns to-day, removes one of the best-known and most beloved of the leaders of the Chinese community in Burma. For several years resident there, Sir Lee started life from small beginnings and soon rose to an estimable position among his community. On the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms into the province, he was elected to the Legislative Council to represent his community where he soon made himself popular both among the official and unofficial members. Later when the post of the Minister of Forests fell vacant, he was selected for the position which he filled with conspicuous ability. His moderation and level-headedness have been well-known and his death will be a serious loss to the Government as well to the public, both of whom he served well. The Chinese community, in particular, will feel the loss all the more, for throughout his public career, he contributed in various ways to its progress and prosperity.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHINESE POLITICS

WHY THE DEADLOCK PERSISTS

Mr. Quo Tai-chi Explains: Possible Resumption of Negotiations

DR. WELLINGTON KOO AND MANCHUKUO

A SOMEWHAT hopeful situation in the Sino-Japanese peace deadlock exists at present, as according to a message from Nanking the compromise plan suggested by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, with a view to an early resumption of the negotiations has been found acceptable to the Chinese Government. The terms of the plan have not been made known nor can it be said that the plan has received the acceptance of the Japanese Government, who still remains adamant on the time-limit for the withdrawal of the forces.

While the situation in Shanghai remains thus in a state of suspense, attention is being increasingly focussed on Manchuria, where the Lytton Commission has arrived during the week to conduct investigations. An unhappy situation has arisen over the attitude of the new Manchurian Government in regard to Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor on the Commission, who has been forbidden from entering the state. Dr. Koo has been threatened with arrest and capital punishment, if he were to go against the order of the Manchukuo Government, as the new state is known. The situation is rather delicate as it is feared that complications might arise if the new Government carries out its threat.

Wednesday, April 20

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Resumption Dependent on Discussions at Geneva: Mr. Quo Interviewed

That the resumption of the local Sino-Japanese conference for the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of Japanese troops is dependent on the outcome of the discussions of the League Committee of Nineteen is the opinion of Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who returned from Nanking yesterday afternoon armed with fresh instructions from the Government.

Mr. Quo travelled by steamer, being met by his secretaries and Mrs. Quo. During his three days' sojourn in the capital, Mr. Quo attended several important conferences with Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, and General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National Military Committee.

Interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, Mr. Quo said that the Government attitude on the Shanghai peace problem remains the same, reliance still being laid on the shoulders of the League of Nations. With the League Committee of Nineteen in session, Dr. W. W. Yen, China's delegate at Geneva, had been given new instructions, Mr. Quo said.

Asked as to the nature of the new instructions which concern the Shanghai peace parleys, Mr. Quo said that time has not yet arrived for him to lay his cards on the table. However, he intimated that the subject reported to be discussed by the League Commission on the authority to declare when normal conditions have been restored at Shanghai which will permit Japan to withdraw her troops is unsatisfactory to China. "As the condition providing for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops is a political one," he said, "China will reject it."

Mr. Quo frankly admitted that the problem on time-limit forms the main obstacle on which the danger of a rupture still rests. What China wants, he said, is a definite date when the Japanese troops will be withdrawn into the Settlement.

No Round-Table Conference

Questioned whether the modified formula of Sir Miles Lampson, providing for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops at a certain time when the situation returns to normal, Mr. Quo replied that China desires that the spirit of the Geneva Assembly's resolution of March 4 be satisfactorily interpreted. He regarded the issuance of an independant statement on the part of Japan as not in accordance with the Geneva Assembly's resolution.

With reference to the Sino-Japanese discussions in Shanghai, Mr. Quo emphasised that only questions pertaining to cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Japanese troops have been dealt with. Such conditions as the holding of a round-table conference, he said, China refuses to discuss.

With the arrival of Mr. Quo Tai-chi yesterday, the hope of an early resumption of the peace conference has been revived. There have been much activity among the foreign ministers and also the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on affairs pertaining to the re-opening of the local peace conference.

The Japanese View

In Japanese circles, general belief was expressed yesterday that the conference, temporarily deadlocked on April 11 because of the Chinese request for an indefinite period of postponement, will most probably be re-opened within the next few days.

In the course of a press interview yesterday, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, said that, in view of the recommendation of the Committee of Nineteen of the League of Nations, the Shanghai Conference was most likely to be resumed shortly. He did not know, he said, exactly when the Conference would be able to meet but expressed the belief that the date was not very far off. The Japanese Minister added that he was conferring with representatives of the different Powers concerned regarding this matter, including Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese chief delgate, who was scheduled to arrive back in Shanghai this evening from Nanking.

Geneva Awaits Replies

Geneva, Apr. 18.

The League Assembly Committee, comprising the representatives of 19 States, discussed for two hours this afternoon two draft resolutions dealing with the Shanghai situation.

One was submitted by M. Hymans, the Chairman of the Assembly. This emphasised the third point in the recent Shanghai agreement dealing with the withdrawal of Japanese troops at the earliest possible moment and added that a mixed commission should report to the League Assembly when normal conditions had been restored in Shanghai.

The second draft resolution was brought forward by M. Benes (Switzerland) and was supported by the representatives of Sweden, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Spain, the Irish Free State and Switzerland. This resolution embodied amendments for the purpose of strengthening the terms of the settlement reached at Shanghai.

Following the discussion the two resolutions were referred to the drafting committee in order that the different points of view expressed might be reconciled and brought, as far as possible, within the compass of one general resolution, and it was subsequently announced that the drafting committee had practically reached agreement on the text of this resolution with the exception of one point dealing with the duty of the Mixed Commission in connection with the evacuation of the Japanese troops.

It was suggested that the Shanghai Mixed Commission should report to the committee of 19 when normal conditions which would allow the withdrawal of the Japanese troops had been restored and that if evacuation did not take place the Mixed Commission should make a further report to the committee. It was agreed that this point needed further consideration before it could be embodied in the resolution.

The question will be discussed at another meeting of the committee, but a date for this meeting has not yet been fixed.

In the general discussions on the draft resolutions, M. Benes proposed that the Mixed Commission at Shanghai should decide the moment for the evacuation of the Japanese troops, but Sir John Simon, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion that it would be unfair to ask the commission to undertake such a responsibility. Finally, the representative of the Irish Free State recommended asking the mixed commission at Shanghai to submit their own suggestion in this connection to the Assembly and there, for the time being, the matter was left.

A question was also raised regarding the participation of the American representative in the further work of the mixed commission but it was felt that there was no doubt that America would take her part as before.

In addition an allusion was made by some delegates to the Japanese attitude towards the committee of 19, but the general opinion seemed to be that there would be no objection to Japan appearing before the committee although she objected to a discussion with Dr. W. W. Yen, the chief Chinese delegate.

Referred to Governments

Apr. 19.

The draft resolution formulated by the Committee of 19 has been communicated to the Chinese and Japanese governments.

The Committee is now awaiting their replies. If these are favourable, it will hold a public meeting to dispose of the matter.—Reuter.

British Comment

London, Apr. 19.

The "Manchester Guardian," in a leading article on the work of the Committee of 19 points out that Japan has pursued the same tactics at Shanghai as in Manchuria and concludes: "Unless the Committee of 19 proves more determined than the League Council and either fixes a time limit for Japanese withdrawal or insists that neutral observers decide when conditions are normal at Shanghai there is every reason to fear that Japan's positive policy will again justify itself

Passes Needed for Chapei

The Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party announces:

All foreigners, including Japanese, who intend to visit the Chapei district on business, must carry a formal certificate issued by the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party or by the detached offices of the Japanese Naval Landing Party at No. 1036 Hsing Min Road, Chapei.

In entering that district from North Szechuen Road, pass-holders are requested to proceed through West Paoshing Road only but to come out through Jukong Road in order to avoid traffic congestion, while those entering from the Western Section of the Settlement, have to enter and leave Chapei through the Markham Road Bridge.

At these entrances, they may obtain from sentries such passes as will enable prospective visitors to proceed to the detached offices of the Japanese Naval Landing Party above-mentioned, where formal certificates which may serve the purposes of the visitors on business can be obtained.

No pass is required for the access by the public to that portion of Chapei located between the Shanghai-Woosung Railway line and the section to the east of the Hongkew Creek.

Japanese Troops Leaving

It was learned yesterday afternoon that another battalion of the Japanese naval landing party, the 7th battalion, will leave Shanghai within the next few days for Japan.

The 7th battalion is at present quartered in the former Woosung Road mission compound. Japanese residents of the neighbourhood are planning to give a farewell party in honour of these bluejackets shortly.

About 1,000 reserves attached to the 14th Division of the Japanese Army sailed for home yesterday morning from Shanghai by the Kaisho Maru and Ikoma Maru, from the O.S.K. wharf and the Dairen Kisen wharf.

In the course of a telegram to the Central Government, the National Salvation Association demands the dismissal and punishment of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for his failure to resist the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

CHOOSING ROUTE BY LOTS

League Commission Leaves Peking for Manchuria

Peking, Apr. 19.

The League Commission left Peking for Manchuria at 10 o'clock this evening. The party, however, will only be complete as far as Chinwangtao where the two assessors and their staffs will leave the train and go to Dairen by sea.

Dr. Wellington Koo and his staff will sail for Dairen in the Chinese cruiser Haichi while the Japanese assessor and his staff will go by a Japanese destroyer.

The five commissioners drew lots as to which routes they should take and thus chance has decided they shall go as follows:

Lord Lytton, the chairman, will sail with Dr. Wellington Koo.

General Claudel will sail with the Japanese assessor.

Dr. Schnee will sail in another Japanese destroyer for Dairen.

General McCoy and Count Mare-Scotti will go through to Mukden by train.

The train party will not stop at Chinchow or elsewhere en route to Mukden which place they should reach to-morrow evening.

The journey by sea to Dairen is expected to take eight to ten hours and thus those going by sea will reach Mukden probably on the morning of April 21.—Reuter.

Changchun, Apr. 18.

The text was published to-day of the Note which Mr. Hsieh Chien-shih, the Manchukuo Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent to Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Foreign Minister, regarding the entry of Dr. Wellington Koo into Manchuria.

The Note says: "The League of Nations Commission is reported to be visiting Manchuria shortly. The Government of Manchukuo has no objection whatever to its entry into the country, but the Government cannot permit Dr. Wellington Koo to enter regardless of the route he may take. Of course there is no reason for the Government to object to Dr. Koo and others travelling in the railway zone which is under Japanese jurisdiction if they do not take any action to disturb the peace and order of the country. However, in view of the present circumstances under which many plain-clothes men are being despatched by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and are planning to disturb the peace in Manchuria and to threaten the safety of the League Commission with a view to entangling the relations between the League of Nations and the Japanese Government, it is quite clear that the entry of such a personage as Dr. Wellington Koo will have a bad effect on peace and order.

"On this occasion, therefore, the Government of Manchukuo hopes that the Japanese Government will give due consideration to the question of preventing Dr. Koo and others from travelling in the railway zone."

It adds that "should Dr. Koo leave the railway zone and set foot on soil under the Manchurian jurisdiction the Manchurian Government will arrest him by force."

In conclusion, the Note requests that "in such an eventuality the Japanese Government will not interfere with the execution of Manchukuo's sovereign right."—Reuter.

TROUBLE ALL OVER MANCHURIA

Bandit Activity Reported on the Increase

Mukden, Apr. 19.

Trouble is reported from many points in Manchuria to-day. Taking advantage of the weakness of Japanese troops while reliefs are being arranged, bandit activity has suddenly increased in the Taonan, Tunglino, Chengchiatun districts, all west of Mukden. In consequence, the main Japanese forces southward of Mukden are being despatched with all speed to the infested area.

Trouble is also breaking out afresh in the Chientao district along the Korea frontier. A body of Japanese troops has been sent to Tunhua. Messages from Chientao state that Chinese troops under a man named Wang Teh-lin are ravaging towns and villages in the neighbourhood, looting and incendiarism being rife. The scene is described as "a veritable hell."

Another dispatch from the same place says Japanese troops have come into contact with Chinese troops near Pataokou. The Chinese were repulsed with severe losses, leaving 20 dead on the field compared with the Japanese casualties, two dead and ten wounded.

But that does not end the story. A Changchun message says complete anarchy reigns along the Imienpo.—Pogranichnaya sector of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a distance by the railway of 240 miles.

Damage reported to have been caused by Chinese irregulars and other guerilla bands is estimated by Japanese sources to total two hundred million Chinese dollars and it is stated it will take four years to restore this area to normal.

The principal sufferers are the Chinese, then the Koreans and lastly the Japanese.

Japanese residents at Suifenho, the Manchuria side of the frontier at Pogranichnaya, are taking refuge in Russian territory, the Japanese consul having received permission for them to do so from the Soviet authorities.

Similarly Japanese resident at Taheiho, across the Amur from Blagovenchenck, are taking refuge in the Russian city, according to messages from Harbin.—Reuter.

Old Kirins Advance

Harbin, Apr. 18.

The Old Kirin forces, supported by an armoured train, commenced to advance from Shihtowhotze this morning. The Government troops pulled up the track near Weishaho, but, after nine hours' interruption, it was repaired by the railway authorities.

It is reported that a young Chinese woman, a graduate of a military academy, is the chief of a partisan detachment with headquarters at Hengtachotze. She has only recently arrived from Soviet Russia.—Reuter.

Heavy Fighting

Chientao, Apr. 19.

A heavy fighting in snow, lasting for three hours, was fought yesterday afternoon between 200 routed Chinese troops and a Japanese detachment.

The Chinese force retreated leaving 30 dead, while the Japanese casualties were 2 dead and over 10 wounded.—Rengo.

Funds for Defence of China

Nanking, Apr. 19.

According to advice received from Manila, a total of nearly $700,000 has been contributed up to date by Chinese nationals resident in the Philippine Islands towards the reinforcement of the national defences against Japanese military aggression.

A special aviation corps with 16 military aeroplanes will also be equipped from funds raised by overseas Chinese in order to strengthen China's air force.—Kuo Min.

JAPAN TAKES CALM VIEW

No Serious Developments Expected in Manchuria

Tokyo, Apr. 19.

Despite the disquietening reports of Russo-Japanese tension in Northern Manchuria, Reuter learns to-day that the Japanese Government is taking a calm view of the situation and does not anticipate any serious developments.

Owing to the presence in Manchuria of numbers of persons of different nationalities of the adventurer type with axes to grind, it is explained, all kinds of wild rumours are circulating, but most of these may be discounted. Also, it is stated, the Soviet's suspicions of the intentions of Japan appear to be as unfounded as some Japanese suspicions against the Soviet.

The fact that General Tamon's 2nd Division is leaving Harbin to-morrow for its peace station, Liaoyang, on the South Manchuria Railway, about 40 miles south of Mukden, is said to indicate that the Japanese military authorities are satisfied that there is little danger of a clash with the Soviet.—Reuter.

Suspicions Allayed

Moscow, Apr. 19.

The press here to-day gives prominence to the reports from Tokyo in connection with the measures taken by the Foreign Commissar, M. Litvinoff, in regard to the Chinese consul at Blagoveschensk.

M. Litvinoff, it will be remembered, asked for the recall of the Chinese consul on the ground that he had sent coded telegrams to various parts of China and other countries conveying manifestoes from General Ma.

The press reports state that a representative of the Japanese Foreign office interviewed by a Tass correspondent, declared that "this measure undoubtedly entirely dissolves suspicions of any connection between the Soviet and General Ma."—Reuter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Thursday, April 21

WITHDRAWAL IN NEAR FUTURE

Resolution Adopted by Geneva Committee: Commission to Report on Normal Condition

Geneva, Apr. 19.

The League Assembly's committee of 19, after an hour's deliberation to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution dealing with the situation at Shanghai. This resolution is now being submitted by M. Hymans to Mr. Nagaoka, of the Japanese delegation, and to Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chief Chinese delegate. It is anticipated that both will accept it on behalf of their Governments. The next step will be a public meeting of the Committee of 19 to be followed by a sitting of the Assembly for the formal approval of the measures taken.

The resolution itself occupies two and a half pages of typescript. Its two chief points, however, are a request for the complete withdrawal of the Japanese troops in the near future and a provision that a mixed commission at Shanghai should have competence to decide, by a majority vote if necessary, when normal conditions have been restored.

The resolution recalls the resolutions passed by the League Assembly on March 3 and March 11 and points out that is not for the League Assembly committee to carry on the armistice negotiations which are taking place at Shanghai where any of the representatives of the Powers can notify the Committee of any serious difficulties encountered in connection with the evacuation.

While emphasising the League Assembly's resolutions, the committee declares that no other conditions can now be introduced.

Further the committee's resolution makes it clear that the Assembly's resolutions cannot be considered as having been complied with until the evacuation of the Japanese troops has been completed.—Reuter.

Japanese Disagreement

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

It is stated in authoritative quarters here to-day that it is impossible for Japan to agree to the draft resolution formulated by the Committee of 19 at Geneva, as Japan cannot leave a mixed commission to fix a date for the withdrawal of her troops from Shanghai.—Reuter.

Chinese Conditions

Nanking, Apr. 20.

The official "Central Daily News" reports that the government has sent instructions to the Chinese delegation at Geneva to reject the resolution of the Committee of 19 so long as it includes the "return to normal conditions" as a sine qua non for the withdrawal of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai region.

This, it is stated, is tantamount to a political condition and is "incompatible with the League Assembly's resolution." Consequently if such a condition is demanded, China will be compelled to reject any resolution embodying it.

Instructions to this effect have been sent to Dr. W. W. Yen, the chief Chinese delegate, adds the Central Daily News, which states that the Government's decision was reached after lengthy conferences between the leading members of the administration.—Reuter.

Stir In Geneva

Geneva, Apr. 20.

Some stir has been created here by the report from Tokyo to the effect that Japan will refuse to agree to the resolution empowering the mixed commission in Shanghai to fix the date for the withdrawal of Japanese troops into the Settlement and extra-Settlement roads areas.

When this news reached Geneva, M. Hymans, chairman of the Assembly, arranged to confer with representatives of both Japanese and Chinese delegations this morning. In the meantime, the Mixed Commission is not empowered expressively to fix the date of evacuation but to express its opinion on the matter. Moreover, although competent to reach a majority decision the resolution impresses on the Mixed Commission the necessity for endeavouring to secure unanimity.

The draft resolution empowers the Commission, at the request of one of the parties to the dispute, to pronounce when the time has arrived when complete withdrawal can reasonably be effected, hoping that any decision will be unanimous but failing unanimity any majority decision to be valid. The chairman will have a casting vote.

It urges the parties to the dispute to resume negotiations animated by the determination to reach a conclusion rapidly and begs the specially interested Powers to continue their assistance.

It concludes by saying that in the event of failure to reach an agreement for an armistice the whole question will be brought for consideration by the whole Assembly.—Reuter.

Chinese Acceptance

Nanking, Apr. 20.

In spite of a statement to-day in the official organ, the "Central Daily News," that China was not going to accept the resolution of the Committee of 19 in Geneva, the Foreign Office spokesman this evening told Pressmen that the Chinese government has decided to accept it. The spokesman said Dr. W. W. Yen has been authorised to accept the resolution.—Reuter.

Govt. Urged to Reject

Mr. Quo Tai-chi called on Sir Miles Lampson, yesterday to discuss the re-opening of the peace conference. Private exchanges of opinions by Chinese delegates of the military sub-committee and foreign representatives have also been made. Like the main conference, no date has been set for the resumption of discussions.

Meanwhile, local "national salvation" bodies are agitating against the reported condition for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops—withdrawal after the situation returns to normal. In separate telegrams to Dr. W. W. Yen, China's delegate at Geneva, and Dr. Lo Wen-kai, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the organisations urge the rejection of such a condition.

Japanese Casualties in Skirmish

The Japanese Military Headquarters yesterday announce that, at about 11 a.m., a small group of non-commissioned officers attached to the Japanese defence units at Katung, while approaching the village of Waikongchen, on a reconnoitreing mission, were suddenly fired upon by some 50 or 60 Chinese soldiers who were hiding in the village, with the consequences that one officer was killed and two were wounded. When a unit of the Japanese troops in the rear was later despatched to the scene, the Chinese soldiers had already made good their escape.

Aviator Killed in Accident

One Japanese aviator was killed and another injured shortly after 10 a.m. yesterday, when a Japanese scouting aeroplane crashed near Yangkacha, Tungkou, Pootung. According to the Japanese official version, the accident was caused when the aviator's parachute was blown open by a heavy wind, bringing him out of the cockpit, and he was killed by hitting the side of the vehicle.

The body of the aviator was found in the Whangpoo River, while the observer in the plane made a forced landing in an open field at Tungkou, Pootung, where the aeroplane was seriously damaged, and he was injured.

The dead airman, Lieutenant M. Fukui, and Sergeant I. Nomura, were making a scouting trip from the Yangtszepoo aviation field at the side of the Kundan Cotton Mill, when the accident occurred. Many boatmen and several country-men in Pootung witnessed the mishap.

Shortly after the forced landing, a contingent of policemen of the Bureau of Public Safety arrived on the scene and furnished protection to the injured airman. Meanwhile the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was informed by a secretary of the Japanese Legation of the accident and that a band of Japanese soldiers would be despatched to Pootung to have the aeroplane taken back to the Kundah field.

Mr. Samuel H. Chang, Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department, who received the communication, emphasised that no Japanese soldiers be sent over to Pootung in view of the present situation and misunderstanding which might arise. Further arrangements were, however, made, when the Japanese authorities agreed to send unarmed men and labourers over to the Chinese territory to remove the aeroplane.

Headed by a Japanese vice-Consul, the party arrived in Pootung at 1 p.m., when the branch of the Bureau of Public Safety was informed. In view of the serious damage, the aeroplane was dissected and its important parts brought back, the injured pilot having returned earlier in the day.

Following is the official version of the accident issued by the Japanese military headquarters:

At 10.20 a.m. on April 20 a Japanese military plane, piloted by Sergeant Nomura and accompanied by Lieutenant Fukui as observer, took off from the Kundah Field. As it returned over the air-station, due to a gust of wind, the parachute of Lieutenant Fukui suddenly opened itself, which is not an infrequent experience among aeronauts, and dragged him out of the plane. He was instantly killed having struck the side of the machine. At the same time as the tail of the plane was damaged, Sergeant Nomura was incapacitated from piloting it and was compelled to make a forced landing on the Pootung side of the river, just across the air-field. Although this destroyed the machine he fortunately escaped with but slight injury.

The Japanese Military and Consular authorities notified the Chinese authorities of the above accident and despatched several officers and workers. The Chinese officers of the Bureau of Public Safety obligingly facilitated the rescue work. The plane was dissected and burnt. The Japanese workers returned to their field headquarters by 3 p.m."

Missing School Principal

In regard to the arrest, on January 31 last, by a party of Japanese marines and plain-clothes men, of Mr. D. C. Tsao, vice-principal of the Soochow University Second Middle School, a committee appointed by the Soochow University Board of Trustees to attempt to secure his release have announced the failure of their efforts to locate Mr. Tsao. The committee was composed of Bishop Paul B. Kern, Dr. J. W. Cline, Dr. J. C. Hawk, and the Rev. S. R. Anderson, and their report, which was submitted to the Soochow University Board of Trustees, states in part:—

"Mr. D. C. Tsao, vice-principal of the Scochow University Second Middle School, was forcibly seized at the entrance of the school on Quinsan Road by Japanese bluejackets and plain-clothes men on the morning of January 31. We have made every effort to locate Mr. Tsao, but regret to report that the evidence indicates that he was killed by either the Japanese naval authorities or the Japanese plain-clothes men, without any record being available of his trial and execution previous to the United States and Japanese consular investigation of February 1 and 2."

The report contains an account of the questions and answers between the members of the committee and two Japanese naval officers, of which the following are extracts:—

"Did you give orders that anyone who might go to the school premises should be arrested?—Orders were given that snipers should not be allowed to enter the premises; and naturally any Chinese seeking to enter the school might have been regarded as a suspect. The marine forces naturally could not tell."

"Is it possible that the marines and plain-clothes men who arrested Mr. Tsao might have shot him without taking him to the headquarters?—The marines had strict orders not to take the law into their hands, unless there should be any offensive manners against the marines. He (meaning Mr. Tsao) might have been killed in the street fighting that took place at that time on Chapoo Road.

"Could Mr. Tsao possibly still be among any persons still being held? And could we be permitted to see such persons in the interest of trying to find Mr. Tsao?—All persons taken between January and February 6 who were still held in custody were turned over to the Municipal Council on February 6. We turned over 65 of them on that date and others previous to that date.

"Are there any records of those who were executed?—We had not time to make records. The Americans and British do not really understand our mental condition at that time with 2,000 snipers all around us."

LYTTON COMMISSION AT CHINWANGTAO

Proceeding by Different Routes to Manchuria

Chinwangtao, Apr. 20.

The Lytton Commission arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning and the members, together with the Chinese and Japanese assessors, are proceeding to Mukden by different routes.

Lord Lytton is sailing for Dairen aboard the Chinese cruiser Haichi, together with Dr. Wellington Koo. General Claudel will sail with the Japanese assessor, Mr. Yoshida, in a Japanese destroyer. Dr. Schnee will sail in another Japanese destroyer, also for Dairen. General McCoy and Count Mare-Scotti will proceed to Mukden by train.—Reuter.

Dairen, Apr. 20.

Two Japanese destroyers came into port to-day with members of the Japanese section of the League Commission on board and also General Claudel and Dr. Schnee.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS MAY BE SENT

Japanese War Minister on Manchurian Situation

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

That the despatch of further reinforcements to Manchuria may be necessary if the situation there becomes any worse was hinted at by the Minister of War, General Araki, in a press interview which has received great prominence in the Japanese papers.

Although nothing was specified, it is believed that General Araki was referring to the "bandit" situation rather than to the Soviet, as General Hirose, whose division has just relieved General Tamon's at Harbin, is quoted as ridiculing the reports of tension between Japan and Russia.—Reuter.

Arrest of C.E.R. Official

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

According to press messages from Harbin, Japanese gendarmes to-day arrested Mr. Kao Chang-chun, chief of the Detective Bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railway who, it is believed, was the principal culprit concerned in the dynamiting of the Japanese troop train a few days ago.

It is alleged that Kao Chang-chun, who is a graduate of a Soviet military school, had been for some time in secret communication with a number of the Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern railway.—Reuter.

Railway Stations Burning

Harbin, Apr. 19.

Reports received here to-day show that the disorders on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern railway are on the increase. The situation appears to be going from bad to worse.

Passengers arriving by train this morning state that the stations at Yablonya, Lukashevo and Kazantzevo are in flames.—Reuter.

Loans to Manchukuo

Changchun, Apr. 20.

A tentative agreement has been reached between the Manchurian government and Mr. Irobe, a director of the Bank of Korea, in regard to the 20,000,000 yen loan which is being made to the new administration by the Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies.

It is reported that the Manchurian government is asking Japanese interests for another loan of 20,000,000 yen.—Reuter.

Japanese War Office Concerned

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

Emphasising that there will never be peace in the Far East without friendly relations between Russia and Japan, the War Office this afternoon made a statement to the Press categorically denying Soviet accusations of Japanese military aggression in Manchuria and Japanese instigation of White Russians in that territory.

The accusation that the Japanese army and White Russians are in collusion is characterised as a gross slander. The War Office asserts that the Japanese army has never employed nor assisted White Russians.

The statement declares that the Japanese military authorities are exerting their utmost efforts to restore peace and order in Manchuria and Monogolia but have absolutely no intention of violating Soviet rights or territory.

In conclusion the statement hints that the completion of investigations into the dynamiting of the Japanese troop-train early this month is likely to reveal that communists are implicated.

However, reliance is placed on the word of a certain high Soviet official who is quoted as complaining that the activities of "lower grade communists frequently were embarrassing."

The War Office appears deeply concerned about Manchuria and the situation in the north part of that territory where anti-Manchukuo troops are reported to have started large-scale operations aiming at discrediting the ability of Manchukuo government to maintain peace and order, especially when the League Commission is in Manchuria.

At the same time, it is stated, the anti-Manchukuo forces are spreading reports for the purpose of disheartening the Manchukuo troops, reports such as one to the effect that General Tamon's division of Japanese troops has been compelled to retreat from Changchun.

According to reports reaching the War Office, the Manchukuo forces have lost their fighting spirit and those north of the Chinese Eastern railway are falling back southward from Fangcheng and are offering no resistance to the anti-Manchukuo advance.

Those government troops along the eastern section of the railway are retreating westward in the direction of Imienpo. The situation in the Chientao district is also reported to be getting worse. The forces of the Chinese general Wang Teh-ling are moving southward from the vicinity of Shalantien.—Reuter.

Forces Falling Back

Harbin, Apr. 20.

The anti-Manchukuo forces are advancing along the railway westwards and the Manchukuo troops are falling back without offering much resistance.

It is reported that practically all villages and settlements between Shihtanohotse and Impienpo on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern railway are burning.

Refugees continue to pour into Harbin from that area. They report that the country people are terror stricken for many have been brutally treated and some killed by demoralised soldiers.—Reuter.

JAPAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

Independent Labour Party Expects Developments

London, Apr. 20.

Anxiety regarding the "grave developments in the relations between Russia and Japan arising from the situation in Manchuria" are expressed in a statement issued by the National Council of the Independent Labour Party to-day.

The statement accuses the Japanese Government of provocative acts against the Socialist Government of Russia and urges the workers of Great Britain to co-operate with the workers of Europe to prevent the threatened attack on Russia.

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party demand that an embargo should be placed on the export of war material to Japan. Failing this, they suggest that the first act of war by Japan against Russia should be met by Trade Union action having as its objective the prevention of the manufacture of war supplies for Japan.—Reuter.

U. S. Diplomat's Views

Washington, Apr. 19.

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former American Ambassador to Japan, reported informally on Far East conditions to the state Department to-day. He also visited President Hoover and conversed along the same lines.

Mr. Forbes told newspapermen that he did not believe anything serious would result from the Japanese-Russian situation, since neither side wants trouble. Russian troop concentrations, he said, have been mostly to protect Soviet interests rather than with any idea of either aggression or active defense in mind.

Mr. Forbes said that he believed the Manchuria and Shanghai situations have been greatly relieved. Tokyo does not, in his opinion, regard the Russian troop movements as in any way serious.—United Press.

Situation Little Easier

Moscow, Apr. 19.

Although during the past few days Soviet newspapers have been declaring that war in the Far East was imminent, the situation to-day seems a little easier.

Bitterness is felt against the arrest of Russian officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Japanese authorities, but there have been no further aggravating charges against Japan.—Reuter.

British Trade in Manchuria

London, Apr. 19.

British trade with Manchuria has not been seriously affected by the Sino-Japanese conflict, there, according to information received by his Department, stated Major D. J. Colville, the Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

The position is being carefully watched he added.—Reuter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Friday, April 22

JAPANESE MILITARY ACTIVE

Defence Works Being Erected on South Side of the Soochow Creek

The Japanese military authorities are extending their activities in the Shanghai area to points south of the Soochow Creek which were never involved in the recent Sino-Japanese military conflict, according to report from the local Chinese authorities to the Government which state: "Defence works are being put up in the Chou-chia-chiao area to the south of Soochow Creek by the Japanese troops who retire at night to their post at Toyoda Cotton Mill. Japanese mounted troops were discovered in points along Chungshan Road on April 15. Since the withdrawal of our force on March 2, to Hsin-chuang and Chi-pao we have not stationed any troops at Peihain-chen or at points south of the Soochow Creek. Our sentries were now also withdrawn from Chi-wang-miao soon after the 3rd Regiment was shifted to its new position at Ching-pu.

"Having discovered that our sentries had been withdrawn from points south of Soochow Creek, Japanese troops have on several occasions crossed the Creek, posted inflammatory and anti-Chinese posters in Hua-tsao-tseng, Tse-di-tseng, Chi-wang-miao and Pen-loong-tseng, pillaged the villages and molested women there. They have frequently fired on our sentries. All this has already been reported to higher authorities.

"At 1 p.m. on April 7, over 30 Japanese troops appeared in Pan-loong-tseng (10 li from the south bank of Soochow Creek) and staged an unprovoked attack on our sentries. At 9 a.m. on April 8, over 100 Japanese troops advanced to Tse-di-tseng (6 li from the south bank of Soochow Creek) and attacked our sentries. Our casualties were one dead and one wounded. Our sentries were constrained to offer resistance for self-defence before withdrawing to points further south of Soochow Creek. This has also been reported.

"Our various regiments have been ordered henceforth not to detail small patrols or sentries to points near the south bank of the Soochow Creek and to spare no efforts to avoid coming into conflict with the Japanese troops."—Kuo Min.

Mr. Nagaoka's Objection

Geneva, Apr. 20.

China having accepted the resolution dealing with the Shanghai situation which was passed by the Assembly Committee, the next word rests with Japan.

M. Hymans, the Chairman of the League Assembly endeavoured to persuade Mr. Nagaoka, of the Japanese delegation, to agree to the resolution, but Mr. Nagaoka declined to consent to any course seeming to transfer negotiations from Shanghai to Geneva. He has, however, telegraphed to Tokyo for further instructions.

The committee's resolution makes it competent for a mixed commission at Shanghai to state when conditions permit the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and it is this proviso to which Japan takes exception.—Reuter.

Japanese Marines in Shanghai

Tokyo, Apr. 21.

As the Shanghai situation is gradually being restored to normal, the Navy Office to-day decided to withdraw more naval units from Shanghai before the end of the month.

An order has already been issued by the Ministry of Navy for the landing party personnel from Yokosuka Naval Base to return to Japan on April 30. An unofficial decision has been reached to withdraw a total of half the Japanese naval force at Shanghai in the near future.—United Press.

Japanese Forces Leaving

At 3 p.m. to-morrow the 7th battalion of the Japanese naval landing party will sail for home by the naval special service ships, Nojima and Naruto, it was made known yesterday.

Shortly after noon to-morrow the entire unit will be inspected at the headquarters on N. Szechuen Road for the last time by Rear-Admiral Tomo Uyematsu, Commander of the naval landing party, following which it will march to the Woosung Road mission compound, which it now occupies temporarily, passing through North Szechuen, Range, and Woosung Roads. The remaining units of the landing party will line up in front of the landing party headquarters near Hongkew Park and bid farewell to their homegoing comrades.

Vice-Admiral K. Nomura, Commander of the Third Fleet, will address and inspect the battalion at the Woosung Road compound. The battalion, headed by Lt.-Commander Minoru Ohta, will then march out of the quarters and proceed to the O.S.K. Wharf.

The 7th battalion has a proud "war" record during the recent hostilities, at Woosung and at Chapei. It arrived here from Yokosuka naval base during the early stages of the recent trouble. Yesterday afternoon the officers and men of this unit were entertained by the Japanese residents of Boone and Woosung Roads at a farewell party given in their honour in the Japanese Club auditorium.

Three transports, the Aso Maru, the Rokko Maru, and the Kotsu Maru, will take home reserves and special units attached to the 14th Division to-day it was announced by the Japanese Army Headquarters yesterday afternoon. These ships will sail from Woosung between 10.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

Yesterday the transport Norway Maru carried home some of the reserves of the same Division.—Union Press.

Chinese Soldier Near Japanese Consulate

The fourth Chinese soldier in plain clothes "spying" near the Japanese Consulate building during the last several days was caught on Wednesday night at about 8 o'clock. This man was found loitering between the Japanese Consulate and the German Consulate, and was arrested by a municipal policeman who took him to the Hongkew station for examination. The examination revealed that he was a regular soldier of the Chinese forces in plain clothes. Yesterday he was examined by the Japanese gendarmerie.

LEAGUE COMMISSION AT DAIREN

Lord Lytton Slightly Indisposed: Dr. Koo Not Afraid

The League Commissioners arrived at Chingwangtao at 10 a.m. on April 20 and were welcomed by several hundred delegates, including General Ho Chu-kuo, Commander of the Chinese garrison, and Admiral Chiang Hung-tze, commanding officer of the Hai Chi. Dr. Wellington Koo and Lord Lytton embarked in the Hai Chi and sailed for Dairen at 11.25 a.m.

The German and French members of the Commission, Dr. Schnee and General Claudel, respectively, accompanied by the Japanese assessor, Mr. Yoshida, left at the same time for Dairen aboard the Japanese destroyer. When General McCoy (United States) and Count Mare-Scotti (Italy) arrive at Shanhaikuan they will change train and travel to Mukden on board a special train sent by the Manchukuo government.

Interviewed aboard the Hai Chi, Dr. Wellington Koo declared that he would continue dauntlessly to uphold the rights of China, not fearing any obstacles or dangers to his personal safety.

Lord Lytton in an interview aboard the cruiser expressed satisfaction with his trip in China. The sea has been unusually smooth and beautiful spring weather prevails.

The Hai Chi arrived at Dairen at 11.30 p.m. Lord Lytton is slightly indisposed and is staying aboard overnight, as are both Dr. Koo and his staff. The party is leaving for Mukden at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Japanese destroyers with Dr. Schnee and General Claudel aboard arrived two hours earlier. When the Hai Chi arrived here representatives of the South Manchuria Railway and the Kuantung Commander boarded the cruiser to extend a welcome to Lord Lytton and his colleagues.—Reuter.

To Accompany Lord Lytton

Dairen, Apr. 21.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor of the League Commission, told Pressmen to-day that he was grateful to the Japanese authorities for the arrangements they have made for his visit to Manchuria. He said he was determined to accompany Lord Lytton, the Chairman of the Commission, wherever he goes in Manchuria in spite of the prohibition of his visit by the Manchukuo government.

At 1.50 this afternoon Lord Lytton and Dr. Koo departed by special train for Mukden. Messages from that city state that it is plastered with posters welcoming the League Commission.

A strict guard is being maintained throughout the Japanese railway zone.

Dispatches reaching Dairen from Changchun state that the Manchukuo government is prepared forcefully to eject Dr. Koo from Manchurian territory and may detain him for that purpose at Pulantien.

The Manchukuo Foreign Minister, Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, is reported to have protested to Lord Lytton for his "apparent disregard of Manchukuo government's authority" in connection with Dr. Koo's visit to Manchuria.—Reuter.

Arrival in Mukden

Mukden, Apr. 21.

Both sections of the League of Nations commission arrived here safely at 8 p.m. this evening.—Reuter.

SOVIET ATTACK ON JAPAN

"Aggression Which Does Not Stop with Manchuria"

Moscow, Apr. 20.

Facts have proved that in Japanese military and imperialistic circles there are advocates of far-reaching aggression which does not stop at the capture of Manchuria, declared M. Molotov, the President of the Council of People's Commissars, in a powerful speech at the Trades Union Congress to-day.

He emphasised the paramount importance of the Soviet maintaining peaceful and neighbourly relations with Japan.

"There are", he said, "people from White Guard degenerates, landlords and capitalists down to agents of imperialistic Powers and Chinese Generals who are ready to defend their interests at any price. All of them are striving to disrupt relations between Russia and Japan."

M. Molotov then went on to attack the League of Nations and definitely connected the plans of imperialists in the Far East with the General Staffs of certain western capitalistic States.

Everything, he said, tended to show that the conversations at the Disarmament Conference were intended to conceal the actual growth of armaments and the intensification of the menace of imperialist wars.

He pointed out that all the Soviet proposals had been rejected and urged that it was therefore more necessary than ever for the Russians to work for the preservation of peace.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUO TO ISSUE BONDS

To Meet Expenditure of the Various Departments

Tokyo, Apr. 21.

Special expenditure of various state departments in Manchuria during the 10 months following next June will total Yen. 270,000,000, it was revealed to-day. Public bonds will be issued to cover this. Of the amount mentioned, Yen. 205,000,000 is to go to the War Department, Yen. 60,000,000 for the Navy Department, and the remainder for the Foreign Office, the Korean Government and the Kwantung Government.—United Press.

"People's Patriotic Army"

Harbin, Apr. 20.

According to Chinese reports, the Old Kirin troops have changed their name and will, in future, be known as "The People's Patriotic Army." General Wang Dei-lung has been appointed Commander-Chief with General Lin Du as his second in command.

It is stated that General Ting Tsao, the former commander of the Railway Guards, has refused to join these troops, and it is presumed that he will co-operate with General Ma Chan-shan.

Meanwhile, reports of disorder on the railway continue to reach Harbin. It is stated to-day that seven bandits raided the station at Haraha, near Yeomin, and cleared off with all the cash there after seriously wounding the stationmaster.

Apr. 21.

News reached here this evening that the town of Weishaho 20 miles east of Imienpo, has been occupied by anti-Manchukuo troops after a heavy engagement.

The defeated Government forces are retreating on Imiempo.—Reuter.

Japanese Troops Movement

Tokyo, Apr. 21.

Following the virtual completion of troop relief in Manchuria press dispatches from Mukden report various troops movements. General Nishi with the readquarters of the eighth division has arrived at Chinchow while a part of General Tamon's second division passed through Mukden this morning on its way to Liaoyeng.

According to "Asahi", the Korean brigades in Manchuria are returning to Korea on April 26 but it is believed this refers to the headquarters of the 20th division and the 29th brigade is remaining Temporarily.—Reuter.

Situation Along C.E.R.

Harbin, Apr. 21.

The Japanese military authorities regard the situation on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern railway seriously, as is indicated by the dispatch to-day of the Mural brigade, which forms a part of the 10 lb. division. This brigade is sent on a "punitive expedition against lawless elements along the eastern section of the railway." Reports continue to arrive of successes by the anti-Manchurkuo troops along this railway.—Reuter.

Manchukuo and Germany

Berlin, Apr. 20.

That Germany has no intention of recognising the State of Manchukuo was made clear here to-day in authoritative quarters in connection with a report from Mukden that the impending resumption of wireless communications between Mukden and the German Nauen Station implied the defacto recognition of the new Manchurian Government.

It was stated that there was no basis for such an interpretation of what was a purely business arrangement between two radio companies, in which connection it was pointed out that a similar arrangement was concluded, or was about to be concluded, between the Mukden Radio Administration and the American Radio Corporation.

Germany, it was emphatically declared, had not the slightest intention of departing in this question from the attitude of the other powers, of which no-one had as yet expressed willingness to accord recognition to the new state.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Saturday, April 23

BASIS FOR PEACE DISCUSSIONS

H. M. Minister and Mr. Quo for Nanking: Nature of League's Resolution

When the local peace conference for the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Japanese troops is resumed, pending Japan's agreement to participate, the draft resolution passed by the Commission of Nineteen of the League of Nations will form the basis of discussions.

The resolution, designed to be a substitute for the time-limit problem which has caused a deadlock in the negotiations, has not yet been divulged in detail, though copies of it have been distributed among the interested Powers. According to reliable information received here last night, no date for the final withdrawal and no such condition as the "return of situation to normal" are embodied in the resolution.

While China has accepted the above resolution, Japan is, according to reports, dissatisfied at it. Until she concedes to League's solution of the time-limit problem, the date of the resumption of the local peace conference is uncertain.

H. M. Minister Leaves

Taking advantage of the recess, Sir Miles Lampson, accompanied by Mr. Eric Teichman and Mr. R. H. Scott, is on his way to Nanking today to resume touch with the leaders of the Government there pending developments. Incidentally, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, political vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is travelling on the same boat.

Mr. Quo, who visited Nanking recently, is to be appointed the Minister to Great Britain, according to a reliable Nanking telegram. The report proved a surprise to the local Chinese community. A group of representatives of public bodies visited his office yesterday for an explanation of this change, as Mr. Quo's negotiations with the Japanese have been regarded as satisfactory.

In his reply to the delegates, Mr. Quo declared that despite this change, he is to stay in Shanghai to carry on the negotiations. Unless a final agreement in the local peace conference is reached, he said he would not leave China for his new post.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, who has consulted with the Government officials in Nanking over the present situation, returned to Shanghai at 2 p.m. yesterday.

Genera Impasse Continues

Geneva, Apr. 21.

The deadlock between Japan and the rest of the League Council persists, it was announced to-day. Mr. Nagaoka, Japanese delegate, has instructions from Tokyo which confirm Japan's opposition to the draft resolution of the League Committee.

The Japanese are endeavouring to secure the substitution of a formula less hurtful to Japanese dignity, which, at the same time, will avoid for the Japanese Government a delicate constitutional difficulty.

The main stumbling block is the League's empowering the Shanghai Mixed Commission to decide, with or without Japan's concurrence, when the time will be opportune for the withdrawal of Japanese troops.

By an ancient tradition, the Japanese Government is not competent to order or assent to a major military strategy like evacuation. That prerogative devolves around the Emperor who would be placed in an unthinkably humiliating position in the event of the mixed commission deciding against the opinion of the Emperor's representatives, that Japanese troops must withdraw by a given time.

As this clause is one of the vital parts of the resolution and was framed with great deliberation the prospects of smooth exit from the deadlock are far from hopeful.—Reuter.

Committee's Competence

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

While it is an open secret that Japan is determined to withdraw from the League of Nations rather than agree to the application of Article 15 or the League Covenant to Manchurian affairs, it is reliably stated to-day that there is a growing advocacy in Japan to force the issue over the question of the Shanghai Armistice Negotiations being handled by the Committee of 19.

Japan has never recognised the Committee's competence to deal with this situation, and she is convinced, moreover, that the Committee's intervention merely serves to postpone reaching any settlement.—Reuter.

Deadlock Discussed

Geneva, Apr. 22.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, the United States Secretary of State, and M. Hymans (Belgium), chairman of the Committee of 19 appointed by the Assembly of the League of Nations, had a conference to-day on the Sino-Japanese deadlock.

The conversation between Colonel Stimson and M. Hymans lasted over an hour, the American Secretary of State seeking the fullest information concerning the feeling of the Committee of 19. The two statesmen discussed all bearings on the situation.

There is reason to believe that Colonel Stimson intimated the conditions in which the United States would be able to accord the utmost support for the steps taken by the League.—Reuter.

Japanese Sentries Attacked

The following communique was issued by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai yesterday afternoon:

"In view of the frequent movements of Chinese troops recently in the vicinity of the Japanese outposts, leading to attacks on Japanese sentries at various places, scouting parties are being sent round along the front lines now. While on scouting duties at noon yesterday, one of the Japanese detachments numbering 30 was suddenly attacked by about 50 Chinese soldiers at a point approximately 4 kilometres east of Taitsang.

"The Japanese, in self-defence, were forced to respond to the Chinese fires, and with the aid of another scouting party succeeded in driving out the Chinese troops from the Japanese garrison zone. The Japanese scouting parties did not cross the line designated in the Japanese Commander's statement of February 18.

"Two of the Japanese soldiers, however, have been missing and their whereabouts could not be ascertained in spite of a vigorous search."—Press Union.

CHINESE tenants in the Hongkew District are understood to have lodged a petition with the Bureau of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai requesting that, in view of the losses they suffered as a result of the recent hostilities, their rent for the past three months should be remitted.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

MANCHUKUO AND THE COMMISSION

Leaders Refuse to Be Present at Interview

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

While dispatches from Changchun report that the government of Manchuria is displaying growing cordiality towards the Soviet in the expectation that Russia will be the first power to recognise the new State, Japanese reports from both Changchun and Mukden indicate resentment on the part of the Manchukuo authorities at the indifference shown by the Lytton Commission, which has formally declined to attend any receptions accorded by the new administration.

As the Commission has also failed to send a formal notification of its visit before its arrival, it is reported that the leaders of the new Government will refuse to see the Commissioners despite the fact that Lord Lytton and his colleagues have planned an interview.

In the meantime, representatives of agricultural, commercial and industrial interests in Fengtien (Liaoning) province are said to have presented written petitions to the Commission requesting it to investigate the way, in which the former military rule "tyrannised down to the ground the people."

Threat to Dr. Koo

Reports from Changchun state that the new Manchurian government has decided to arrest Dr. Wellington Koo and the other Chinese accompanying the Lytton Commission if they leave the South Manchuria Railway zone.

In addition, it is stated, the Manchukuo authorities will impose the extreme penalty on them for "infringing the sovereign rights of Manchukuo and disturbing peace and order."—Reuter.

GENERAL ARAKI SPEAKS OUT

Japan's Mission in the Eastern Provinces

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

General Araki, the Minister for War, was very outspoken regarding Manchuria in a speech he made today at a meeting in Osaka organised by the Kokuhonsha Patriotic Society. This Society forms the nucleus of the Nationalist movement which is now spreading throughout the country.

General Araki warned both the League of Nations and Moscow to keep their hands off Manchuria, and declared furthermore that Japan would resolutely resist any attempt to apply the Nine-Power Treaty to the situation there.

He called particular attention to what he described as the "threatening position" in North Manchuria which, he said, was due to the Soviet massing of troops along the frontier and to the strengthening of their air forces in the Far East.

Asserting that Japan's mission is to make Manchuria "a paradise on earth" and a safe place for everyone, the War Minister declared that nothing the League of Nations or the Soviet or anyone else could do would make Japan deviate from her course.

He added "It is time the Japanese made up their minds to co-operate whole-heartedly with the new regime in Manchuria for the establishment of a great civilisation in the Far East."—Reuter.

Far From Reassuring

Osaka, Apr. 21.

A sensational speech declaring that "we know Japan is going to face an even more serious situation two or three years hence" was delivered last night by Lieut. General Sadao Araki, Minister of War, at the Kinki (Osaka) Current Situation Lecture meeting.

The Minister asserted that the Manchuria and Shanghai disputes have not yet come to an end, and in fact the situation is far from reassuring.

"Japan cannot allow Manchuria and Mongolia to become a troubled area again," he continued. "We need not pay attention to what the League of Nations may say, what the Soviet may attempt, or what China may plot."

He said that if the League attempts to interfere, it should be asked if it wishes to disturb world peace.—United Press.

THE Shanghai Postal Commissioner announces that the Taichang Post Office has been re-opened as local conditions there have improved, but the acceptance of parcels to that place is still suspended.

SITUATION GROWS THREATENING

Heavy Fighting Between Old Kirins and Japanese

Harbin, Apr. 22.

The situation along the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway has grown threatening as anti-Kirin troops and a large number of soldier-bandits are concentrating near Harbin, according to reports here to-day.

The anti-Kirin troops which were at Imienpo and in vicinity destroyed the railway track near Weishaho, east of Harbin, yesterday. Passenger train No. 4 came to a standstill at Imienpo and the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway was entirely blocked.—United Press.

A Tokyo Report

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

Heavy fighting is said to be in progress at Wukimiho, to the west of Imienpo, and it is reported that the Japanese troops are in a serious predicament owing to the fact that a raiding party has destroyed the railway track in their rear, thus cutting their main line of retreat.—Reuter.

Soviet Allegations

Moscow, Apr. 21.

Serious allegations that "White Guard provocation" is unchecked by the Chinese authorities on the Soviet section of the Chinese Eastern Railway are made to-day by the Tass Agency. The agency declares that an order has been issued to the Harbin police to refuse requests of Soviet citizens for visas permitting Soviet subjects from leaving Manchuria.

The report alleges that despite promises by the Chinese authorities that they would be responsible for protecting and maintaining normal work on the railway, no action was taken against a mob of dismissed White Russians when they besieged the railway offices and broke into the premises although the Consul-General demanded that the mob be dispelled.—Reuter.

Station Master Arrested

Harbin, Apr. 22.

According to reports received here to-day, Japanese troops have apprehended M. Greskovsky, the station master at Imienpo, on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This action was taken, it is explained, after the Japanese troops had obtained conclusive evidence that M. Greskovsky was working in conclusion with the "insurgents," that is the forces opposed to the new regime.

The Soviet authorities are demanding his release and negotiations are in progress.—Reuter.

Communications Disturbed

Apr. 22.

Telegraph and telephone communication between Harbin and Pogranitchnaya, near the Manchuria-Siberia border, and between Harbin and Imienpo were broken to-day as a result of fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces. There was no sign of restoration of the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a part of which was destroyed by Chinese troops day before yesterday.—United Press.

Refugee Influx In Harbin

Apr. 22.

It is reported to-day that more than 200 Russian refugees have arrived here from the Eastern section of the Manchurian railway and are applying to the local Refugees Committee for help. The Committee, in turn, are constantly appealing to the public for aid.

The local Detective force, acting on information from certain sources searched the residence of a young Russian girl and found under her bed, a large supply of ammunition, two Mauser pistols and four tubes of nitro-glycerine. She was immediately put under arrest. Later investigation revealed the fact that her brother is an active member of one of the local Terrorist organisations but the police have been unable to trace his whereabouts.

Reports along the Western line indicate that the situation is gradually going from bad to worse. Bandits and demoralised soldiers are doing havoc on the small stations along the line. At Hengtaohotze the police were disarmed by the old Kirin troops, and all prisoners in the local gaol released.—Reuter.

Divine Help for Japanese Army?

London, Apr. 22.

The "Manchester Guardian," in a leading article to-day, ridicules an account by Col. Kohata in the Japan "Weekly Chronicle" in which he ascribes the courageous exploits of the Japanese troops at Shanghai to their belief that they were fortified with divine help.

The "Guardian" asks: "If Col. Kohata associates divine help with the project of easy demolition of a populous Chinese suburb by an air bombardment which was particularly cruel and particularly disgraceful, is it possible that he does so in order to fortify his own conviction of the righteousness of his cause?—Reuter.

Complaint Against Chinese Consul

Nanking, Apr. 22.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, commenting on the report of the Tass news agency that the Soviet Foreign Commissariat had requested the recall of the Chinese Consul at Blagovestchensk, expressed considerable surprise that such a request should have been made to what were termed the "Manchurian authorities."

If the request, as reported, had actually been made the procedure adopted was, in his opinion, a singular one. Such a request, he said, even if warranted by the facts of the case, should, according to international law and practice, have been made to the Chinese Government which had appointed the Consul at Blagovestchensk and not "to the rebels in the three Eastern provinces."—Reuter.

Sunday, April 24

NO COMPROMISE IN SIGHT

Deadlock Still Holds in Peace Parleys: Officials Not Yet Despairing

In the event that no special developments delay his return trip, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the chief Chinese delegate to the Shanghai armistice conference, who left here for Nanking on Friday night, is expected to be back in Shanghai either on Wednesday or Thursday, it was learned yesterday at the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister to China, who has been the chief mediator between Chinese and Japanese in the peace negotiations, is also expected to return here from Nanking about the middle of this week.

During his stay in Nanking, Mr. Quo will confer with the Government on the local situation and his recommendation by the Executive Yuan for the post as the Minister to the Court of St. James.

Although the outlook regarding an early settlement of the local Sino-Japanese dispute grows gloomier on account of the Japanese opposition to the League Committee's resolution empowering the Shanghai Mixed Commission to decide when the time will be opportune for the complete withdrawal of Japanese into the Settlement, the Chinese stated they have not yet entirely abandoned hope for the resumption of the Sino-Japanese peace conference as they hope the League will make further efforts to bring Japan to terms on the time limit issue.

Text Still Secret

The text of the resolution, adopted by the League's Committee of 19, which has been forwarded to the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was not released for publication yesterday as expected. Officials of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated the publication of the text of the draft resolution will be withheld, pending its final adoption by the League Committee.

In regard to the report from Geneva that the Japanese delegates are endeavouring to secure a substitute for the League Committee's resolution in order to make the new formula less hurtful to the Japanese dignity, it was stated in Chinese circles yesterday that they would oppose any change in the League Committee's resolution which would give the Japanese, instead of the neutral Powers, the right to determine the date for their withdrawal. The Chinese stated they have already made too many concessions during the peace conference and that they will never agree to any proposal which will prove "more unfavourable" to China.

Japanese Attitude

That the Japanese delegates are always ready to resume the discussion for the cessation of hostilities between the Chinese and the Japanese forces, was the main point stressed by Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, in the course of a press interview last evening.

"The Japanese delegates are always prepared to re-open the peace parley in Shanghai," His Excellency stated, "and there has been no change in our attitude towards this point, as well as on the general policy vis-à-vis. the Conference.

"The Shanghai Conference has been temporarily deadlocked since April 11 at the request of the Chinese delegates, who should, therefore, assume the responsibility. I am of the opinion that as soon as the League of Nations Committee of 19 reaches some sort of decision, steps will be taken in Shanghai to resume the talk.

"We have been moved from the beginning of the parley with the spirit of concession and compromise. This spirit has been demonstrated in our attitude to the question of the withdrawal of troops into the Settlement and extra-Settlement areas, the draft of our Declaration, and others, in which we have tried as much as possible to meet the the wishes of the Chinese side. But we cannot allow a third party to dictate what the actions of the Japanese forces should be. On this point, therefore, we cannot yield."

More Japanese to Leave

The headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces yesterday evening announced that two more transports would take back Army troops to-day as follows:

1. By the Amur Maru, from Wayside wharf, 11 a.m. One battalion of machine gun units; one company of bridge engineers; one company of air forces; one unit of motor transport corps; one platoon of carrier pigeon corps.

2. By the Dairen Maru No. 3, from Dairen Kisen wharf, at 11.30 a.m. One battalion of machine gun units; one company of bridge engineers; one company of telegraph and wireless corps.

With the return of these special units attached to the 14th Division, the second great recall of troops of the Shanghai Japanese Expeditionary Forces will have been completed. it was explained by the headquarters officials. The second recalled contingent included the first and second reserves, besides the special units.

The first withdrawal of troops from the Shanghai area included troops of the 24th Mixed Brigade of Kurume and the 11th Division of Zentsuji. About one-half of the total number of the Japanese land forces have now returned from the Shanghai area since the voluntary cessation of hostilities by the Japanese early in March.

MANCHUKUO MAY ATTACK PEKING

European Fears of Secret Japanese Incitement

London, Apr. 23.

The wrangle between China and Japan over the date on which the Japanese troops shall evacuate Shanghai, which wrangle shows no sign of ending, has aroused very acute uneasiness in Europe.

Most well-informed people seem to agree that the League's Committee of 19 allowed itself to be jockeyed into a false position which, though perhaps morally justified, is only likely to result in the withdrawal of Japan from the League, thus leaving the League without any means of enforcement of its decrees.

The Chinese hope that the Great Powers may pull their chestnuts out of the fire must be dismissed and likewise the prospects of Japan modifying her attitude unless the Chinese are prepared to abate their anti-Japanese agitation. Of this, however, there is at present no sign.

Thoughtful observers express the opinion that the real danger lies in Manchuria. Although recent reports of Sino-Japanese friction were heavily discounted in Europe, it is now feared that the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria may secretaly incite the new state of Manchukuo to launch troops against Peking.

It is also realised here that a nasty tussle between Japan and the League is certain when the Lytton commission reports.

Meanwhile, in Geneva the search for a formula to get out of the present deadlock goes on. Mr. Nagaoka hopes to receive fresh instructions this afternoon in which event a meeting of the Committee of 19 is just possible for Monday. Mr. Nagaoka continues his quest for a formula while keeping in his pocket Tokyo's original instructions, the official disclosure of which he feels would seriously compromise the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

The delay in getting word from Tokyo is ascribed to the possibility that the Tokyo Government is consulting with Mr. Shigemitsu, the Minister to China, before replying to Mr. Nagaoka.—Reuter.

Geneva, Apr. 22.

Rumour-mongers are very busy at the moment concerning what transpired to-day at the meeting between Col. Henry L. Stimson, the United States Secretary of State, and M. Hymans (Belgium), Chairman of the Committee of 19 appointed by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

After their conversation, which lasted over an hour, both Col. Stimson and M. Hymans were very reticent. Consequently nobody knows what the two statesmen discussed. American circles state that Col. Stimson did the listening.

It is declared elsewhere that one of Col. Stimson's principal aims in coming to Geneva is to dissipate misunderstandings between Geneva and Washington in regard to the Far East. He is unofficially and unconfirmedly credited with using his influence this morning in favour of a more energetic policy.

A high Japanese official, interviewed by Reuter, declared that the Japanese were doing their best to suggest a happier formula and hoped to find a way out of an unfortunate situation.

The Chinese delegates are adamant in their refusal to tolerate any whittling down of the disputed clause. So far they have not participated in any informal negotiations, but have been patiently awaiting the next move by the Committee of 19.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COMMISSION WORRIED

Refusal of Interview by Manchukuo Officials

Tokyo, Apr. 23.

According to dispatches from Japanese sources in Mukden, the League of Nations Commission is very worried because of the refusal of the Manchukuo authorities to accord the Commission a formal interview and their refusal to allow Dr. Wellington Koo to accompany the Commission outside the Japanese railway zone.

These dispatches report that the Manchukuo government is indignant that the Commission has entered Manchuria without formally notifying the government of the visit, thus ignoring the existence of Manchuria as an independent state.

According to the Japanese Foreign Office, Japan will be unable to guarantee Dr. Koo's safety if he leaves the railway zone or even if he goes out of the South Manchuria railway zone northward from Changchun but it is stated the Japanese are ready to do their best to protect him.

Meanwhile, according to a dispatch from Changchun, the Manchukuo government is casting doubt on some of the evidence received by the Commission. The Manchukuo Foreign Minister is reported to have made a statement casting doubt on the authenticity of the long circular telegram from General Ma Chan-shan, stating that General Ma is illiternte.

In his statement the Minister suggests that the telegram was issued by a group of his followers who are dissatisfied with the share they got of the million dollars presented to General Ma at the time of the Nonni river engagement.—Reuter.

Visit To Japanese General

Mukden, Apr. 23.

Members of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission were to visit Lieut. General Shigeru Honjo, commander of the Kuantung Garrison, this afternoon concerning Japanese military operations.

They visited the acting Japanese Consul-General Mr. Morishima, late yesterday for information concerning the status of Manchuria when the trouble broke out last September.—United Press.

Technical Adviser

Weihaiwei, Apr. 23.

Acting on instructions from the British Legation, Mr. G. S. Moss, the British Consul here, sailed today for Dairen via Chefoo to join the Lytton Commission as a technical adviser.

Mr. Moss was transferred here from Nanking last November, but was sent to Chinchow instead as an observer. He arrived here in the middle of January.—Reuter.

AT the request of the Government leaders, General Huang Peng-heng has agreed to withdraw his resignation as Commander of China's aviation force.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SOVIET CITIZENS' ARREST

Drastic Action Following Discovery of Ammunition

Harbin, Apr. 22.

As a sequel to the discovery of a large supply of ammunition, two Mauser pistols and four tubes of nitro-glycerine in the residence of a young Russian girl, 52 Soviet citizens, according to a well-informed authority, were arrested to-day. They include three girls, eleven women and 38 men, and they will all be charged with being members of terrorist organisations.

The arrested men include M. Gaidook, the secretary of the General Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway; M. Linsky, the secretary of the Pensions Department; and M. Fainberg, the secretary of the Passport Department.

Communication on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway is still interupted.

It is reported that heavy fighting is taking place near Weishaho, but no details are available.

100 Soldiers Killed

All traffic on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been suspended owing to the fact that the Old Kirin troops have torn up the track at Lukashevo, near Imienpo.

Heavy fighting is reported to have taken place yesterday between the Old Kirin forces and Manchukuo troops near Lukashevo. Over 100 Old Kirin troops were killed and many wounded in the engagement.

A considerable number of Japanese reinforcements have been despatched to Imienpo.—Reuter.

Russo-Japanese Relations

Moscow, Apr. 22.

That there is any connection between the Japanese army and the White Guards in Manchuria is denied in a statement issued by the Japanese War Office and published here to-day.

The statement declares that the Japanese military authorities realise that the maintenance of peace is without friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet; and, in this connection, they do not intend to violate the rights and interests of the Soviet while they are maintaining order in Manchuria.

As regards the recent blowing up of a troop train on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in which a number of Japanese soldiers were killed, the statement says that an investigation is being made and that "the truth will be found out in the near future."—Reuter.

C.E.R. Rolling Stock

Harbin, Apr. 23.

It is reported that several meetings have been held by the Chinese members of the board of the Chinese Eastern Railway in connection with the evacuation of rolling stock and Railway supplies to Soviet Russia and that, as a result of the discussions, the Soviet members of the Board have been informally sounded on several points.

It is understood, however, that up to the present the situation in general remains unchanged. As a consequence the Chinese members propose to call a meeting of the Board so that a definite and official ruling may be obtained from the Soviet members.

The manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway has officially informed the board that he considers the guarding of the railway to be absolutely inadequate; further, that immediate steps should be taken to ensure the safe movement of trains and the protection of railway employees.

The matter has been discussed fully by the board and it is reported that the Chinese members promised to inform the Manchoukuo authorities that a more reliable guard must be formed for duty on the railway.

It is obvious, however, that so long as the Old Kirin forces hold the railway from Shihtowhotze to Pogranitchnaya the Manchoukuo government cannot adequately guard the line. Therefore, the action of the manager can only be interpreted as being the forerunner of an official protest from the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

Communications Cut

Tokyo, Apr. 23.

Communication between Harbin and Changchun has been cut by anti-Manchukuo troops, according to messages reaching here from Manchuria. After routing a brigade of Government cavalry a body of 3,000 anti-Manchukuo troops occupied the town of Sanchaho, on the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern railway. On entering they destroyed a section of the railway line and cut telegraph and telephone wires, thus paralysing communications between the Manchukuo capital and Harbin.

Japanese forces are being sent towards Sanchaho with all possible speed.

New Posts in Manchukuo

Apr. 23.

Japanese press dispatches received here to-day assert that the new government of Manchuria has announced the appointment of four former officials of the Japanese government to key positions in the Manchukuo régime.

These appointments, it is stated, have been made in accordance with Manchukuo's policy of selecting officials of all races resident in Manchuria, "according to their talents and qualifications."

The appointments will enable the Japanese to dominate the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Mukden Provincial Police Bureau.

Mr. Tokuzo Komai, formerly chief civilian adviser at General Honjo's headquarters, becomes chief of the general affairs bureau of the Home Ministry.

Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, formerly Consul-General at Harbin, becomes chief of the general affairs bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Kikichi Sakatani, at one time an official at the Ministry of Overseas Affairs in Tokyo, becomes chief of the general affairs bureau of the Finance Ministry; and Kiyoshi Mitani, who was formerly a major commanding the Japanese gendarmerie at Mukden, becomes chief of the police bureau of Fengtien (Liaoning) province.—Reuter.

Japanese Loan to Manchukuo

Tokyo, Apr. 23.

Mr. Mori, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, calling on Mr. Takahashi, Finance Minister, at the latter's official residence to-day, reported on the agreement reached with the Manchukuo Government with regard to the 20,000,000 yen loan, to the new State. The loan will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and be redeemable in ten or twelve years. The security of the loan remains undecided. The final decision will be made after the arrival in Tokyo of the President of the Korean Bank, who directly negotiated with the leaders of the Manchukuo Government.—Rengo.

Monday, April 25

IMPATIENCE AT GENEVA

Committee of 19 Chafing at Delay: Tokyo Still Silent: Full Assembly Meeting if Discord Continues

Geneva, Apr. 24.

The question being asked at Geneva to-day is how long will M. Hymans, the Chairman of the League Committee of 19, be able to prevent a substantial section of the Committee from taking the bit between its teeth and demanding instant and firm action in connection with the situation at Shanghai?

Mr. Nagaoka, the chief of the Japanese delegation, has now exhausted all the possibilities of personal negotiation and has formally begged the indulgence of M. Hymans in this matter of delay, as up till this morning no instructions had been received from Tokyo.

The delegates of the smaller Powers, are evincing impatience and are holding private meetings among themselves at which, Reuter learns, ideas for early decisive action are clearly crystallising.

Some of these delegates profess their inability to comprehend the reasons for the delay as they understood that the Japanese assent had already been secured when the Committe's resolution, which is now in dispute, was drafted.

Attitude Stiffening

Japanese spokesmen, however, while admitting that they were consulted by M. Hymans state that owing to a misunderstanding they were unaware of the terms of Clause XI of the resolution.

Nevertheless, the attitude of the the smaller Powers is noticeably stiffening with the passage of time and there is some feeling that whatever accommodation may be made regarding the vital clause, the disputants must be bound to accept the neutral decision.

If unanimous agreement is not forthcoming promptly there is talk of summoning at the earliest moment a full meeting of the Assembly (which in any case is due to meet on May 1) in order to take action under Clauses 4 and 15 of Article 15 of the League Covenant.

The Chinese delegates have requested M. Hymans to hasten the calling of a meeting of the Committee and M. Hymans in his reply suggested that a meeting might be held on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Japan's Threat to Withdraw

Tokyo, Apr. 24.

A proposal has been made by the Secretary-General's office of the League of Nations for an amendment of the resolution of the Committee of Nineteen in accordance with the Japanese viewpoint for settlement of the Sino-Japanese controversy, as a means of preventing Japanese resignation from the League, according to reports from Geneva to-day.

Government authorities are conferring as to their attitude and reply will be sent to Geneva within a day or two.—United Press.

Sir Miles Lampson at Nanking

Nanking, Apr. 24.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, chief Chinese representative at the Shanghai peace negotiations, and Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister under whose auspices the negotiations have been taking place, arrived here this morning.

Mr. Quo immediately conferred with Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Lo Wen-kan concerning the Shanghai question.—United Press.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO INDISPOSED

Chinese Assessor Suffering From Nervous Debility

Mukden, Apr. 23.

Lord Lytton and other members of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission attended a ball given by the British Consul-General at the Yamato hotel this evening.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo was among those present. His physician has announced, however, that the Chinese assessor is suffering from nervous debility and is running a temperature so he must recuperate before he can appear in public to any extent.

Apr. 24.

In view of the continued attitude of hostility manifested towards Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese assessor of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission, Lord Lytton as chairman of the commission to-day requested that Japanese authorities recommend to the Manchukuo Government that Dr. Koo be allowed to enter its territory and take part in the work of the commission.

The Japanese authorities were said to be considering their attitude.—United Press.

Conference at Consulate

Mukden, Apr. 23.

The four power representatives in the League of Nations Commissions, with their suite and one stenographer, this afternoon had a lengthy interview with the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, Mr. Morishima, at the Japanese Consulate.

The interview continued from 2.30 to 5.10 p.m. in which Lord Lytton was the chief speaker representing the Commission.

Ambassador Yoshida, Japanese Assessor, and other Japanese members were present but no Chinese visited the Consulate with the Commission.—Rengo.

MORE FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA

Japanese Disperse Chhinese Raiders

Harbin, Apr. 23.

A strong force of Old Kirin troops descended upon Imienpo yesterday and attacked the Japanese forces there, but they were repulsed after a long engagement.

A force of 7,000 Old Kirin troops, reinforced by ten heavy guns, commenced an attack upon Imienpo at 5.30 in the morning from the east and north-east, during which several shells fell into the Settlement. Severe fighting went on for three hours, and then the Japanese, supported by an armoured train and several armoured cars, made a successful counter-attack. The Chinese, after holding on for a while, began to retreat, pursued by the Japanese.

The Old Kirin troops left thirty dead on the field and many wounded and have now taken up positions at Weishaho.

The main Japanese force later returned to Imienpo.—Reuter.

40 Chinese Killed

Sinking, Apr. 24.

The railway garrison of the Kirin Army rushed to Shihtowchentze yesterday afternoon and easily defeated Chinese troops who had captured the city.

The Chinese fled to the north-west, leaving 40 dead. Only two Japanese were killed, according to Japanese army sources. The city was reported quiet.

A cavalry unit of the bandit expeditionary force of the Manchukuo Government, together with a group of infantry, encountered a large number of Chinese soldier-bandits at a point 15 li north of Taolaichao, according to a report here to-day.

The fighting was favourable to the Chinese at the time the report was dispatched, and the city of Taolaichao was said to be endangered.—United Press.

Railway Line Torn Up

Harbin, Apr.

Communication between Harbin and Changchun, broken when anti-Government troops attacked Sanchaho, drove off the government garrison and occupied the town, has been restored.

An international train which was held up by the anti-Government troops has now returned here safely and it is reported by those on board that the railway guards have driven off the attackers and have restored telegraphic communication. The railway line, torn up when the town was taken, is also being restored.—Reuter.

Apr. 24.

A group of about 1,000 Chinese soldier bandits attacked the walled city of Anta, on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to-day.

They destroyed the Anta prison, freed all prisoners and looted the houses. Twenty-four persons including the governor of Anta district were seized as hostages, and the vice governor was killed.

All Japanese residents of Anta took refuge in Harbin to-day.—United Press.

Tuesday, April 26

WHY DEADLOCK PERSISTS

Mr. Quo Tai-chi on the Peace Negotiations: Geneva Committee to Meet

Nanking, Apr. 25.

The British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the chief Chinese representative at the recent peace conferences in Shanghai, will return from Nanking to Shanghai by air to-morrow, General Chiang Kai-shek having placed his private aeroplane at their disposal for the journey.

Interviewed by pressmen this afternoon, Mr. Quo Tai-chi stated that the present deadlock in the negotiation between China and Japan still hinges on Clause XI of the draft resolution of the League's Committee of 19 which empowers a mixed commission at Shanghai to decide when the time is opportune for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. Sir Miles Lampson has now submitted a compromise scheme which is still under consideration by the Chinese Government.

The British Minister, accompanied by Mr. Quo Tai-chi and Dr. Lo Wen-kan called on General Chiang Kai-shek this morning.

Questioned regarding the reports that Japan insists upon an understanding on the boycott question before agreeing to make concessions at Geneva, Mr. Quo Tai-chi stated that the boycott was a political question which was not under discussion at the present time. He added also that the question of a round table conference had not been discussed up to the present.—Reuter.

Reasons for Delay

Geneva, Apr. 25.

The efforts being made to influence the Chinese to resume negotiations at Shanghai are regarded by the Japanese as a valid reason for securing delay until Tokyo is able to see eye to eye with the delegation here.

M. Hymans, the Chairman of the League Assembly, is still disposed to grant the Japanese in this matter the utmost indulgence consistent with the feelings of the rank and file of the Committee of 19 and the Chinese request for an early meeting.

As a result, it is expected that nothing much will be accomplished to-day.—Reuter.

Public Meeting of Committee

Geneva, Apr. 24.

M. Hymans, chairman of the Committee of 19 in charge of settling the Sino-Japanese difficulties, to-day assured Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese representative, that there will be a public meeting of the Committee on Tuesday whether or not the Japanese have received their delayed instructions from Tokyo.—United Press.

Japanese Opinion

Tokyo, Apr. 25.

While the delegation at Geneva is asking the home Government for further instructions regarding the amendment to the proposed resolution of the Committee of 19, Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, is also seeking instruction as to the final efforts now being made by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, to resume the Peace negotiations in Shanghai. The high officials of the Foreign and War Offices are deliberating whether the amendment is acceptable or not, paying careful attention to the fundamental claims the Japanese Government has already put forward.

The general trend of opinion, however, is gradually inclining to the firm attitude that Japan should proceed forward in accordance with her fixed policy. It is asserted that since Japan's sole object in dispatching troops to Shanghai is to protect the lives and property of Japanese nationals, the evacuation of the troops should also be effected at the discretion of Japan. The Japanese authorities consider that the Committee of 19 is acting ultra vires by adopting such a resolution as to make it impossible for the Sino-Japanese negotiations to be conducted on the spot.

If the Committee adopts the resolution in spite of Japan's strong opposition, it is advocated that Japan should leave the Committee.—Rengo.

Apr. 25.

While it is learnt from authoritative sources that the Government has no intention of changing its attitude towards the Committee of 19 and that, as a consequence, on fresh instructions will be sent to Geneva, official quarters appear to be more hopeful that the efforts of the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, to reach a settlement at Shanghai may succeed.—Reuter.

Questions in Commons

London, Apr. 25.

A determined attempt was made in the House of Commons this afternoon to extract information from Sir John Simon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the deadlock between China and Japan. Sir John, however, was very non-committal in his replies to questions. He re-iterated that the main difficulty arose out of the question of a fixed time-table for the second stage of the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Shanghai.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Knox, the Conservative member for Wycombe, asked if it were not a fact that there was no chance of the Japanese withdrawal until some guarantee was given for the safety of Japanese nationals and wished to know whether the Government would enter into negotiations to secure stability in Shanghai.

Sir John Simon, in reply, reminded his questioner that the situation was now under consideration by the League Committee of 19 at Geneva and added "I could not usefully or properly make a further statement until the Committee of 19 has adopted a resolution on the subject."—Reuter.

Private Conversations

Geneva, Apr. 25.

It is understood that the small powers represented on the Commission of Nineteen have decided to oppose any efforts to alter either textually or interpretatively the resolution previously agreed upon

POSSIBLE RESUMPTION OF SHANGHAI NEGOTIATIONS

Nanking, Apr. 25.

It is reported here this evening that the compromise plan submitted by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, to the Chinese Government with the object of securing a resumption of the negotiations between China and Japan at Shanghai has been considered by the Government leaders and has proved acceptable to them.—Reuter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

as the formula for settling the Sino-Japanese dispute.

It is now revealed that private conversations between representatives of the big powers, including Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson of the United States, during recent days were largely devoted to considering the possibility of a lenient interpretation of the Commission of Nineteen's resolution. Even Secretary Stimson, it is understood, was willing to accept such an interpretation rather than permit a serious crisis to develop.

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary of the League, has been most active in these discussions. To-day he was host at a luncheon at which the guests included several members of the Commission of Nineteen, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald being one of the present.

The situation has not progressed to such a point that discussion is impossible and, meanwhile, it is tacitly understood the Commission of Nineteen will meet publicly on Tuesday.—United Press.

Japanese Ban on Hunting

The headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai yesterday issued the following notice:

Shooting or hunting will be strictly prohibited within the zone now garrisoned by the Japanese military forces, although it is now the season for wild ducks.

Inasmuch as Chinese plenyitui men are active here and there inside the Japanese garrison zone, it is feared that shooting in the area might tend to encourage these plain clothes snipers and lead to unfortunate incidents or accidents.

"In case any one encounters any mishap by violating this order, the Japanese military authorities will assume no responsibility for the same."—Union Press.

Japanese Mill Situation

Although the formal opening of about 30 larger Japanese mills in Shanghai has been fixed for to-day and the managements have posted notices to this effect, many of them have been employing Chinese during the past 10 days. Yesterday an average of nearly 40 per cent. of the normal complement was at work. At the mills of the Naigai Wata Kaisha in the Western district, who instituted resumption, more than 50 per cent. of the nomal staff were at work.

Owing to the recent imbroglio, a large number of the workers returned to their homes, many of them travelling as far as Anhui. Word of resumption has filtered to these places and it is expected that to-day as many as 75 per cent. of the workers will be back at their places. "Normal," may be considered at present as referring only to the day shifts.

The Western District Strikers Committee has opposed resumption, but with little success, in spite of their sponsoring a strike pamphlet. Over the week-end they were joined by another organisation styling themselves the Committee of the Anti-Japanese Volunteer Army of Masses, but it is believed in official circles that the two organisations are interlocking, if not actually one and the same body.

The group, in an urgent notification, urge their followers to promote and foster strikes of an anti-Japanese nature in the Western area, and that the committee "considers the extension and support of strikes most important in arrangements for a 'Red May.'"

In general, optimism prevails among the majority of 596 industrial concerns in the Settlement. About 250 are working normally, 282 are on a restricted basis, and 68 plants are closed. Of a total of 225,000 persons usually employed, 150,000 were at their machines yesterday, leaving a balance of 75,000 without employment. These figures do not include the greater number of silk filatures, inasmuch many of them were destroyed in Chapei during the trouble.

LEAGUE COMMISSION IN MANCHURIA

Formal Notification to Manchukuo Government

Mukden, Apr. 25.

Mr. Koo Kung-chen, member of the suite of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese assessor to the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations, was arrested by the Bureau of Public Safety of the Manchukuo Government last night, it was revealed to-day. With Mr. Koo were several other Chinese who were taken into custody. They were seized while assembling at a Chinese house outside the Sinsipiennen, a gate of the Mukden walled city.

Manchukuo authorities alleged that Mr. Koo and his companions were "plotting to create disturbances in Manchukuo territory." The group was held by police to-day.

A great sensation was caused by the action in view of the fact that the Manchukuo Government has forbidden Dr. Koo to enter its territory, and has intimated that he will be arrested if he moves outside the South Manchuria Railway zone.

Thus far, Dr. Koo has remained in the Yamato hotel without accompanying the commissioners in their inspection of Mukden and vicinity.—United Press.

Tokyo Instructions

Tokyo, Apr. 25.

It is authoritatively stated that the War Office has urged General Honjo, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, to endeavour to induce the Manchukuo authorities to modify their attitude of antagonism towards Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor on the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry. However, Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, the former Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, who is now in Mukden, considers that the Manchukuo decision not to allow Dr. Koo to enter the territory under Manchukuo control cannot be retracted and he consequently considers it inadvisable for Japan to interfere in the matter.

In the meantime, messages received from Changchun state that owing to the League Commission's failure formally to notify their visit, the Manchukuo authorities have decided to treat the Commissioners as ordinary travellers and will refuse to assume any responsibility for any untoward event if they travel to the more remote corners of Manchuria.—Reuter.

Visit to Gen. Honjo

Mukden, Apr. 24.

Lord Lytton and General Claudel, accompanied by the Chief Secretary of the League Commission, formally visited Lieutenant-General Honjo, Commander-in-Chief of the Kuantung Army this morning.

On the Japanese side, Major-General Hasimoto, Chief Staff officer of the Kuantung Army, and Ambassador Yoshida, Japanese Assessor to the Commission, were present. Lieutenant-General Honjo replied to Lord Lytton's questions as to the present military condition in Manchuria. The interview lasted for about two and half hours.—Rengo.

Formal Notification

Tokyo, Apr. 25.

A press message from Changchun states that the League Commission of Inquiry has formally notified the Manchukuo authorities of its entry into Manchuria.

The notification is regarded as significant owing to the bearing it may have on the question of recognising the new Government.

Previously the Commission had no official communication with the new regime and had not taken cognisance of its existence.—Reuter.

SANCHAHO FALLS TO REBELS

Heavy Fighting with Manchukuo Troops

Harbin, Apr. 25.

About 1,000 demoralised Old Kirin troops entered Sanchaho, 13 miles north of Taolaicho, yesterday morning, and immediately attacked the Manchukuo troops garrisoning the town. The city was captured after two hours' fighting, during which [illegible] men were killed. The attackers, who had pretended to be Manchukuo troops, took the garrison by surprise.

The raiders then commenced looting and robbed the railway station of about $1,000 in cash. A goods train passing through the station at the time was fired upon heavily and was derailed three miles south of the station, where the rails had been torn up.

The engine and several of the wagons fell down the embankment and were absolutely wrecked while the rest of the cars were badly damaged. Two Russians in the train crew were killed and three seriously injured.

The telegraph wires were cut and as a result news of the disaster did not reach Harbin until some hours afterwards. A breakdown train was despatched to the scene at 8.30 last night.

The disaster was first discovered by a Japanese aeroplane from Changchun, which reported that the Old Kirin troops were forced to evacuate Sanchaho after an aerial bombardment. It is believed that traffic will be interrupted for about two days while repairs to the railway line are being made.

It is reported to-day that a body of 1,000 bandits attacked and looted a Chinese settlement near Andachan. The raiders carried off 24 merchants as hostages.—Reuter.

Brigade Diverted

Tokyo, Apr. 25.

Instead of returning to Korea to-morrow, as originally arranged, the 39th Mixed Brigade under General Kamura will be sent to North Manchuria to assist in the suppression of "bandits."

The activities of bandits and insurgents in North Manchuria has become increasingly disturbing, it is stated, and the Japanese Government has decided to utilise this brigade for their suppression.

The brigade is reported to have arrived at Changchun this morning. Part of it will proceed to Kirin and Tunghua and the remainder to Harbin.—Reuter.

Alleged Plot

Harbin, Apr. 25.

Another plot against the Manchukuo Government by north Manchurian communists "of a certain country" has been disclosed by local authorities. According to findings of the police, the communists were plotting disorders [illegible] spread throughout northern Manchuria on May 1, Labour Day, with the following developments: (1)—A general walkout of 25,000 Chinese and Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, (2)—Blowing up the electric plant, water tanks and factories of the C. E. R. in Harbin. (3)—Blowing up of railway bridges throughout northern Manchuria.—United Press.

Japanese Capture Weishaho

Apr. 25.

Japanese troops captured Weishaho yesterday and are now advancing on Shihtowhotse.—Weishaho, which is some 20 miles east of Imienpo on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, was occupied some days ago by anti-Manchukuo troops.

Traffic on the eastern line is still suspended but it has now been resumed on the southern line. According to reports appearing in the local papers a plot to burn all river steamers was discovered yesterday. It is stated that many officers and sailors have been arrested and that military guards have now been placed upon river vessels.—Reuter.

Japanese Loan to Manchukuo

Tokyo, Apr. 25.

Having concluded a draft agreement for a loan of Yen 20,000,000 from the Mitsui and Mitsubishi, two of the foremost financiers in Japan, [illegible] the Government of Manchukuo through the Bank of Chosen, Mr. Kota, Governor of the Bank of Chosen, this morning paid a visit to Mr. K. Mori, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and reported the matter.

The particulars of the loan are said to be as follows: amount Yen 20,000,000, term 12 years, interest 5 per cent. per annum, reimbursement principal of the loan to be reimbursed in ten annual instalments commencing from the third year.—Rengo.

C.E.R. Employees Asked to Remain

Harbin, Apr. 25.

The manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, M. Rudy, has telegraphed to all stations requesting the employees to remain at their posts. This action is a sequel to the recent reports that the employees of the railway intended to go on strike as a protest against the arrest of some of their fellow-workers on charges of complicity in terrorist plots.—Reuter.

SOVIET MAKING PREPARATIONS

Active Defence in Case of Japan's Aggression

Moscow, Apr. 25.

All Communists of military age are being prepared for active defence of the Soviet Union, it was learned to-day.

It is understood that millions are undergoing physical and other tests to determine their fitness for some form of military or auxiliary service. Throughout the Soviet Union all Communists are being registered according to their showing in these tests.

Virtually all of the 5,000,000 members of the Communist Youth League, as well as the majority of the 3,000,000 members of the Communist Party, are including military training prominently in their activities.

The press throughout the Soviet Union is featuring a recent New York dispatch summarising an article by William Philip Simms, United Press expert on international affairs, and also an editorial printed by the Scripps-Howard newspapers urging that Russian-American relations be established on a normal basis.

A Decisive Factor

It is emphasised that the viewpoint expressed in the article and editorial concides with the most influential sector of Russian public opinion, which regards the United States as the most decisive factor in the Far Eastern situation.

Despite the absence of official relations between Russia and the United States, because of America's persistent refusal to extend diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union, the Soviets are inclined to consider the United States as a potential ally in the event of war with Japan.

Moscow continually is advancing the possibility of a Russo-American alliance as a threat to deter the Japanese from aggressive action in Siberia.—United Press.

DR. ALFRED SZE RESIGNS

Sick Leave Granted to Recuperate Health

Nanking, Apr. 21.

Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister at London, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health.

The Executive Yuan, at a meeting here to-day, decided to grant him sick leave temporarily to recuperated his health.

His successor at London is the political vice-minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, who served as China chief delegate at the recent armistice conference at Shanghai. Mr. Hsu Mo, permanent vice-minister for foreign affairs, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Quo Tai-chi. Mr. Hsu Mo himself will in turn be succeeded by Mr. Liu Tsung-chieh, who was at one time Chinese Minister to Spain.

Dr. Alfred Sze has been in indifferent health since the meetings of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva and Paris last year, when he so ably presented China's case in connection with Manchuria.

Apr. 22.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement to the effect that Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the political vice-minister for foreign affairs, will not leave China to take up his new post as Minister at London until the Sino-Japanese conference at Shanghai has reached some definite agreement. —Reuter.

Apr. 25.

An unexpected tribute to Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, for his "unflinching and open" diplomacy in the conduct of the Sino-Japanese negotiations at Shanghai is paid by the Federation of National Salvation Associations at Shanghai in a petition submitted to the Executive Yuan, in which it is urged that despite his appointment as Minister to London, Mr. Quo should be retained as Chief Delegate at the Sino-Japanese Conference.

The petition points out that by his persistence in following open and above-board methods, Mr. Quo has earned the implicit confidence of the people of Shanghai and their minds would feel at rest so long as the negotiations are in his capable hands.

The petition also deprecates the appointment of Mr. Liu Chung-chieh as Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, charging Mr. Liu with being "pro-Japanese."—Kuo Min.

SUCCESSOR TO GEN. FENG YU-HSIANG

Nanking, Apr. 25.

The Central Political Council at its meeting to-day decided to appoint General Huang Shao-hsiung, former Kwangsi military commander, to be Minister of Home Affairs, succeeding General Feng Yu-hsiang, whose resignation was accepted.

The appointment is regarded as significant because it indicates co-operation between Kwangsi and Nanking.—United Press.

CONSCRIPTION LAW PASSED

Nanking, Apr. 23.

The Legislative Yuan, at its meeting to-day, adopted a conscription law. The conscription law requires actual service in the Army of one year in the navy for two years, and in the Army Reserve for five years and the Naval Reserve for seven years.—United Press.

IMPORT DUTIES IN CHINA

Central Political Council's Approval Sought

Nanking, Apr. 21.

The "Central Daily News" reported to-day that the proposal to increase China's duty on artificial silk has been taken up by the State Council at a meeting and has now been submitted to a meeting of the Central Political Council for final approval. It was indicated that the increased tariff has not yet been definitely fixed.

Meanwhile, Chinese merchants have been petitioning the National Government to cut the duty on sugar. The increase was effective on April 1. The petition states that sugar merchants will sustain a loss of two million taels if the Government insists upon enforcement of the increased tariff, because arrival of many cargoes was delayed by the Sino-Japanese disturbance at Shanghai.—United Press.

LEAGUE HELP TO DEVELOP CHINA

Suggestion at Meeting of China Association

London, Apr. 20.

A strong plea for co-operation between China and the League of Nations was made by Mr. S. F. Meyers, chairman, at the annual meeting of the China Association to-day.

He declared the League was called on to participate in solving the problem of international peace in the Far East, which problem was endangering the world. The League could help China with men and money and would not seek to establish foreign control in China but to show her how to control herself. He meant League tutorship, not tutelage, namely expert teaching of the arts of modern government without a vain attempt at guardianship.

China could benefit much from outside assistance while there was no doubt advantages the West could obtain from a rehabilitated China. With internal peace the Chinese share of world trade both as producer and consumer would increase greatly.—Reuter.

NATIONAL DEFENCE BONDS FOR CANTON

Military Leaders' Assurance to the Public

Canton, Apr. 20.

Bonds to the value of $30,000,000, redeemable in two years, will be issued on May 1, the proceeds to be devoted to "national defence." All the provincial and national revenues collected in Kuangtung will be used as security.

All shop-owners and landlords are required to subscribe, as are various public bodies, government offices and Kuomintang organs. The bonds are in denominations of $100, $50 and $10.

The military authorities have assured the public that the money will be exclusively used for purposes of national defence.—Reuter.

BOXER INDEMNITY REFUND

Nanking, Apr. 22.

The term of office of Messrs. Wang Chia-chen, T. L. Soong, Sir W. Hornell, Mr. Calder Marshall, and Mr. Chen Chi-tsai as members of the Board of Trustees for the administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund having expired, the Executive Yuan at a meeting yesterday appointed Messrs. J. Heng Liu, Chen Chi-tsai, Calder Marshall, Hughes and T. L. Soong as the new members. Their term of office will be three years.—Kuo Min.

THE Chinese papers state that the officials of the new Manchukuo, under the Ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, have formed a new political party known as the "Yah Ho Tang" or the "Party to Uphold Peace."

The Postmen's Unions of Peking and Tientsin are denouncing the proposed increase in postal rates, declaring that it is a means of profiteering by the Government and that the service ought to be run for the benefit of the public.

With danger diminishing in the local Sino-Japanese situation, Government headquarters are now being moved back to Nanking from Loyang. With the exception of a few Kuomintang leaders, practically all the Government heads are now already returned to the capital.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The North-China Herald

Published every Wednesday.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION

(INCLUDING DELIVERY):

Shanghai .. .. Tls. 12 per annum
Other parts of China „ 13 „

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LD., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

FORMULAE

Apr. 25.

Reuter's message from London, on the subject of the uneasiness in Europe over the Sino-Japanese wrangle as to the date upon which the Japanese troops shall evacuate Shanghai—a message which was published in yesterday's "North-China Daily News"—must provide food for very serious thought. If the actions of the League Council were open to criticism at different times during this unfortunate dispute, the doings of the League Committee of Nineteen constitutes it a veritable Alice in Blunderland. The reproach is not only against its having allowed itself to be jockeyed into a morally justifiable, but none the less false position, but in the nature of the formula with which it seeks to effect a settlement. It would require an almost unthinkable concession on the part of Japan for her to consent that the Shanghai Mixed Commission should decide with, or without Japanese concurrence, when the time would be opportune for the withdrawal of Japanese troops. Putting it bluntly, a proposal of this nature shows a complete failure to understand either the realities of the situation or the nature of the race with which the League Committee is dealing. In a telegram from Geneva, dated April 21, Reuter's explained one aspect of the case by referring to the humiliating position in which the Emperor of Japan would be placed in the event of the Mixed Commission deciding against the opinion of the Emperor's representatives that Japanese troops must be removed by a certain time. An interference with the Emperor's prerogatives by an outside party would constitute an affront to the national sense of the Japanese which it would be very difficult for them to stomach.

But there is another side of the matter which, involving no traditional usages peculiar to the Japanese people, is capable of expression in terms which representatives of all sovereign states could have easily understood. Japan took action around Shanghai for reasons which appeared good to her, no matter what anyone else may think about them. Her case is that action was necessary for the purpose of putting an end to insulting reference to the Emperor, obliging the Chinese to cease a boycott, which, it is the Japanese contention, had the quality of an official act, condoned, if not actually instigated by the Chinese government, and, lastly, to protect her nationals in this area. There is no intention at this juncture to consider how good, or how bad the Japanese case is, but simply to point out the position as it stands to-day. Following military action comes a period when endeavours are being made to secure a peaceful adjustment in the course of which the Japanese take the stand that complete withdrawal from Shanghai can only come about when Japan is entirely satisfied that there is no further danger to Japanese life and property within the area which the Japanese High Command decided required such protection. The suggestion of the League's Committee of Nineteen is that some third body, impartial as it may very well be, should be allowed to usurp the functions of the Japanese Command and decide for it the time when its services are no longer required in the vicinity of Shanghai, whereupon it would be obliged under the proposed formula, if it were ever agreed upon, to evacuate. It is only necessary to apply such a formula in the case of other military forces in this neighbourhood. Great Britain, the United States, France, and number of other countries have decided that, owing to conditions prevailing, military protection for their nationals is necessary, and may be necessary for an indefinite time. What would any of those governments do, if they were informed that the time was opportune for the withdrawal of their troops, and the military commanders on the spot decided entirely otherwise? Is it to be expected that the governments in question would act upon the decision of the Mixed Commission, or insist upon making their own judgment?

The answer seems obvious, unless the whole world is becoming bemused with its study of high sounding principles and forgetting mundane realities. They would probably say "If the League of Nations can guarantee the safety of our nationals we should be only too willing to put a period to occupation, which, to say the least, is by no means inexpensive." But the facts are that the League could not give such a guarantee. It could not, as it is at present constituted and equipped, even exact reparation in the event of disaster following such a withdrawal if such ever took place. Governments do not so lightly disregard their responsibilities to their nationals, and if it could not be expected of the other Powers, how can it be expected that Japan would consent? It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the continual drafting of formulas which in themselves are repugnant to the national spirit of either of the parties in this dispute can only serve to exacerbate feelings. In the case of Japan, the recent utterances of General Araki, the Minister for War, have a significance of which sight should not be lost, and it would seem that the sooner negotiations are recommenced in Shanghai, where there appears to be a better understanding of the situation than exists in Geneva, the better for prospects of peace.

A CYNICAL VIEW

Apr. 20.

If cynical amusement is possible in face of crises such as these prevailing, it can possibly be aroused by the delightful interplay of truth and untruth which is taking place between Tokyo, Moscow and Geneva, with perhaps the Manchukuo Government thrown in as well. Reports of recent weeks that Soviet Russia has been concentrating troops along the Manchurian border have emanated from several sources, including Tokyo. They were for a time, in fact until last Monday, denied by Moscow, but on that day Moscow is reported by the United Press to have admitted heavy concentration of troops along the Manchurian frontier and that thorough preparations for national defence were under way, although the number of men actually sent eastward has not been available. This report is bolstered up to some extent by a statement appearing in the "Pravda" to the effect that Soviet Russia is not to be caught unawares and that "hired bandits rushing our frontiers should know that in Soviet Russia there is not a single window through which robbers can creep without risk." Simultaneously with this admission in Moscow, Litvinoff, the chief Soviet delegate to the Disarmament Conference, denied the report from Tokyo, alleging at the same time, however, that he was unable to hide the fact that the situation was serious, that both the Japanese and the Japanised Manchurians were inciting White Russians to disorder. If Comrade Litvinoff is telling the truth, he is admitting failure on the part of Moscow to take those precautions which the situation appears to demand, while Tokyo alleges that Moscow is behaving with ordinary prudence, and Moscow itself admits it.

It has yet to be discovered exactly how genuine are the reports of disorders in Manchuria. The eccentric behaviour of General Ma Chan-shan cannot be taken quite at its face value: The hero of Nonni Bridge apparently decided to throw in his lot with the Manchukuo Government, and did so for about forty days, descending from the heights of a national hero to the depths of an execrable renegade. And then, with what appears to be a singularly facile repentance, he threw over his new masters, ordered his old troops to concentrate and proceeded to assist in the alleged rebellion against the Manchukuo Government, about the genuineness of which there must be very considerable doubt. On these facts it is just as logical to presume that General Ma Chan-shan is actually working on behalf of the Japanese as to believe otherwise. For it must be apparent that, in order to justify the Japanese stay in Manchuria in the eyes of the League Commission, a state of disorder must continue to prevail. This is particularly to be believed in view of the numerous Japanese assurances of their readiness to withdraw directly suitable conditions were attained. It is probable that the League Commission will not be unduly impressed by the strange manœuvres of the hero of Nonni Bridge, and it is more than likely that Moscow is under no illusions thereanent.

The Russian complaint, for the purposes of justifying its attitude to the world at large, is that the Japanese are instigating the White Russians against the Soviet. This the Japanese strenuously deny, and probably not without reason. Indeed, they go further and suggest that disorder created by foreigners in Manchuria is the work of Russian Communists. It is difficult to decide who is telling the truth, if any truth at all is being told. The story that White Russians are being egged on to make an attack against the Manchurian frontier is almost ludicrous. There are not sufficient White Russians available throughout the whole length and breadth of China to make such a venture anything but most desperate. Its chances of success without considerable reinforcement in material and men are negligible. The White Russians are unlikely to obtain such assistance anywhere and for such a danger to pass from the realm of diplomatic fiction to actuality it would require the help of some entity very much stronger than the White Russians in Manchuria and China can ever hope to be. Such assistance, no matter from where it came, would undoubtedly involve war on a very large scale. It is becoming rapidly almost a matter of conviction that Soviet Russia, when the time comes, will embark upon some scheme to regain the paramount influence which she has undoubtedly lost in North Manchuria, and if Moscow is not making the preparations which it admits and which Comrade Litvinoff so earnestly denies, she is not taking those precautions necessary in view of the possibilities which she envisages herself. It might be premature to suggest that the danger of war is imminent, but the possibility is always grave, and the prevarications which are going backwards and forwards between the three cities mentioned above do nothing to allay anxiety.

IN THE BACKGROUND

Apr. 21.

The recently held National Emergency Conference does not seem to have produced any immediate clarification of the internal political situation in China. The public's preoccupation with the peace negotiations in Shanghai has, to some extent, set up a screen behind which the doings of the National Government are but dimly seen. Mr. Wang Ching-wei's personality is for the moment strongly to the fore. His conduct of the Emergency Conference at Nanking showed that he was able dexterously to apply the technique which carried through the People's Conference in the same place nearly a year ago. It is true that he was presented from Shanghai and Peking with distinct signs of anti-Kuomintang hostilities. He did not make the mistake of pretending to ignore that development, although his attempt to belittle its significance was hardly convincing. It may be held to have served its immediate purpose. If it enables the Kuomintang leaders to give serious attention to the dissatisfaction induced by their failure to cope with the internal difficulties of the country and their ignominious display in the development of Sino-Japanese friction, they may yet be able to apply their undoubtedly effective party organisation to the strengthening of the Government's administrative powers. It says much for the present Government—formed as it has been almost on a coalition basis—that Mr. Wang Ching-wei has been able to work smoothly with General Chiang Kai-shek, who although holding a nominally minor post, has regained a good deal of his prestige.

At the moment the present Kuangtung Government, under General Chen Chi-tang, is believed to be on good terms with Nanking. Mr. Hu Han-min is still pondering over events and, from Hongkong, occasionally expresses his views. Dr. C. C. Wu is building his paradise at Hainan and on that account, appears to have withdrawn from the fray. Mr. Sun Fo, closely in touch with Mr. Eugene Chen in Shanghai, is exercising a vigilance not free from definite intentions. How far he is to be credited with the power of regaining the ground which he so rapidly lost on appointment, for a very brief time, to the Presidentship of the Executive Yuan, is an open question. Up in the North General Han Fu-chu holds the key in Shantung. He is an uncertain entity. General Yen Hsi-shan and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang are considered by some to be wending their way to political oblivion but dogmatism on that point is unwise. The Emergency Conference is reported to have demanded the arraignment of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on account of the loss of Manchuria. The motion was probably a gesture. Serious reflection would assuredly suggest that the attempt to put it into effect might have unfortunate results in the North. It would also be inadvisable while the Lytton Commission is in the process of endeavouring to discover the facts on which such an indictment would presumably be framed.

General Chiang Kai-shek's position is engimatic. He is displaying considerable political gifts which find expression in cooperation with Mr. Wang Ching-wei. There past history seems to be erased. Mr. Wang Ching-wei is, sonorously and with no little dignity, voicing the passionate resentment of China in the present crisis. He is achieving that feat without embarrassing the peace negotiations which, so far as can be judged, must have precedence over all other considerations just now. General Chiang Kai-shek, remaining in Nanking, is believed to be closely in consultation with the President of the Executive Yuan and the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the affairs of the country. There is a drastic retrenchment of expenditure—Ministers, for example, are drawing but nominal salaries—and there is also a healthy, if tacit, recognition of some of the more glaring errors of the past. It would be rashly optimistic to suggest that there is to be an instant attempt to tackle the relations of the Kuomintang with the Government or that a reversal of what may be called the anti-foreign policy can be straightway put into operation. The elements against which the Government has to contend are so strongly affected by an anti-foreign bias that it may be difficult to persuade them that there lies the root of their difficulties. It requires a good deal of patience to take a sympathetic view of the Government's policy and its possible means of expression. Personal factors have not lost their dangerous potentialities. The financial position is so desperate that it is indeed a source of wonder to find the Government able to carry on at all. But adversity has its uses—and its lessons. Perhaps therein lies the key to the situation and to the steady calmness now presented at Nanking.

THE RISING TIDE

Apr. 22.

If the reference by Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten, at the annual meeting of ratepayers, to the dissatisfaction felt with regard to the administration of justice by the District Court aroused the indignation of a large number of Chinese organisations, what will be the result of the endorsement given to it in the speech of the chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon? In order that the situation should be clarified to Chinese readers it is necessary to emphasise that neither the speech of the Chairman of the Municipal Council nor that of the chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce represents only his personal point of view. Each is the mouthpiece of the council or committee for which he speaks and it is a safe assumption that his words have been approved, unanimously or by a majority, by the colleagues for whom he is speaking. In both instances, then, the references consist of the considered judgment of a number of representative men who have made a close study of the subjects dealt with in such speeches for at least a year past. In this matter of the District Court the Chairman of the Municipal Council dealt principally with the administration of the criminal law with a passing reference to the civil, but in the speech made yesterday further attention was paid to the latter aspect, one which does not, perhaps, receive quite the same attention from the municipal authorities as the other though it is clear that they are just as cognisant of the defects on the one side as the other.

It is apparent from these recent utterances that realisation has been reached of the fact that the time has come for a little plain speaking. The hopes engendered by the first year's working of the court as then constituted, and expressed about this time last year, have not been justified with regard to criminal cases, while so far as civil causes are concerned the dissatisfaction then expressed has become aggravated. The unilateral cancellation of contracts by merchants for fear of developments of the Sino-Japanese crisis last autumn is a perfectly good instance of what is wrong in the eyes of the foreigners. Many Chinese merchants honoured their obligations, but, as the Chamber's chairman remarked yesterday afternoon.

> "There are many others who, relying upon the ineffectiveness of the District Court, are leaving the importers in the lurch. In our last annual report reference was made to the unsatisfactory nature of judgments given in civil cases by the District Court and to the consequent encouragement given to unscrupulous Chinese merchants to evade their obligations. It is a source of profound regret and misgiving that no improvement in this respect has taken place and it is easy to understand why foreign complainants show an increasing tendency to avoid recourse to legal process."

When representatives of the Municipal Council, the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and the British Chamber of Commerce express the dissatisfaction of those various bodies in terms which suggest either the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining justice, the complaint can no longer be attributed to the caprice of some individual who may consider himself wronged in some particular instance, but amounts to a con-

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

sidered indictment of the Court and its system.

There is no intention at the present time but to suggest that there is still time, before the agreement concerning the District Court comes up for reconsideration, for reforms to be instituted capable of giving promise of better things in the future. It would be to palter with words to suggest that the complaints which have now been so weightily enunciated cannot be justified; it would be idle to believe that extraterritorial foreigners would willingly relinquish any of their rights, if such entailed their ultimate submission to the jurisdiction of a Court which even in the time of its probation affords such ground for all round criticism. The plea for Sino-Foreign cooperation, good though it undoubtedly would be, must fall on singularly stubborn ears, when such a state of affairs exists, for it evidences the absence of that very cooperation, in the sense that it proves the original fatuity of entering into the agreement which resulted in the formation of the Court as it is now constituted. This is a hard saying, but foreigners who see the Chinese fail to make proper use of facilities surrendered to them, as in this case, have ground for refusing to go further into experimental cooperation, and to cling closely to the few rights and privileges which have not already been taken away from them by the slow process of attrition during these last few years. It is not too late for the Chinese to make a better showing with regard to the District Court, still time for them to justify the faith reposed in them when the Court was rendited. That is and can be the only answer to the weighty criticisms that have been uttered during these past few weeks, and neither the type of defence of the Court which has appeared in print recently, nor, in fact, any other kind of argument will remove the causes of foreign criticism so quickly as a determined effort on the part of the Chinese to reform a Court which at present appears in so unfavourable a light.

THE BUDGET

Apr. 21.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Budget is a disappointment, not because of any apparent inherent faults, but because it failed to justify the optimism of preceding weeks which hoped for some relief from taxation. The balancing of last year's Budget, and the expectation of a considerable surplus this year because of the new methods of taxation, led to the hope that it would be possible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to relieve the taxpayer of a portion of the tragic burden he is carrying. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to have been guided by the motto that "It is better to be safe than sorry" and in view of all the circumstances, the very short time which has elapsed since Britain turned the corner out of the depression, and the seriousness of the world wide economic situation, disappointing though his Budget speech may be, its solidity may even contribute to the growing feeling of security which is a prerequisite of a real revival. It may be argued with no little force that a reduction of 6d. in the £ in the income tax would have been a direct incentive to trade, and that a 1d. a pint off beer might serve as a welcome sop to those who are not called upon to pay income tax and would, therefore, obtain no benefit from its reduction. But these anticipated reliefs were based upon an estimated surplus this year of between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain does not expect a greater surplus than £796,000 at the end of the year, and, therefore, it would be idle to contend that he really was in any position to make the concessions so keenly desired.

Probably the most internationally interesting feature of the Budget speech was the announcement of the establishment of an Exchange Equalisation Account, a title which sounds familiar in Far Eastern ears. It foreshadows the ultimate return to the gold standard, but without any prospect of its occurring in the near future. It is obvious that, when it ever takes place, Great Britain will need to be in possession of greater gold reserves than she has at present and it must become the duty of this or any subsequent government to secure their accumulation. At the same time protection is required against perilous fluctuation of the pound sterling. The influx of foreign capital in the British market, gratifying as it may be as evidence of confidence in British stability, has its drawbacks, especially when international confidence in money matters is at a particularly low ebb. Thus the recent influx of foreign capital into Britain so long as it does not represent a permanent improvement in the balance of trade, may possibly give rise to dangerous complications; for money which flows in so lightly is just as likely to take flight on the slightest provocation. It is consequently necessary that some form of protection should be available though whether the remaining assets of the old Exchange Account and the proposed loan of £150,000,000 would be sufficient to meet all contingencies will, it is to be devoutly hoped, never be put to the test.

The Budget is almost mediocre. It would be so in ordinary times, but its sheer conservativeness at the present juncture is what will probably commend it most to the thinking public. For there are many obstacles yet to be cleared before the framer of a Budget can look forward to an uneventful fiscal year. The Imperial Conference at Ottawa, the Conference at Lausanne, the uncertainty as to whether the Hoover Moratorium will be continued for a second year are all factors which may have a profound effect upon the budget of any European country. Mr. Chamberlain's Budget seems a prudent one, inconclusive, perhaps, in some directions, but not entirely without hope. All this may be small comfort for the people who have to pay for the upkeep of government, but failure to grant relief in the circumstances is not a cause for disheartenment so much as a steady warning that though Britain has advanced along the path of revival further than most other nations, she is not so far from the corner, behind which depression lies, to be perfectly certain that she may not again be driven back to it. It is better nowadays to be safe than sorry.

GROWING SCHISM

Apr. 22.

The action of the Dail Eireann in passing the first reading of the Bill to abolish the Oath of Allegiance of the Irish Free State officials to Great Britain is the first step towards the culmination of the crisis which has arisen between Dublin and Whitehall. When Mr. de Valera announced his intention of abolishing the oath and of refusing to continue payment of the annuities, he was doing something which it was expected he would do directly he came into power. The oath itself, from the British point of view, is undoubtedly the keystone in the Free State organisation and its removal will tend to destroy the very precarious structure which represents the relationships between the Free State and the Empire. For it must be pointed out that the terms of the oath not only require fidelity to His Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors, but provides for that in view of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth. It seems clear that if this primary requisite is dispensed with, the Irish Free State can no longer claim to be a portion of the Empire.

Steps, which suggested the possibility of important developments, were being taken in the United Kingdom as far back as the end of last month. The Government has been reviewing the number of Irish Free State born people in its service, not only in the United Kingdom but in the services of the overseas Dominions and the Colonies. Many of these men occupy positions of high rank and importance, on the assumption of which they also have had to take an oath of personal allegiance to the Crown. But the effect of the threatened schism will be that Irish men and women not only in the United Kingdom but also in the Dominions and Colonies will become aliens. It is difficult to see how they can retain their positions without becoming naturalised British subjects in the event of a complete cleavage taking place. It is not to be believed that the Government would be unduly harsh in any measures they might adopt to deal with a situation such as would be created. Persons occupying positions outside Government services, living in the United Kingdom would find themselves subject, as aliens, to special laws. They would have to register as such, notify all changes of address, and keep the police informed of their movements. While another result would be that Ireland would be unable to claim freedom from the new tariffs and would be liable to have them raised against her.

The steps the Government were taking at the end of last month were merely wise and precautionary. There was at that time no reason to suppose that Ireland really desired to withdraw from the British Empire. But the passage of the first reading of Mr. de Valera's Bill indicates an intention to go to the bitter end. It is to be hoped that the crisis will be met coolly and with good humour, though at the same time it has to be admitted that the position becomes increasingly dangerous with every development and should a breach ultimately come about not only will the Free State itself suffer but many thousands of others not resident within her borders may, if officials, lose their jobs and find themselves subject to the onerous conditions under which aliens live in the United Kingdom.

ENGLAND'S DAY

Apr. 23.

In Shanghai, where St. George's Society is so strong, it is hardly necessary to ask the indulgence of the more volatile representatives of the British race for a special tribute to this day of England's modest celebration of red roses and brave hearts. England is accustomed to sharing her national rights and privileges with half the world, but on this day no one will grudge, not a protest, but a gentle reminder that she can claim in great measure to be the leaven that leaveneth the whole lump. Thus, the term "British Constitution" may be used in police stations to apply a test of sobriety, but in point of fact it is the English Constitution. If Scotland persists in claiming that it is a Scottish king who sits on the English throne, the English Constitution is a fair retort to the genial rapacity of the descendants of the men on the other side of the Tweed. So when Shanghai talks of the Rule of Law, not always perhaps quite realising the implications of it and its limitations, it really is treating of the fundamental characteristic of the English Constitution. The mere fact that by virtue of that Constitution and the statutes which it enables Parliament to pass, other lesser nations have been enabled to partake of its benefits, does not alter the basic Englishness of the product of a continuous process of development through many centuries. Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who has probably made more money out of criticising the English than any man living and may yet, on that account, find himself a rabid anglophile, has discerned in the English qualities which necessitate, on the part of other peoples, a supreme vigilance to avoid anglicisation.

But on this day no Englishman desires to emphasise the unfortunate lot of the other nationalities which, although British, cannot claim the same privileges as the country which persists in muddling through and takes to its bosom even those who deny it any special virtue. This year, under the direction of a Scottish Prime Minister, supported by the self-effacement of an English predecessor in that office, the English spirit has shown itself at its best in facing a crisis comparable only with that of 1914. In view of the strong backing which Mr. Stanley Baldwin has given to the British Government, it is pertinent to quote his own definition of the qualities of the race of which he is a notable type:

> "The Englishman is made for a time of crisis and for a time of emergency. He is serene in difficulties. He may seem to be indifferent when times are easy. He may not look ahead, he may not heed warnings, he may not prepare, but when he once starts he is persistent to the death and he is ruthless in action."

This might be expressed in two words: "Staying Power." It does not necessarily imply obstinacy, although obstinacy is not by any means far from the resolution which carries Englishmen through many difficulties. It is quite easy to maintain that the English character changes with the passing of the years. There is not to-day, perhaps, that Victorian prejudice against the foreigner which Tennyson so naively extolled in "The Princess." There is less of the exclusiveness which has come to be regarded as impoliteness. But in the main the English characteristic of kindness holds as firmly in the national make-up as it did in the days before William the Conqueror and his army landed and, having landed, were conquered before the passing of many generations by the absorption of their descendants in the mass of Englishmen. So Gilbert might wax sarcastic when he found merit in the fact that

> "In spite of all temptations
> To belong to foreign nations
> He remains an Englishman."

That has come to be as much a tribute to English stability as Napoleon's mocking reference to the "nation of shopkeepers" or an even later monarch's gibe: "contemptible."

Celebrating St. George's Day as they do in Shanghai, far from their own country, Englishmen do not really ponder much over those psychological problems. They are thinking of their own England, their town or city, but perhaps mostly of that rural simplicity which they keep enshrined in their hearts, as their poets—and by their poets ye shall know them—have consistently revealed. On this April day in Shanghai it is pleasing to think of the neat green fields of England, the lanes fringed by the bright spring covering of the trees, the hopes and joys of the coming summer wherein English life finds its happiest expression. Beside all that trivial boasts are as nothing. To return to Mr. George Bernard Shaw, the enthusiasm of his "Applecart" Cabinet for English golf clubs, English potteries, English engines, English polo ponies and English parlourmaids may be permitted to reflect one view of England, but it were better to take the words of that great Englishman, Lord Harris, who died the other day after devoted service to his country, and to England's own greatest game. On his eightieth birthday, Lord Harris summed up his belief in cricket thus:

> "You do well to love it, for it is more free from anything sordid, anything dishonourable, than any game in the world. To play it keenly, honourably, generously, self-sacrificingly is a moral lesson in itself, and the class-room is God's air and sunshine."

In that particular apologia may be well found the true spirit of England.

NAZI SUCCESS

Apr. 26.

The results of the elections in Prussia, Anhalt, Hamburg and Wurtemburg, confirm the impressions formed at the result of the presidential elections which returned President von Hindenburg to power for a second term. The Nazis have made astonishing progress, though it seems fairly certain that in none of the States will they command a majority in the legislatures. In Prussia, Herr Hitler's following have increased their holdings from nine seats to over 160. It is unlikely that they will be able to form a government in that State, however, it being thought that Herr Otto Braun's party, though smaller than the Nazis will be able to carry on as a coalition in which the Communists will take part. In Anhalt the Nazis and the Nationalists will be able to form a government, while in Hamburg and Bavaria there will be no change despite the phenomenal gains made by the Hitlerites. In Wurtemberg the balance of power will remain in the hands of the Centre Party.

Naturally, most attention will be paid to Prussia, for Prussia is to the German Republic what Manchester is to Britain, when electioneering questions are up for consideration. Here the most interesting fact is that Communism has sustained no loss by the success of the Hitler party, for as the result of the 1928 elections, the Communists were placed in 56 seats, a similar number to that which they are reported to have gained at the polls on Sunday, though at the time of writing there were still thirty-two results to be announced. The matter about which no little regret will be felt is the fact that the balance of power in the Prussian Diet will be in Communist hands.

Small parties in the saddle have always had a disastrous effect upon the course of legislation, as witness the experience of various British governments, when approximately equal sized principal parties were subjected to the dominance of the Irish members. In the case of Prussia the situation is more unpleasant because of the political complexion of those who by the chance of the polls have been placed in a position far beyond any expectations logically to be based upon their numerical strength. It seems clear on the figures that they can make or break Herr Braun's government, if, as is expected, he will remain in office, just when they choose. On the other hand the fact that they are so bitterly opposed to the Hitlerites may lead them to adopt a policy which would avoid giving Herr Hitler an opportunity of assuming the reins of government, to which this year he has reached very close.

ACCORDING to the Chinese newspapers, the Manchukuo authorities have issued a proclamation forbidding the entry of Chinese labourers into the territory under their jurisdiction.

MR. Lancelot Gaunt, in a letter to "The Times" of March 30, writes:—I received on Saturday a telegram from Melbourne informing me of the death of my wife's mother, Mrs. George Morrison, at the great age of 95 years. Mrs. Morrison was the mother of your famous China correspondent, Dr. George Ernest Morrison, who died in 1920. She was the wife of Dr. George Morrison, the founder and for 30 years the head of Geelong College, one of the five public schools of Victoria. On his death he was succeeded by his son Norman, whose name is still endeared to all Australians as one of the greatest of headmasters, and who met with a tragic death when out shooting in 1911. The other members of the family are Mrs. Higgins, widow of Mr. Justice Higgins, Mrs. Clive Gaunt, wife of the Attorney-General of Burma, Dr. Reginald Morrison, a leading Melbourne specialist, Mr. Clive Morrison, a solicitor, and my wife, Mrs. Morrison was, I believe, the only English woman ever to dine with Yuan Shih-kai, the President of China, who made her most wonderful presents in gratitude for what her son had done for China.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

WAR TALK IN HARBIN

Clash Between Japan and Soviet Thought Inevitable: Supported by Whites

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Apr. 10.

The attempt to blow up the railway bridge over the Sungari river on the southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway is just the beginning of the same tactics as were employed during the conflict of 1929 by certain Russians whose object was in every way to cause friction between Soviet Russia and China, and whose object now is to cause friction between Soviet Russia and Manchuria, otherwise called Japan.

The act cannot be put down to Chinese soldiers for the simple reason that Russians were seen on the bridge and bottles of vodka, sausages and other refreshments, which no Chinese would be likely to have, were found at the bridge end. It was the timely appearance of the railway watchman which completely upset the plans of the plotters, who at once fired and killed the witness of their work. The shot however, brought another man and a patrol to the spot, this entirely damaging all prospects of success, the fuse connecting the barrels of dynamite with the wood close by being instantly cut. Considering that it had been reported that the Railway President, Mr. Li Shao-keng, the Acting President, Mr. Shen Jui-lin and the Harbin Mayor, Mr. Pao Kuang-chen were expected to travel to Changchun that night, it may be assumed that the plotters had had a double object in view, the blowing up of the bridge and the murdering of these three men, the first named having been the principal opponent to White Russian views during the conflict of 1929.

Latest news received from the bridge states that the commission sent down to the spot have discovered eight poods of dynamite under the bridge and three poods in the tower at the end of the bridge. In this tower were also found various provisions and a bulldog, still further proving that the plot had been systematically worked out and was not one of a few moments.

One local Russian paper points out that this is exactly the manner in which the 1929 conflict began, though the sabotage was on a much smaller scale, and while in that case it resulted in the sudden seizure of the C.E.R. with Mr. Fang Tse-kuang as Railway manager, in the present case a similar result may occur. In exactly the same manner, Mr. Fang Tse-kuang may be appointed President of the Board, the Soviet thrown out, and other drastic measures adopted, which, however, this time will not be taken by Soviet Russia with such equanimity. The diplomats at Moscow are far from being asleep, as it will be remembered that in the summer of 1931, the Soviet War Minister M. Voroshiloff, visited the Far East and made a number of fiery speeches pointing out that Soviet Russia was in danger from an attack by a neighbour, and calling upon the people to be ready. There were many who made fun of the danger but it is now apparent that the Soviet people had much more knowledge of the Japanese plans in Manchuria than any other country, and have been preparing for the inevitable clash for some time.

Russian emigrants, who are working with all their might to cause the clash which the Japanese leaders all the time state they have no wish to see, have now turned to other methods by which they hope to force the issue quicker, forgetting that in doing so they may do themselves much harm. The Soviet are ready on both sides of the frontier, the army straining at the leash, wishing to avenge itself for its defeat in 1906. This is no army of corrupt Czarist officers, but men who will fight to save their country irrespective of their political convictions, and if begun, the struggle will be a fierce one. The fact that the Russians resident in Paris are now against the emigrants in Harbin, only goes to prove that the Russian nation will be in accord with such a war.

The columns being written in the Paris "Posledni Novosti," and the "Harbin Times" show how hot the arguments on each side are getting, and that a war between the Soviet and Japan would have the support of White Russians abroad for their own country, and not against the government in Moscow.

In Harbin to-day, there is much talk of the coming clash, and though Soviet residents are entirely against war, they must of course not permit their property to go out of their hands. The "Harbin Times" this morning publishes fearful gruesome accounts of deeds of violence on the eastern line, yet telephone messages from the towns mentioned state that the facts are grossly exaggerated and that order is being maintained. Most people wonder why the Soviet do not come in and protect the railway themselves, but this is against their principles and will only be done when the patience of Moscow is at its last gasp.

A goods train was derailed on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway near a place known as Shantsetien. One of the cars subsequently caught fire which did damage valued at several thousand dollars. Whether there was any casualties the messages reaching Shanghai do not state.

POOR CONDITIONS IN HANGCHOW

Increasing Number of Shops Close Doors

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Apr. 18.

Hangchow has temporarily ceased to be a city of stirs. Lamentations and complaints are the order of the day. Thoroughly dissatisfied with the muddling and messing of politicians, the people are eager for measures to be brought in which will ensure prosperity, peace and safety to the nation. It is alarming to see the increase of closed shops with the large red ticket nailed to the shutter bearing the words "To Let." For the businessman, there can be no doubt but what the present time is a day of trouble and perplexity, for trade has fled from the grievousness of war. Workers in fine silks, and the weavers, are confounded while the prospects for the tea season are meagre.

The deadlock in the Shanghai peace conference has been greatly discussed but very little surprise expressed that the parley ended in a blind alley. It is the first time, Chinese scholars say, that the term "Round-table" has been used in reference to discussions on Chinese national affairs. Information was sought for the origin of the idea, and students have been reading about King Arthur's brave men and how it came to be that twelve of them "Knights of the Round Table" were chosen to sit and confer with this early English champion who set a pattern of valour, breeding, and grace, to all the world. During the whole period of the peace talks, unprecedented military movements took place. Soldiers continue to pour in from the adjacent province and the martial trend is still heard in the choice and lonely valleys. The glorious hope of peace is destined to fade into the light of common day. Very little information is to be gleaned from any source as to the present situation, for the old Chinese proverb—"Think twice and say nothing" seems to have gripped everyone.

Disquieting news comes from the Kiangsi border. It would appear there have been some serious brushes with the "Reds" and Government troops suffered defeat. One faction went over to the Communist ranks, taking with them ammunition and rifles. In some of the border counties, a form of conscription is to be enforced. In order to be in a better position to stem the encroaching tide of Communist bands, three out of every ten men are to give voluntary service. Daily drill is to be instituted and defence works set up.

In the southern part of Chekiang much sickness is reported. An epidemic of a bad form of measles is reported, also meningitis and flu. Night and day priests are busy with religious rites and public fasts are proclaimed. It is officially announced that "Demons are abroad." People are passing out of this life in a very mysterious way only after a slight illness attended with headache, then giddiness and, in a few hours, death intervenes. Meningitis attacks adults, while swarms of children are carried off by measles. One family suffered the loss of six of its members in one day.

IRONSIDES ON THE BORDER

15,000 Men Arrive in Kiangsi: Drive on Reds

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Ki Apr. 12.

It is reliably reported that the "Ironsides" commanded by Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, numbering 15,000 strong, have reached Lilang and Ping-hsiang on the Hunan-Kiangsi border for reorganisation. They will be soon sent either here for suppressing the Communist-bandits or to Shanghai to strengthen the 19th Route Army.

From the office of the Pacification Commander it is learned that on April 6, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Divisions of the Kuangtung Army commanded by Generals Li Chen-chiu, Yen Chao and Chang Mei-hsin, respectively, together with a part of the 18th Route Army from Nankang commanded by General Lo Cho-yin made a drive against the Communists under the leadership of Li Ming-hui, who was holding Yutu, 140 li east of Kanchow and Hsinkuo, 120 li north-east of Kanchow. As a result the government troops entered Yutu city on April 7 and the 3,000 Communist soldiers of Li Ming-hui retreated to Hsinkuo where they are still making a desperate attempt to check the government onslaught. Both Yutu and Hsinkuo are two of the four strongest holds of the Communists in southern Kiangsi. It is also reported that Li Ming-hui was captured alive in a high mountain near Yutu on the 7th night but it is to be confirmed.

As a result of the defeat suffered in face of the 18th Route Government Army near Kanchow in the early part of March, the notorious communist leader, Pang Teh-hwei, was severely wounded. On April 10, General Wang Mao-teh, Assistant Commander of the government 28th Division reported to the headquarters of the Pacification Commander that Pang Teh-hwei died from wounds on April 7 in Meng-tain, south Kiangsi. Before his death he wrote a will in which it is revealed that he asks his Communist-followers to go back farming in Honan in order to have a united front against the Japanese invasion.

It has been decided by the Provincial authorities that a Provincial Salvation Conference of Kiangsi for the purpose of cleaning up the Communist-bandits in the province is soon to be convened in Nanchang. More than thirty Kiangsi leaders who are outside of Kiangsi, such as Li Hsieh-ho, Chen Pai-yen are invited to attend the conference, together with the representatives from more than 50 districts in the province.

SALT FIELDS IN KIANGSU

Plans for Reclamation Being Discussed

Nanking, Apr. 19.

Plans for the reclamation of salt fields in northern Kiangsu are being discussed between Mr. Tan Hsi-hung, Director of the Forestry and Reclamation Administration under the Ministry of Industry, and Mr. Ho Yo-shu, Provincial Commissioner of Industry for Kiangsu. Mr. Ho arrived at Nanking yesterday.

In order to provide relief for the numerous unemployed in the northern part of the province following last year's devastating floods, the Kiangsu Provincial Authorities are considering the reclamation of the salt fields at Huaian and other adjacent districts. Commissioner Ho has been been despatched here to confer with the Central Authorities regarding the scheme.—Kuo Min.

AMMUNITION STORE EXPLOSION

Wild Confusion Created in Tokyo Neighbourhood

Tokyo, Apr. 18.

At an early hour this morning the explosion of an Army ammunition store on the outskirts of Tokyo threw the whole neighbourhood into the wildest confusion. A number of people were injured. Over 50 houses were partially wrecked and a great deal of other damage was done.

The explosion is ascribed to spontaneous combustion.

It is learned that the explosion injured eight people and damaged 300 houses.

Damage, however, was mainly confined to the shattering of windows.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING WITH REDS

2,000 Communists Killed in Hung Lake District: Amoy Threatened

Hankow, Apr. 18.

The fighting in the Hung Lake district has now died down after the strenuous fighting of the past week. The communist centre has been practically broken, but it is feared that the Reds are massing for a further heavy attack on the 10th Army.

In the fighting the Reds are reported to have left 2,000 dead on the field, but they carried off their wounded when they retired. To show the fierceness of the fighting, the Government losses are reported to be correspondingly heavy, among the 1,700 casualties being a number of senior and junior officers.

Hankow has been hearing the "Red Flag" (the Soviet "International") for more than a week and yet very few Chinese or foreigners knew it although they heard the tune played.—Reuter.

Nanking, Apr. 19.

Dispatches received by Government authorities from Nanchang to-day reported that Government forces in Kiangsi were making considerable headway in their communist suppression campaign.

Serious fighting is now occurring in the Hainkuo and the Yutu districts between combined Kwangtung-Kiangsi armies and reds belonging to the Seventh Army under command of Li Ming-sui.

General Tao Kwang declared that the Government forces should be able to annihilate all communist armies in Kwangsi within the next two months.—United Press.

Peking, Apr. 20.

According to reliable reports received here to-day, the rebel army under General Sun Lien-chung captured Changchow, Fukien, at noon yesterday. The Government forces who had been holding the city retreated, but in what direction is not stated.

Changchow is a "fu" city on the Kulung River, 30 miles west of Amoy.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Apr. 21.

Reports received here this afternoon from Amoy state that the fall of that city to the rebel leader, General Sun Liang-chen, is expected hourly.

H.M.S. Devonshire, which is standing by for the protection of British nationals, who include a number of women and children, has sent the following message to the local naval authorities: "General Chang Chen's army has split up into two sections, one of which is retiring southward in the direction of Changpu, while the other, including Chang Chen himself is proceeding northwards towards Tungnan. A number of civilian refugees are landing in Kulangsu, but the local situation is still comparatively quiet."

Reports from other sources state that it was late on Tuesday night that Changchow, at the terminus of the Amoy railway, fell into the hands of General Sun. He is said to be leading an army 20,000 strong.

General Chang Chen, commander of the garrison at Changchow, encountered Sun's men ten miles outside the city on Tuesday morning but after a battle lasting several hours he was forced to retreat, his men falling back towards Shao-an on the Fukien-Kuangtung border.

Martial law has been declared in Amoy and peace and order are being maintained, although tension is high.

The Fukien government has ordered troops from Foochow to proceed to Amoy and similarly troops from Canton have been sent but it is not expected that they will be able to save Amoy from falling into the hands of Sun Liangchen's forces.—Reuter.

Nanking, Apr. 22.

In view of the serious developments at Amoy, General Fang Shen-tao, the newly-appointed chairman of the Fukien provincial government, who has been here conferring with Government officials, left Nanking this afternoon for South Fukien. Meanwhile, Admiral Chen Chi-liang and his squadron have been ordered to proceed from Shanghai to defend Amoy against the troops of the rebel leader, General Sun Liang-chen.—Reuter.

Hankow, Apr. 22.

The Hupeh Clarification-Promoting Society, which was inaugurated here on April 9 by prominent generals, bankers and merchants for the purpose of assisting the Government in the suppression of banditry in Hupeh, has now issued particulars of the $3,000,000 bond loan which is to be floated in this province. The executive committee announces that all the "rich gentry" of Hupeh are to subscribe to the loan. Subscriptions to the loan are as follows.

The definition of "rich gentry" is based upon the value of property held by individuals. Those who possess property of the value of $20,000 or over are considered to come under this heading.

The amounts of subscription are as follows:—

VALUE OF PROPERTY		
$ 20,000	to	50,000
$ 50,000	"	100,000
$ 200,000	"	300,000
$ 300,000	"	450,000
$ 500,000	"	750,000
$ 750,000	"	1,000,000
$1,000,000	"	1,500,000
$1,500,000	"	2,000,000

AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION		
$ 300	to	700
$ 1,000	"	3,000
$ 12,000	"	25,000
$ 25,000	"	40,000
$ 50,000	"	75,000
$ 80,000	"	100,000
$120,000	"	150,000
$150,000	"	200,000

Those who are in possession of property valued at over $2,000,000 will be requested to subscribe such an amount as the committee thinks fit. The Association is thoroughly to investigate all the estates of people likely to come under any of these classes.—Reuter.

Peking, Apr. 23.

Reports received in foreign circles here to-day state that five American missionaries, with three children, have evacuated Tungan, a city some 17 miles north of Amoy. They have done so because the rebel forces under the command of General Sun Liang-chen, the Communist leader, may attempt to capture the city.

The Government troops who were recently defeated at Changchow, 30 miles west of Amoy, are now being reorganised at Tungan. This task is being undertaken by Han Hui-kung, chief-of-staff to General Chang Chen, who was garrison commander of Changchow until he fled with part of his forces after an unsuccessful fight against General Sun Liang-chen.

The rebels are reliably reported to have captured Chaowai (presumably Kiowei, 15 miles east of Changchow).—Reuter.

Hongkong, Apr. 24.

Chinese official reports declare that a portion of the Canton forces are on route to Changchow to help suppress the Reds under Sun Liang-chen who are now threatening Amoy.

The main Cantonese strength is being concentrated on the Kwangtung-Fukien borders which require protection in view of the possibility of further Communist activity in South Fukien.—Reuter.

Nanking, Apr. 25.

General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, is proceeding to Nanking to-morrow to take personal command of the communist suppression campaign in Kiangsi.—United Press.

THE Chinese papers report that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is making preparations to organise an army which he proposes to lead into Manchuria. No details are given.

REDS' CAPTIVE ALIVE AND WELL

Word has been received in Shanghai that Capt. Baker who was captured by bandits up-river and is being held to ransom is alive and well. It will be remembered that an attempt was made to ransom the captive and that when the money was paid over to his captors they succeeded in making off with the money and their prisoner as well.

DIRECTORY

of

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA

1932

IN the order of Missions under the various Stations in each Province, with an alphabetical List of Mission Workers.

PRICE $1.50

Published by

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS AND HERALD LTD

17 The Bund, Shanghai

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE NOULENS TRIAL

Supreme Court Orders Charges to Be Made After Investigations

Nanking, Apr. 24.

The official "Central Daily News" this morning publishes the full text of the Supreme Court's report of investigations into the Noulens case and charges the court lays against Mr. and Mrs. Noulens who were arrested several months ago, on charges of communism, in the Shanghai International Settlement and then handed over to the Chinese authorities.

This report declares that the two prisoners were actively connected with the Chinese communists in Hunan and Kiangsi and it alleges connections with the Chinese communist Hsiang Chung-pa who was recently executed in Shanghai.

The Supreme Court's report has been forwarded to the Kiangsu Higher Court at Soochow with instructions to that court to bring charges against Mr. and Mrs. Noulens in accordance with the report.

One of the charges against the two prisoners will be plotting to overthrow the present government and if the court should find them guilty of this charge it will be entitled to pass sentence of death.

The report of the Supreme Court says: This case originated in Singapore. The British authorities there informed the Shanghai International Settlement police concerning communist activities and the Shanghai police discovered that communists were using Post Office Box 205 for correspondence.

"An address, 235 Szechuen Road, was also given and the Police watched the activities of the Noulens couple and found that Noulens was using the Post Office box 205 and the Szechuen Road address as an office. Later the police found that Noulens often visited room c30 at 49 Nanking road and on June 15 last year the police arrested him.

"When searching the Szechuen and Nanking Road addresses the police found a note written in French by the woman alleged to be Mrs. Noulens asking Noulens to meet her at room c30 that day. The police waited there and arrested her when she arrived.

"Later the police found that Noulens and the woman has been using a house on Hart road and another on Yu Yuen Road. Both these houses were searched but no communist documents were found. However the police discovered bank deposit receipts showing that the two had more than $40,000 deposited in banks.

"In the meantime, the Shanghai and Woosung garrison headquarters claimed that the two defendants were connected with the notorious communist leader Hsiang Chung-fa, who was executed recently. On August 14 last year the garrison headquarters brought the defendants to the Nanking military court. The garrison later arrested communist agents arriving in Shanghai from Singapore and sent one of them, Fu Ta-chin, to Nanking to be tried with the Noulens.

On December 17 the Military Court decided that as the activities of the defendants had not taken place in the martial law area, that Court had no jurisdiction over them and the case was handed over to the Ministry of Justice, which instructed the Kiangsu Higher Court at Soochow to proceed with it. When the Soochow Court was examining the documents, the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese troops appeared to threaten Soochow and the Ministry of Justice, preparing for eventualities, instructed the Soochow Court to bring defendants and the documents relating to the case temporarily to Nanking.

On March 18 the Supreme Court started its investigations.

The Supreme Court's arguments supporting the charge that the Noulens were plotting to overthrow the Government are given in detail.

It is stated that of the documents seized almost 90 per cent., relate to Communist activities. The most important documents were seized in rooms c-30 at 49 Nanking Road.

Apart from numerous documents relating to Communist activities in the Philippines, Malaya, Korea, India, Annam and Japan, more than 70 documents are reported to be concerned with Communist activities in China. These latter documents are generally classified under three groups, firstly, Chinese Communists' reports to headquarters, secondly, instructions from the Third Internationale to Chinese Communists and, thirdly, documents relating to the organising of a Red army and starting agitations among Chinese labourers and peasants.

From this it was established that room C-30 at 49 Nanking Road was the headquarters of the Third Internationale in China and it is argued that whoever occupied that office was chief of the above headquarters.

Noulens argued that the offices were leased by a certain man named Alex who was his student in German and had already left Shanghai. He added that all the documents seized belonged to Alex and were entrusted to Noulens for safe keeping.

When asked the whereabouts of Alex and questioned regarding his identity it is stated that Noulens could not give satisfactory answer.

The Chinese Supreme Court further presents five points tending to prove that Noulens and Alex are the same person.

In the first place it is stated that, according to the janitor of the house, 49 Nanking Road, whose name is Pangahta, Noulens was the occupant of room C-30 and was there on December 25, 1930 when he called himself Alex; secondly, the accountant of the landlord identified Noulens as Alex for Noulens, under the name of Alex, always personally paid the rent; thirdly, Noulens under the name of Alex on March 5, 1930, went to the Hohsin tailor shop on Szechuen Road and ordered a grey flannel suit which is on the records of the shop; fourthly, of the three safes in the office one contained C.$1,800. Noulens, it is said, could tell which one contained the above notes, but denied that he knew the contents of the Communist documents seized; fifthly, handwriting experts state that Noulens' handwriting is similar to the handwriting on the documents seized.

From the above, continues the report, it is established that Noulens occupied room C-30 at 49 Nanking Road and that the documents seized belonged to Noulens. There was no such person as Alex, which was the assumed name of Noulens.

Noulens stated that he came to China in March, 1930, as the representative of a Berlin firm, but he never transacted any business, which fact was admitted by Noulens.

Noulens also stated that he was a teacher by profession and had been giving French and German lessons, but questioned about his students he could only give the names of Alex and another man who rented the house, number 66 Hart Road and he had also left Shanghai. It is pointed out that for this simple occupation Noulens had four offices one at 235 Szechuen Road, the second at 49 Nanking Road, the third at 74 Hungyeh gardens, Yuyuen Road and a fourth at 66 Hart Road. Furthermore, Noulens used eight post office boxes and registered four cables addresses at the Chinese Government radio office.

Recent arrests and raids of Communist headquarters throughout China indicated that Noulens was connected with Communist activities in China, especially with the Red army in Hunan and Kiangsi which was supported financially by Noulens and under the defendant's direction. Therefore it is evident, adds the report, that defendants were working to overthrow the present Government.

Whether Mrs. Noulens is the wife of the defendant or not, the report continues that it is established that she also came to China for the same purpose as Noulens and was working with him to overthrow the present Government. It is admitted that the police failed to discover any incriminating document at her house, 74 Hungyeh garden, Yuyuen Road, but when she entered room C-30 at 49 Nanking Road and saw Noulens already arrested she immediately attempted to escape and claimed that she had never seen Noulens before and had entered the room only by mistake.

Questioned as regards her nationality she claimed several but failed to establish one. Furthermore in the office of Noulens the police found one letter in French sent from Singapore to Shanghai on May 27, 1930. Though written in a secret code it could be established that the letter contained a report from Communist agents. The handwriting of the letter was similar to the handwriting of the note left by the alleged Mrs. Noulens in room C-30 at 49 Nanking Road.

Therefore, the report concludes, it is established that the alleged Mrs. Noulens carried on similar work to Noulens and must receive similar punishment.—Reuter.

THE Executive Yuan is contemplating the increase of import taxes on artifical silk, according to a Nanking telegram from Chinese sources. This step is intended for the protection of the Chinese silk industry.

BUSINESS GLOOM AT CANTON

Ten Financial Houses Close Their Doors

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 14.

Ten financial houses in this community have given up the ghost within the last two weeks, and the others are so sorely distressed by the call which their clients are making for the immediate repayment of their deposits that many of them are sure to go into the hands of receivers sooner or later. There is a run in existence on the Central Bank, the Provincial Government's own depositary, and on practically every native bank and money shop in the city.

More than anything else it is an official proclamation that is causing the panic, but the Government is letting one and all work out their own salvation. Silk shops and other business firms have become badly involved through these failures, and several have also had to let their creditors salvage what they can from the wreckage.

Incontestably it has been a bad practice of the banks and money shops issuing promises to pay without limit. Since few financial houses issue cheques, the only convenient way of transferring money has been through the medium of these promissory notes, which are transferable by endorsement. Even when money remittances are not contemplated, they have found favour in the public eye as evidence of the bank's indebtedness to its depositor. The weakness of the system lies in the danger that if many holders present their notes at one and the same time, the issuing firm may not have sufficient money on hand to meet the demand. In the absence of a run, such a danger was not likely to arise.

Because of this weak point, the Government thought best to call a halt to the prevailing practice. About two weeks ago it ordained that no longer should the issuance of these promises to pay be legal.

The banks and money shops had then to pay back forthwith all the money covered by their outstanding promises to pay. Having tied up part of it by investments some went to the wall within two or three days after the order came out. That lead it doubt whether the others could get by without suffering disaster, and hence the city-wide run.

Not only by investments were these institutions put in a position where they could not so speedily meet all such obligations. Speculation had seriously impaired the credit of a large number. Never before have Hongkong banknotes been worth so much, and those who gambled, as did so many, that Hongkong notes would come down, and Central Banknotes go up, were riding for a fall. One or two did not have to wait for the governmental fiat before they crashed on the rocks.

Officials had money in their credit and to the credit of their departments with Hop Teh, which was one of the first of the native banks to pass into insolvency. Its manager made his getaway, and the occasion called for prompt action, and the officials took it. The Admiral and an army commander both stuck up their notices at the door of the Chung Shan Hotel and the Hoi Chu Theatre, properties of Hop Teh, letting all the world know that the properties were attached. Court action was not fast enough to suit the officials.

The assets of the branch of the Hop Teh Bank at Kongmoon may be laid hold of by a legal attachment, as has the private residence of the manager. Bank employees, and servants in the manager's house were found to be moving out, and several are being held by the police in consequence.

At the moment, $100 and $1 Central Banknotes are worth about 85 per cent. of their face value, a rise of 6 or 7 points above the mark the middle of last week. But the issuing bank has grown discouraged trying to get them back to par, and has discontinued the redemption of these two denominations. Furthermore, they are no longer acceptable at any public office. $5 and $50 Central Banknotes alone are in good standing. And they are being taken at only about 90 per cent. of their face value.

Right now the Treasury is getting ready to put out a new issue of $1 notes. It is problematic what affect their issuance will have on the price of the old issue.

Finance Commissioner Returns

Hongkong, Apr. 19.

Reports from Canton state that the financial panic has somewhat calmed down following the return of General Feng Cho-man, Commissioner of Finance, from Nanking and North China.

While passing through here en route to Canton, General Feng, in an interview, declared that he had hurried back south to stabilise the bank notes of the Kuangtung Provincial Bank. He asserted that his negotiations with the Nanking authorities on financial questions had been a complete success.

About 12 small banks in Canton are reported to have collapsed owing to the prohibition by the provincial government of all negotiable receipts issued by them. The negotiable receipts are passed from hand to hand as if they are bank notes or bills of exchange and the government is determined to stop this practice.

The official view is that when the banks issue the negotiable receipts they practically put bank-notes out of circulation. Bankers, however, blame the government for this state of affairs, pointing out that since government bank-notes seem continually to depreciate, people have to rely on silver currency but as it is inconvenient to handle a large number of them, negotiable receipts are issued instead.

Even bank-notes of $5 and $50 denominations issued by the Kuangtung Provincial Bank are not accepted by the public at their face value. Consequently, many people prefer to keep negotiable receipts rather than hold government bank-notes.

As negotiable receipts have been in great demand the small banks have issued too many of them and have not sufficient capital to meet demands. Now that they have been banned by the Government, holders are demanding redemption from the banks and some of them, unable to redeem them, have had to close down.

More bank failures are now considered likely. The Canton banks receive large deposits, mostly from poor people who are attracted by the favourable interest, which is sometimes as high as 10 per cent. per month.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce is attending to the liquidation of the Hop Teh and Pao Wah banks and creditors are filing their claims with the Chamber. It is understood that creditors may receive about 50 per cent. of their claims.

The two banks are able to pay back about 80 per cent. of all claims, but since the navy, air force and other government organs are insisting upon full satisfaction, only 50 per cent. is available for other depositors.—Reuter.

AFTER a long period of drought, says the Chinese press, ample rains have fallen throughout Chihli province and the crops have been saved.

AEROPLANES USED AGAINST REDS

Official Recognition as Price of Priest's Release

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

S. E. Honan, Apr. 14.

Much needed rains fell throughout the district early this week, bringing on the wheat crops and enabling the sowing of sorghum to be completed.

News from Kwangchow indicates that a steady drive is being made against the communist-bandits who have caused so much anxiety in Southern Honan. Aeroplanes are being used by the military, and the bandits have been driven away from the Kwangchow area. The Rev. Bert Nelson still remains in the hands of his captors who have carried him into Hupeh province. He keeps well and his friends are able to keep in touch with him, but so far his release has not been effected. It is said that his captors have given up their demand for ransom, and are seeking recognition from the government, presumably as a soviet state.

The situation around the summer resort of Kikung shan on the Honan-Hupeh border is reported as satisfactory at present, and there appears to be some hope that it may be available this year.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ARRESTED

Allegations of Malpractices in Export of Cereals

Nanking, Apr. 23.

A sensation was created in railway circles yesterday when 19 staff members of the Tientsin-Pukow railway administration were arrested on charges of corruption. The men culprits were under the Chief Traffic Inspector in the northern section of the line. It is alleged that by secretary transporting cereals on trains in excess of the specified maximum loads, they have been pocketing the freight charges on the overloads.

It is understood that the arrested men have been escorted to the head office at Pukow for examination.—Kuo Min.

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS
CO., INC.

Established 1841

GENERAL BANKING

Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts opened in

ALL CURRENCIES

Drafts Negotiated

on New York

and

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Exchange Business

transacted of

ALL KINDS

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

Railway and Steamship

Booking Agency

for

ALL LINES

WORLD-WIDE SERVICE AT NO EXTRA CHARGE

Branches at Peking and Tientsin

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS
CO., INC.

15 Kiukiang Road

Shanghai

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE BUSY COMMISSION

Difficulties Over the Trip to Be Taken to Manchukuo

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, April 18.

The League Enquiry Commission—I notice, by the way, that certain of its members call themselves "Study" Commission—is still with us, although according to the original programme they were to have left here for Manchuria on Saturday, April 16, and although they have completed all the enquiries that it has been possible for them to make here. Indeed, so much so is this the case, that yesterday, Sunday, the members of the Commission devoted their whole time to sightseeing, i.e., the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs.

I am given to understand that the Commission is very satisfied with the amount of information it has been able to collect here, especially from the Young Marshal who was heard four times and is said to have presented his side of the case very clearly and ably, and from Generals Yung Chen and Wang Yi-chen who were in command at Mukden on the fatal September 18. The Commission also took evidence from numerous other officials of the former government of the Three Eastern Provinces and received innumerable deputations from various political bodies and from the staffs and students of nearly every single college. Indeed, during some of the days the liftmen in the Peking Hotel, where the Commission took up its abode, must have been severely overworked, as they steadily elevated and brought down again a solid stream of deputations to be patiently listened to by the Commission.

The size of the Commission seems to have been steadily growing and now much exceeds one hundred; so that a fresh coach, recently built at the Tongshan Railway works, has had to be added to the Special Train. The Chinese delegation alone is said to exceed forty persons. One of the reasons given me for this seemingly excessive number is that, as the French Commissioner does not understand English—at least not officially—the whole vast mass of Chinese documentary evidence has to be translated, not only into English, but into French as well.

Lord Lytton, I am told, reads through every single document presented to him in English, no matter what the source, provided that it has the slightest bearing on the case. And one of the chief difficulties of the work of the Commission lies, I understand, not in the lack of evidence, but in there being too much of it and the considerable extra labour required in separating the essential from the irrelevant.

Exactly what impression the visit of the League Enquiry Commission has made on the man in the street here, it is rather hard to say. The more so, as the arrival of the Commission coincided with that of a large batch of "World Tourists" who nowadays form one of the chief means of livelihood of a large part of the population of Peking. The reception at the station was entirely official, and the drive to the Hotel was through streets which had been cleared by the police. The only popular demonstration was on the 12th, in front of the Tienanmen—which corresponds to our Trafalgar Square—when a few hundred students and Communists with red flags staged a demonstration, shouting "Drive away the League Commission," "Down with Chang Hsueh-liang," "Down with Chiang Kai-shek," and the rest. They were quickly dispersed by police and soldiers, and the affair was carefully kept out of the Press, but it caused a slight flutter in police circles, so that several of the colleges were surrounded by a cordon of police for a few hours. Otherwise, I should say that the average inhabitant of Peking is blissfully unaware of the important people who are honouring his city with a visit.

The Commission, as I have said, fully intended leaving here for Manchuria on the 16th. The cause of the delay is twofold. In the first place there has been the very threatening attitude of the Manchukuo authorities towards Wellington Koo. It may be said that the League Enquiry Commission being in the nature of a judicial body is entirely at liberty to select its own Assessors, and further that it is foolish of a government such as that of Manchukuo which, to say the least, is still on trial, to raise difficulties of this kind. On the other hand, an impartial observer may well ask, why it was necessary for the Chinese government which has many other equally capable diplomats to select as its Assessor just Wellington Koo, who is a close associate of the Young Marshal—one of the "defendants" in the case—and whom the Japanese claim was one of the chief pacties in the campaign against them in Manchuria?

Also, Wellington Koo having been appointed as Chinese Assessor to the Commission, it seems scarcely tactful of him to have made derogatory remarks about Manchukuo, as he is reported to have done in the Chinese Press. One wonders what kind of protests there would have been, if the Japanese had appointed the notorious Colonel Doihara or say Admiral Shiosawa as their Assessor. However, this trouble seems, for the moment, to have been relegated to the background by the assurances of the Japanese government.

But meanwhile a fresh and even more difficult question has suddenly arisen over the protection of the Commission and, in connection therewith, the route by which they should enter Manchuria. In this matter it rather looks, as if the League Enquiry Commission itself, or rather the League of Nations, had created these difficulties for itself, by its unwillingness to face a *fait accompli*. The question of protection arises for the section Shanhaikuan to Mukden. The Japanese offered their protection, but it was not accepted, as apparently the League Enquiry Commission were afraid that by accepting they might appear to be prejudging the case. The Chinese let it be known through their Press that they were prepared to send soldiers with the Commission's train. But, of course, the Japanese would never agree to Chang Hsueh-liang's troops re-entering Manchuria under any pretext. Then the Japanese suggested that the Commission should proceed by sea to Dairen and enter Manchuria that way (for, of course, the Japanese have the "right," in fact the duty, to guard the South Manchurian Railway.) But to this the Chinese side objected, firstly on the score that it would be derogatory to Chinese dignity to enter Manchuria from that end, and secondly that the Commission ought to visit the highly important point, our old friend Chinchow. As usual a compromise has been proposed; that one party, presumably to include Wellington Koo who is the real cause of the anxiety about protection, should proceed by sea to Dairen, and a second party, presumably the bolder one, should proceed by rail to Mukden. Thus the matter still stands at the moment of writing.

The League Enquiry Commission seems to have rather complicated this whole question by its uncertain attitude towards Manchukuo which is apparently not anxious to recognise. Indeed, a Chinese news agency brought the report that the Commission would have nothing to do with the Manchukuo authorities when it visited Manchuria. Although this report has not been officially denied, it seems scarcely credible that the League Enquiry Commission can hope to make a full and satisfactory investigation in Manchuria, if is does not recognise, *de facto* at anyrate, if not *de jure*, the new government there. It will be interesting to see, what it does in this question, when it comes to the point.

All this petty squabbling and quibbling over somewhat minor points seems to have increased the cynicism with which the work of the Commission is regarded in certain foreign and Chinese circles. But the opinion in diplomatic circles here seems to be that, whatever the eventual result of its work may be the presence of the League Enquiry Commission out here has had a good psychological effect, by making both sides realise that intransigeance is out of fashion these days, and in general has undoubtedly had a calming effect.

OIL EXPLOITATION IN CHINA

Nanking, Apr. 23.

The "Central Daily News" to-day reports that the Ministry of Industry is making comprehensive plans to develop petroleum wells in the Yenchi district of Shensi province.

The report says that the area is capable of producing an oil supply great enough in extent to fill the needs of the whole world for the next 300 years; nevertheless China is now importing $100,000,000 worth of petroleum annually.

An instruction has been sent to the Commissioner of Reconstruction of Shensi province to submit a detailed report concerning the wells.—United Press.

VICTORIES OVER COMMUNISTS

New Association Formed in Hankow

From Our Own Correspondent

Hankow, Apr. 13.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the only damage caused by the earthquake last week was the fall of a brick chimney stack from over the Credit Fonciere de Extreme Orient offices, in the French Concession. A pedestrian passing at the time had a narrow escape, as it fell practically at his feet. On account of the varience of times here, I find that "the average" time at which the quake occurred was 5.13, and not 5.25 as stated in my last letter. This was three minutes after the shock reported from Nanking.

Early on Friday morning a serious fire broke out in Messrs Racine & Cie godowns in the French Concersion. The godowns, situate between the bund and Rue Du Bail, were occupied by Chinese dealers, and woodoil and tallow were stored there. Fortunately, an efficient firewall prevented the flames from spreading to the adjoining woodoil installation, but the godowns and contents were completely destroyed, and at one time the dwellings on either side were seriously threatened, the servants quarters of the Astoria Buildings suffering some damage, as also the rear of Racine's Buildings. The loss is estimated at Tls. 70,000 and Tls. 30,000, and is covered by insurance.

News received here indicates that the military have scored heavy successes against the bandit communists under General Ho Lung and Tuan Teh-chang, and the threat to this centre is daily becoming more remote.

According to reports, the losses of the Reds amount to several thousand men, besides a large number of rifles. The soverest fighting took place between Tienmen, Yingcheng and Tsaoshih. Wanmiaochih and Shihhoshih on the north bank of the Han River were retaken by the troops, and they are now besieging Yuanchiancheng. The campaign, which is in the hands of General Hsu Yuan-chien, with three divisions of the 10th Army, and a complete air squadron under the command of Colonel Yang Ho-sino, promises to come to a successful conclusion at an early date, and, if this is the case, the two mentioned officers will deserve the thanks of the whole province, as the people have suffered long enough from the Red menace.

During last week-end, a new association was organised to promote the efforts of the Government clearing the province of the Reds. The association, which has been under process of organisation for the last two months, was duly inaugurated in the premises of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by a large number of prominent men. These included General Hsia Tsu-yin, General Ho Cheng-chun and General Chu Hwoiping.

General Fang Peng-jen was nominated as chairman, and, in his speech, he said that, prior to the internal strife of 1929, there had been no bandit outrage of any importance, but since then the influence of banditry had increased by leaps and bounds, and only a few of the 88 districts of Hupeh had been fortunate enough to evade the menace. From the viewpoint of the populace, which suffers the indescribable consequences of banditry, the troops cannot but be blamed. He explained however, that, in fairness to the troops, they had sacrificed their lives although the successes had not been great. The reason for this was due to the fact that the Reds had a formidable and systematic organisation in the districts under their control, that people outside were in a state of instability. To cope with this, the association, to be known as the Hupeh Clarification Promotion Association, was formed to promote co-operation between the people and the troops. It therefore rested with the people for the future success of the bandit suppression campaign.

The main work of the association will be to raise funds to pay the troops and, in this connection, it is suggested to issue bonds to the value of ten million dollars, and levy a three dollar a picul tax on the salt revenue of the province, pending the sanction of the Central Government that 50 per cent. of the land revenue of Hupeh be appropriated together with a three percent. tax on commodities.

JAPAN TO PURCHASE FRESH RICE

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry to-day decided to purchase 1,000,000 koku (about 5,000,000 bushels) of new rice to replace old rice now held by the Government.—United Press.

SUICIDE OF CHINESE OFFICIAL

Hangchow Customs Superintendent Takes Own Life

Hangchow, Apr. 25.

A sensation was caused here yesterday by the suicide of Mr. Chao Wen-jui, Superintendent of Customs at Hangchow. Despite medical assistance, death occurred early yesterday, 24 hours after he had swallowed a heavy dose of opium.

The deceased had been suffering for some time from nerve trouble due to overwork. It is known that he had so immersed himself in literary work lately that his health suffered and he frequently had to spend periods of rest at a local sanitarium.

The first indication of his intention to take his own life was given when he told his attending physician recently that he was "about to seek a happy land," but no significance was attached to his remark. Before he took the fatal step on Saturday morning, he was seen to be acting queerly, taking solitary walks during the last few days of his life.

Mr. Chao was 43 years of age. A native of Chenhsien, Chekiang, he was educated at Harvard and Columbia, receiving the master's degree at the latter university in 1917. Since his return to China he had been active in educational circles being, at different periods, professor at the Peking National University, Peking College of Law, Chaoyang University, etc. In 1927 he became Superintendent of the Hangchow Customs and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Chekiang. The former post he held up to the time of his death. He was author of "A History of Modern Commerce" and several other literary works dealing with political economy.—Kuo Min.

SHOOTING INCIDENT IN WEIHAIWEI

Weihaiwei, Apr. 23.

Four men have now been identified by the police authorities as having been connected with the shooting of a police officer here ten days ago.

Three of the miscreants have been arrested at Chefoo and have confessed their guilt. The apprehension of the fourth member of the gang is expected shortly.—Reuter.

Kuangsi Provincial authorities are reported to be engaged upon the establishment of an aviation service in the province. Military aviation is also being attended to, and a number of 'planes have already been purchased. Rapid progress is being made with the construction of highways and, where necessary, bridges. A regular motor service also is now operating between Wuchow and Nanning.

DEMONSTRATION AT C.E.R. OFFICE

Ex-employees Demand for Arrears of Pay

Harbin, Apr. 16.

A mass meeting of ex-employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway was held outside the pensions department of the railway to-day, when the delegates who had twice visited Changchun to present the claims of the ex-employees submitted a report. The delegates apparently met with little success at Changchun, for their interview with officials of the Ministry of Communications lasted only seven minutes.

When the crowd realised the position, they became very excited and shouted "Give us our money!" "We demand an immediate settlement." Several speeches were then made by non-delegates calling for direct and forcible action. They shouted, "We are starving, but the Soviet members of the railway are spending tens of thousands of dollars on banquets." "We will not be fooled any longer." "The Railway is keeping our money in the government bank at Vladivostok."

The speeches intensified the excitement and when several men started to shout "To the offices of the Board" the crowd moved forward as one man. On their arrival at the offices, the crowd did not wait to appoint delegates. They just surged forward and made one rush towards the office of the vice-president, M. Kuztnetzoff, but the door was found to be locked. No time was lost in breaking it open, but fortunately for M. Kuztnetzoff he had made good his escape, otherwise he was likely to have been seriously manhandled.

Shortly after this, a detachment of police arrived, also General Li Hui-lin, commander of the railway police, who suggested that he would be willing to discuss the matter with their delegates if the crowd left the building.

Delegates were then nominated and the crowd waited outside the building to hear the result of the discussions which took the form of a promise made by General Li Hui-lin that he would go to Changchun and do everything possible and arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the Ministry of Communications.—Reuter.

HANYANG ARSENAL TO RESUME WORK

Nanking, Apr. 25.

The Hanyang Arsenal at Wu-Han is to resume operations on May 1, according to an order of the Ministry of War. The re-opening of the Arsenal is in compliance with the petition of a delegation of Arsenal workers, recently arrived here from Hankow, who pointed out that workers have been unemployed since the flood disaster in Wu-Han last summer.—Kuo Min.

White Horse Whisky

Why is White Horse the largest selling Whisky in Scotland?

Because the Scotch are all keen judges of Whisky and realise that no other brand has the same mellow flavour—the proof of a highly matured spirit.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

27 The Bund Telephone 15290

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

MACAO'S WATER SUPPLY

Scheme to Provide Modern Waterworks: Two Qualities of Water

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Macao, Apr. 8.

For the past ten years the Portuguese Government has often studied the problem of providing adequate water supplies to the whole city. Many Portuguese engineers have studied this matter; but only recently a public company was formed and according to plans, Macao will very soon have this matter solved.

A complete scheme is to be presented to the Macao Government and no doubt it will be approved immediately. This company was formed two years ago and it is called Macao Water-Works Co. and the contract signed with the Municipal Council is for a period of fifty years. The present Directors are Messrs. Jose Maria Braga, Frederick Johnson Gellion and Americo Pacheco Jorge. This company will develop means to supply water to this city and will take over from the Government all the extensive system of piping and reservoirs so far built by the local authorities. The company engaged the services of the well-known German engineering firm, Siemens, to solve the problem of providing Macao with a modern waterworks system. For this reason Mr. H. Woltmate arrived a few days ago and is working already with the collaboration of Col. Schiappa Monteiro, Director of Public Works Dept.

The engineers of the Siemens Co. have devised a scheme which it is believed will fulfil all the requirements to supply water to the whole population. A very interesting feature of the scheme is that this service will be twofold, one supply to furnish potable water and another supply to be destined for other purposes. This scheme will certainly be more costly but the company is willing to spare no expense so that this difficult problem can be solved forever. Dr. Pereira Magalhaes, Acting Governor of Macao, has given his full support and has done much to help matters through government channels. Col. Schiappa Monteiro also has done a great deal by furnishing complete data for the working out of the details and as all the plans are nearly ready the scheme will be presented in a few days to the local authorities for final approval.

According to the declarations of the engineer Mr. Woltmate the scheme provides for the securing of potable water in a big catchment area in the Island of Coloane to be impounded in a reservoir on the same island. After filtration and sterilisation the water will be pumped into Macao through a submarine pipe. This line will be several miles long. It is believed that this will be one of the longest in the world and although the work of laying it will not be very difficult it will certainly be a very interesting operation. The potable water pumped into this city will enter the distribution system of pipes in this colony and will be served into the houses. It is estimated that the colony will need at least 600,000 gallons per day during the first four years and the reservoir planned in Coloane will have a capacity of 170,000,000 gallons.

Water for other purposes will be drawn from the river close to Green Island. This water is muddy and after passing through filtration and sterilisation the water will be pure and can be used for drinking too. High pressure pumps will force this water into an extensive system which will be quite different from that laid down for potable water. Macao will need at least 1,200,000 gallons of non-potable water immediately per day. It will be seen that the system to supply water to Macao will be the same as used in Shanghai and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Macao Waterworks Co. will give the same privileges to the population of this city as the Shanghai Waterworks Co. is giving to Shanghai. With the formation of this company and with the work to be done it will certainly give employment to many local people. One cannot but feel happy to see that this beautiful city is improving little by little thanks to the stable government in Portugal and the confidence of the public to invest their money to make Macao a centre of attraction.

Mr. Lino Moreira Pinto left a few days ago for Portuguese East Africa where he is to occupy the position of Director of Posts, after serving four years in this city. During this period he did much to improve the postal services, increased the salary of the postal employees who were earning a miserable salary, engaged the services of the well-known German firm of Siemens and Haiske to install the automatic telephone and joined this colony with Portugal through the medium of a well-organised radio service. Although the public were certain of his early departure, nevertheless, everyone was hoping that at the last moment he might be able to remain here and continue his work. A big crowd of his friends and admirers gave him a rousing send-off. Three days before, his friends totalling hundreds gave a dinner in his honour in the Central Hotel and wished him success in his new post.

The public are feeling much relieved to see that through the efforts of the Public Health Dept. only a few cases of meningitis were reported during the last week. This department had several meetings lately to devise means against meningitis and a police service is stationed round the city to watch people coming from outside, specially from Chinese City. Dr. Peregrino da Costa, Director of the Isolation Hospital, gave last week an interesting interview to the local paper "Eco Macaense" about the measures taken by the Government and asked the population to place their confidence in the ability of the authorities to suppress this epidemic. Dr. Aragao, who arrived a few days ago from Timor Island, was invited by the Government to work in the Isolation Hospital and immediately placed himself at the disposal of the local authorities. Another man who has done a great lot for the health of the population is Dr. Jose Caetano Soares.

Government employees are feeling terribly the high cost of living and the Municipal Council, under the chairmanship of the lawyer, Henrique Nolasco da Silva, sent a cable to the Lisbon Government asking the home authorities to give the employees an allowance of at least 20 to 25 per cent. on their salary during this crisis. It is sincerely to be hoped that the home government will approve this measure to provide sufficient means to many unfortunate employees whose salary is almost ridiculous. Not only do the government employees deserve this allowance but also the Municipal employees because they never had any increase for many years on account of the difficult financial situation of the Municipal Council. Although Macao is almost forgotten by the outside world, the population are feeling the high cost of living without any prospect of seeing their condition improved.

THROUGH THE CITY WALL

How Soldier Robbers Escaped With Booty

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Jukao, Apr. 12.

Last evening the city gates were closed at 9 o'clock and every person seeking to enter and leave the city were examined. A group of bandits dressed in soldier clothes had entered a rich man's home while he was absent and robbed the house of several hundreds of dollars and valuables. The bandits got away with their haul. Since the wall is down at certain places the bandits did not have to make use of the gates. Extra soldiers have since been on guard both day and night to guard public offices and the homes of the well-to-do against any further robberies.

Wild rumours are afloat again of another possible conflict between Chinese and Japanese forces which would involve the Kiangyin forts and possibly the territory just north of the Yangtze, including Jukao. Business men in Jukao are not venturing out on any large enterprises and some are planning to send their families to more central provinces.

Many of the Jukao students who formerly attended the Chinese middle school and college now destroyed in Shanghai are at present seeking to study under private tutors and thus trying to keep up their work in order to graduate with classes in case their schools open again in Shanghai.

DEATH PENALTY IMPOSED

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

The death penalty was imposed to-day upon Tomeo Sagoya, who attempted to assassinate the then Minseito Premier Yuko Hamaguchi at Tokyo Railway Station in November of 1930.

Sentence was pronounced at the final trial at Tokyo District Court.—United Press.

THE ADVENTUROUS MR. NEY

Offer of $200,000 to Move His Men Refused

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hinghwa, Apr. 5.

About 16 months ago, the districts of Hinghwa, and Sienyue in the province of Fukien, were under the control of marines, but, owing to fighting elsewhere, they received instructions to withdraw. Those in the Hinghwa district complied, but the Sienyue troops elected to remain where they were, and, in spite of further instructions, sat tight for several months. Being unable to remove these rebels by force, the Foochow Government had to compromise and arranged that their back pay should be met, their district changed for that of Futsing, and their commander to be made a general. The latter is the subject of this article.

Futsing County lies between Foochow and Hinghwa and has been singularly free from bandits during the last few years. A large percentage of its people have worked or work in the Straits Settlements and Straits money has done much to give the villages and air of prosperity. Into this quiet area came Mr. Ney and his motley crew of former rebels. He began by raising the land tax from $30 a mow to $80 a mow as a foretaste of what was to come.

He became an expert at extortion and found one method a better money making than all. That was the introduction of roads for the improvement of communications and the lasting benefit of the people. When roads are made in this part of China, land is taken without any compensation to the farmers, the labour involved is not paid for and, if a house stands in the way of a new road, the house has to come down. Naturally, this affords an easy way of making money: householders are ready to take the lesser of two evils and pay up to have the road go through anybody's property but their own. The suggestion that for $1,000 the road would go elsewhere was sufficient in most cases. But it did not work in the village of Ming Tiang. The road was to go clean through this village; the villagers said it was not. Mr. Ney's solution was a simple one. He said that, seeing the villagers did not want a road, they should have three roads for objecting, and gave orders to that effect. Had these been carried out, there would have been little left of the original village. The villagers said they would rather die; they had come to the end of their tether.

Their plot took the old one of a feast to which the chief military people in that part of the country were invited, but not Mr. Ney. The feast was held in a temple, and, during its course, the place was surrounded by villagers armed with hoes, picks or any implement which came handy. Others brought straw and supplies of paraffin and in a very short time the place was on fire. This was the signal for the whole of the country side to rise, and rise it did. In one night, Mr. Ney lost one major-general, two majors, 200 other ranks, and had 400 men disarmed. Wherever Mr. Ney's hated troops were seen, they were attacked by villagers thirsting for blood and the soldiers, wherever possible, fell back upon Futsing city, the shelter of its walls, and on Mr. Ney who was now a little scared. All the gates were shut and the city was besieged.

Negotiations then followed between Mr. Ney and the people. They offered to pay $200,000 on one condition, that he and his unwanted troops withdrew out of their sight. Their request was refused. Men of Mr. Ney's integrity cannot be bought off with $200,000. Meanwhile, the Futsing people had made strong representations to the Foochow Government that troops should be sent to help them. Mr. Ney also sent a similar request so that, when they did come, he opened the gates and let them in—to his own undoing. The Foochow troops being smaller in number would not attack, but Mr. Ney, seeing the game was up, left the city in disguise at 2 a.m. on a day arranged and shortly afterwards 1,600 of his merry men had followed in his footsteps. They were now outlaws and made for the hills.

About six weeks ago the people of West Heaven's End, about six miles from the City of Hinghwa, noticed a body of soldiers coming from the hills and with them people tied up with ropes so they concluded that local troops had been on a bandit raid and took no further notice of their movements. The troops entered the village and halted, the streets were crowded with people from the country, for West Heaven's End being near the hills, has quite a busy market of its own. Some of the soldiers went into the shops and made a few purchases then quite suddenly one of them fired his revolver. In an instant all was in confusion. The chief shops were robbed and 41 people captured. Four others were killed and one woman wounded. The perpetrators of this outrage belonged to Mr. Ney, with whom the villagers had to deal when it came to a question of ransom.

On March 28 last, when the present writer was at West Heaven's End, the sum of $25,000 had been paid over by these people and eight of the 41 captives had returned. They had been carried off to a fort in the mountains called O Dia, a most inaccessible spot with natural fortifications on all sides. Mr. Ney said that for another $5,000 all the others would be released. That sum had already been sent but the messengers returned, saying that the fort was now surrounded by troops from Sienyue who would not let them pass.

One would like to conclude that the adventures of Mr. Ney have come to an end but cannot do so. He has applied to be taken on as a legitimate soldier again but the Foochow Government says he must be exterminated this time. As far as one is able to ascertain, he has ample supplies of food and ammunition in his mountain fastners and may be able to hold out for months.

CANTON'S NEW BANK NOTES

Hongkong, Apr. 22.

The Canton Government commenced to-day to circulate new one-dollar bank notes, but as the old bank notes are not in good repute the new ones fail to inspire much confidence.

Bank note of $5 and $50 denominations are theoretically redeemable by the Provincial Bank, but the public refuse to accept them at their face value.—Reuter.

JAPAN LINKED WITH INDIA

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

Beginning from July next, a wireless telegraph service will be opened to public between Japan and India, according to a report received by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from Mr. Inui, Japanese trade commissioner at Karachi.

As a sequel to the opening of the wireless service the charge of telegraph service between Japan and India will be reduced.—Rengo.

KIANGSI BANDIT HORRORS

Country People Terrorised by Strong Bands

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

N. W. Kiangsi, Apr. 9.

Things in this district are gradually growing from bad to worse. The strength of the bandits is increasing enormously and they are now said to number 20,000. What that means to the people in the country towns I need hardly describe, and things go on like this soon the few soldiers left will not be able to keep the cities. In one place, they go across the river daily to sleep, as the bandits are only 10 li away. And during the day they have to run two or three times as they never know if the rumours they hear are true or not. In another city it is the same story, a letter yesterday said, that often three of four times a day rumours would start, and the people would flee in all directions not knowing where to hide.

Worse still is reported from Hokow. Half a division of soldiers, bringing up a big amount of ammunition, etc., had about 300 small boats. Before reaching Hokow, they were attacked by bandits and a hard fight ensued. The soldiers got the worst of it, hundreds were killed and others surrendered, their rifles being taken. A small number driven to desperation joined the bandits. Altogether the Government forces are said to have lost one *tuan*. A captain was killed, a major was caught, but was gallantly rescued by his men. It says a great deal for that "tu" that after such a desperate fight, they did not all join the bandits but did their utmost to save as much as they could. They are now stopping at Hokow, until other soldiers come to their help. A few disarmed soldiers arrived here heartsick and weary but still loyal. The whole thing just turns one's heart sick with horror and apprehension.

Just now the country is simply gorgeous in all its spring beauty. It somehow does not seem to agree with all the suffering around. But it does gladden the heart, and makes one pray more earnestly for graces as well as beauty.

Cerebro-meningitus is very rampant just now, and not only children but even grown-ups are carried off in a few hours. Measles had just finished when this started. We never seem to be free from epidemics of one sort or another.

BURKHARDT BUCHAN & CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE

19A CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

'Phone 11415 (six lines) Cable address: Bukami, Shanghai

MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA, FOR

ROLLS & COMPANY, LIMITED

PAINTS AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS

EDMONTON, LONDON

(*Established 1540*).

L·V·

EXTENSIVE STOCKS CARRIED

ROLLEX

COMPETITIVE PRICES

We unhesitatingly recommend:—

"LEE VALLEY" SUPERFINE DECORATORS PAINTS,
"EDMONTINE" WASHABLE WATER PAINTS
(OIL BOUND)

SPECIALITIES:— Zinc Oxide in Oil
Ovarite, (White Enamel)
Separwite (White Finishing Paint)
Undawite (White Decorating)
Plynole (Metal Primer)
Super Varnishes
Oil Bound and Dry Distempers, Etc.

SELECT YOUR REQUIREMENTS FROM US

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE UNREST IN JAPAN

Some Causes of a Situation Which Gives Rise to Much Anxiety

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Apr. ■.

Although the Japanese authorities are naturally very anxious to cover it up or to camouflage it, there are many who are able to discern signs of an increasing revolutionary spirit in Japan.

Mr. Takahashi, Finance Minister in Mr. Inukai's Cabinet, has often referred to revolutionary dangers looming up on the horizon—maybe a distant horizon or maybe otherwise, but still within the vision.

The two recent attacks on the Emperor are indeed grave and it is ironical that, in a country like Japan, the ruler outside the palace has to be surrounded by a strong body-guard of uniformed and plain-clothes men, while the streets are cleared for many blocks and practically seven-eighths of the police force is mobilized for duty on the route the imperial procession will take.

The most startling manifestation, of course, was the assassination last month of Baron Takuma Dan, a powerful commercial figure a head of the vast Mitsui interests. What the eventual results of that one deed may be is a matter for conjecture, but its significance is tremendous.

Japan to-day is shaken to the core. The financial fabric of the country is in grave danger of collapse; dire economic distress, culminating in sheer starvation among tens of thousands in northern Japan, pervades the land; the radical elements are getting bolder and bolder, with a counter-movement on the part of the reactionary elements.

Though the Japanese and the Russians are quite dissimilar in temper as well as physique, the political history of the one bears a rather strong resemblance to the political history of the other. World events forced Russia from an absolute monarchy into a crude attempt at democracy long before the people were ready for it. Are world events forcing Japan toward some such bitter experience?

When "assassination" gets under way, no man can foretell the result—especially when such "assassination" affects people whose mentalities are disturbed by physical privations and sufferings and constant suspense. Most political violence has its genesis in economic causes. The French revolution was bred out of the misery of underfed, ill-clothed, badly-housed people who saw the plutocrats revelling in grand fetes and squandering right and left on caprices of the hour. The Russian revolution was born in the huts of the peasantry not because they so much hated the "Little Father," but rather because they were sick to death of the callousness and indifference of the richer. In northern Japan, there is a welter of misery, and so far, no rich firms or millionnaires have made the slightest move to give part of their surplus profits to rescue their own country-men and country-women from sheer starvation. Is it any wonder that the minds of youth are poisoned, and that Soviet doctrines keep flowing in constantly? Would it be any great wonder if the long suffering peasant, like the proverbial worm, turned?

While the Japanese are better governed and better disciplined in self-control than were the French 150 years ago, or the Russians fifteen years or so ago, yet the series of catastrophes that Japan has recently gone through, from the big earthquake to the impending collapse of her financial structure—the latter largely due to the disproportionate burden of armaments this country is shouldering and which, in the ultimate instance falls on the already bent back of the peasant and farmer—has shaken to the surface a heterogeneous mass of radical elements. Many a foreign writer smiles the smile of superiority when any such thing is mentioned. But the military and the police have no doubts that radicalism is pretty well entrenched in Japan. The dreams of fanatics find credence among people suffering from cold, hunger and despair. In this is a danger which is giving Japanese officials grave concern. Even the Manchuria adventure—so shorn of real glory—has failed to blind the people whose one demand, voiced in their hearts if not through their lips, is for a fuller and surer bowl of rice.

Attendant upon this situation is the gradual but disastrous disintegration of the family, backbone of any nation, as a unit. Economic distress lends the elements of tragedy as the members of the family find themselves unable to cling together.

There are, however, some aspects of the problem of unemployment in Japan which are due to the social heritage of the nation and as such are worthy of special consideration.

Numbers of men and women are always out of work due to the fact that certain industries, e. g. silk, are more or less of a seasonal character, which makes idleness inevitable. It is a well-known fact that the farmer has very little to do during certain of the winter months. But it is when those who are normally in employment find themselves unable to get work that the matter becomes such as to claim the attention of the state.

In Japan, however, this has been less necessary than in other lands because of the strength of the family system which has in itself provided a solution without resort to state aid. Whereas in the West the individual has been the unit, in the East the family has been the unit. It was an Oriental writer who wrote nearly 2,000 years ago "whether one member suffer all the members suffer with it, or if one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it."

When the younger son went to Tokyo to seek his fortune and came back crest-fallen because he did not find the streets paved with the gold of his imagination, the whole family pulled together to keep him until he could find a more steady if less ambitious job. When his elder brother found that he required capital for certain necessary improvements on the farm, it was to his relatives that he looked for the financial assistance required. He did not approach the money-lender or mortgage his property for a State loan. The family in the East provided the solution, which in the West the state is expected to find.

But to-day the family system in Japan is breaking down and it is this fact more than the actual number of unemployed which lends seriousness to the situation.

What are the causes for the breakdown of the family system? Undoubtedly the first cause has been that very thing to which Japan looks above all others for the solution of her present economic problems—namely industrialism. Despite the rapid growth of population the country population remains more or less stationary. In other words the whole increase is being absorbed in the towns. As a result of this, the old family traditions are passing and a new generation is growing up born and bred in the city with long hours and closed spaces as their heritage and the slum for their home. There is no longer any country cousin to whom they may turn for help on a rainy day.

But even those town-dwellers who have kept up their connection with the family home can hardly look there any longer for assistance; for the plight of the rural population is even more dire than that of the city. The farmer can no longer retain enough of his produce to support himself. He has already to part with a large proportion of it by way of rent to the landlord or company which has bought his land, while most of the remainder goes to the rice speculator.

Even the silk-worm—"honoured Miss Silk-worm" as she is still affectionately called by the country folk—which has been such a good friend in the years gone by, no longer adds to the prosperity of the rural home. Rayon and the slump have proved more deadly than disease. In consequence "Naishoku" (home industries) on the part of the wife and children are essential to keep body and soul together.

The last feature is common in the city no less than in the country. A recent survey of a section of Fukugawa Ward in Tokyo revealed families earning eight sen per head a day knitting gloves whose sale price in the shop is Yen 2.40. A common day's wage for making electric light bulb boxes is 25 sen per 1,000, which represents a full day's work for a family. In another part of Tokyo toy-makers earn a similar sum for twelve hours' toil.

The result of this condition is seen in another direction also. A countryman comes up to the capital and learns some trade, only to find that it is already overcrowded; there is a long waiting list. He is compelled to take what terms are offered; there is no Trades' Union to bargain for him. There is not the "dole" to fall back on until a fair job can be found and so wages are driven down. We met one such recently who was working 14 hours a day, seven days a week, driving a motor bus. He dared not demur for there were many who would be glad to take his place. Conditions such as these only tend to swell the ranks of the unemployed instead of relieving them.

Another factor is the rapid increase of the actual number of the unemployed. When the family itself is living below the subsistence line, it is quite obvious that they are not in a position to undertake the support of poor relatives. As these relatives tend to increase the difficulty becomes an impossibility. In short, the system which in the past has proved sufficient, to-day is no longer capable of bearing the strain.

We have not mentioned the disintegrating influence of the individualistic thought of the West on a nation which has hitherto been wont to think in terms of the family, nor of the effect of those ideas which go to the other extreme and think not in terms of personality but of class and state.

In short unemployment in Japan is not purely an economic problem; it has its social aspect also.

CANNIBALISM IN N. ANHUI

Terrible Conditions of the Famine

What has been feared has come, in North Anhui. All available resources having been used up, despite all efforts strained to allocate grain in sufficient quantities, and transport it into this region, famine conditions, pitiable to the point of heartrending, have arrived.

As reported recently in the press, mission agencies have concentrated their efforts now, in cooperation with the National Flood Relief Commission, to fight the grim fight with on-coming death for the people during these weeks. Another six weeks at least must pass before the harvest brings food. Under the North Anhui Joint Flood Relief Commission the courageous fight is being waged.

Mr. Bostock, Presbyterian Missionary on relief work at Pochow, has telegraphed ■ the National Christian Council, "We beg in all earnestness you will help if possible. In one only of our eight hsiens nearly one hundred deaths a day are reported. All eatable bark, grass, and leaves are consumed and in many cases eating these proves poisonous."

In a recent letter from Pengpu Superintendent Cha Fang-huang, representative of the National Flood Relief Commission Emergency Relief Work in this area, reports seeing parents eating the flesh of their dead children in the fifth district at Szechow, North Anhui. Mr. C. Lewis Irwin writes, "All of $13,000 emergency relief must be used here, in the fifth district. We are the first direct relief agency to get in here because of the bandits. People have been burned out and robbed ■ two-thirds of the villages. Where floods have not devastated, bandits have." He states of the eighth district that conditions are, if anything, worse.

To meet this frightful condition earlier in the month of April a total of $150,000 had been made available from the funds of the American Advisory Committee of "Flood Relief in China." These funds have now been fully used on the field. The National Flood Relief Commission telegraphed authorisation on April 12 to borrow from engineering funds pending reimbursements later. Both these measures have apparently been inadequate to fill the need. The Funds of the American Advisory Committee are now exhausted. The ples comes to whatever bodies have relief funds to make them available now. The time is critical.

JAPANESE PLANE FALLS TO SEA

Yokosuka, Apr. 21.

Another aeroplane disaster was reported here to-day, involving Capt. A. Nishijima, instructor of the Kasumigaura Flying Squadron, who joined the naval manœuvres yesterday in a fighting plane and was forced down to the sea by engine trouble off Futa, Chiba prefecture.

The plane sunk and Captain Nishijima was reported missing. A searching party was dispatched.—United Press.

PILOTS OFFER SERVICES

Tokyo, Apr. 21.

Three hundred and four civilian pilots and numerous engineers of the Japanese Aviation School and eight other aviation organisations in Japan applied to-day at the War Office to be attached to the Military Flying Squadron.

The Minister of War, however, refused their application on the ground that their services were not required at present.—United Press.

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

Swatow Leaders Renew Their Campaign

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, Apr. 11.

Since the alarms which it experienced in the early part of February Swatow has been enjoying a period of comparative peace, of mind. It may be an indication that the anti-Japanese association has begun to waken up to new activity. It has been quiescent for some time, partly because of dissensions within its own ranks, and partly probably because of official discouragement during the time when reprisals from the Japanese seemed a possibility. Now they seem to have decided that they may go ahead without fear. At any rate, the association has been reorganised under official auspices, and seems to be setting out on a new spurt of activity. There is to be a fresh search for "enemy" goods to be completed in a week, carried through as usual by the boys and girls of the middle schools. On the other hand, the business houses which are most vitally concerned are petitioning the authorities for permission to get out of "bond" the Japanese goods which have been held in detention under seal since the beginning of the boycott, pleading sadly the heavy losses which they have been suffering, and arguing that since the goods were ordered before the boycott began they ought not to come under the ban.

General Li Yang-ching, who is now in control of all the eastern section of the province and has his headquarters here, seems something of a live wire. He is devoting his attention to questions of defence, suppression of Communist bandits, and the completion of the main highways system. The site of his new aerodrome on the outskirts of Chaochowfu is now very obvious; a large stretch of agricultural land on the south side of the city close to the railway is being cleared and levelled. It seems a grave scandal in connection with this that no compensation whatever has been given to the owners who have been expropriated, beyond something on account of growing crops destroyed. The owners are to be satisfied by their consciousness of having fulfilled a patriotic duty. One is less surprised at such things being done than at their being tamely submitted to. The general is pressing strongly for funds for the purchase of aeroplanes, but has hardly met with the eager response that ■ would like.

Some real progress seems to have been made in dealing with the communist bandits in the Chaoyang and Huilai districts, where they have been well dug in for some years. Some of their headquarters have been taken, and a number of their leaders captured and executed. It was in the course of this campaign that the wives and children of the Breaker Point lighthouse keepers were found. Of the two men themselves there ■ still no news. A ransom of $50,000 has been demanded for them.

If the general can push on the highways system to completion he will have done a good bit of work. The roads connecting the various district cities are now either completed—after a fashion or do not lack a great deal of completion. It is only after a fashion, for they are simply embankments of clay from the fields without any surface except where nature has surfaced them with grass. Very few bridges have been made, and where motor buses are functioning they have to be changed at the rivers. Still worse, some bridges, which were built without proper expert advice, have collapsed. One such may be seen near the city of Chinghai, a hundred yards at least of ferro-concrete work lying flat in the river bed. It had been completed only a few weeks, and the first heavy flood of the summer washed the foundations clean away, and with it several hundred thousand dollars. And not only must the roads be surfaced and bridges provided, but they must be made safe for travellers. Where bandits are around, ■ is one of their little ways to hold up the buses, rob and may be carry off the travellers, and burn the buses; so travelling by this method is not popular. Theoratically, one can travel from Swatow to Canton by motor-bus, but ■ will remain mostly theory until the bandit menace is removed.

PIRACIES TO BE SUPPRESSED

Kuangtung Authorities to Start Campaign

Canton, Apr. 20.

In view of the frequent piracies that have occurred lately, the Kuangtung authorities have begun a campaign to check the activities of the desperadoes.

All country officials and district magistrates have been instructed to report to the military authorities concerning the movements of suspected bandits and communists. Each of the four pacification commissioners of the province has been invested with supreme military and civil power and has been made responsible for the peace and good order of the territory under his control.

The pacification commissioners have been given four months in which to restore normal conditions.

Tow-boats are often blown up by the pirates when they fail to obtain "protection fees" from the ship-owners. Such outrages occur frequently and, as a consequence, travel by boat is a hazardous venture. On several occasions tow-boats full of passengers and cargo have been blown up inside the limits of Canton harbour, within earshot of the garrison headquarters.

The pacification commissioners have recommended to the Kuangtung provincial government the appointment of new district magistrates, as those appointed by the previous regime are alleged to be incompetent and to have failed to achieve substantial progress in the way of reconstruction and reform.

Two gunboats are now stationed in the vicinity of Bias Bay and Mirs Bay, the notorious pirate lairs.—Reuter.

COUNT UCHIDA TO REMAIN IN POST TEMPORARILY

Dairen, Apr. 19.

Count Uchida, President of the South Manchuria Railway, has decided that he will retain the presidency of the railway temporarily because of the coming visit of the League Commission to Manchuria.

Some political circles in Tokyo have been trying to oust Count Uchida from his post, which he has now held for several months.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Col. N. E. Margetts

Peking, Apr. 19.

The news reached Peking this evening that Col. N. E. Margetts, until lately American military attache at the Legation, has died in San Francisco.

Col. Margetts was invalided home not long ago and died last Sunday due to a clot of blood in the brain. The funeral took place in San Francisco this afternoon.

Col. Margetts was well-known in sporting ■ well as diplomatic circles in China. He was the mainstay of the Peking polo team during his stay here and was a member of the interport team which journeyed to Shanghai last autumn.—Reuter.

HIGH CLASS
SHIRTS and PYJAMAS
Made to Order
Samples mailed on request
SHIRTS
JAPANESE and CHINESE Objects of Art
TOYO MURAKAMI
270 Kiangse Road, SHANGHAI

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

WITHDRAWAL FROM LEAGUE

Japan Can Gain Nothing: Britain, America and Soviet Interested

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

Discussing the recent agitation in Japan for withdrawal from the League of Nations, in a serial article published in the "Hochi Shimbun", Dr. Hikomatsu Kamikawa, professor of international law at the Tokyo Imperial University, expresses his sincere desire that the Japanese people will realise that Japan can gain nothing whatever by quitting the League.

He sees little reason for Japan to break with the international institution, and predicts that Japan will not be able to get rid of "interference" from the League even after withdrawing from membership in that body. Moreover, in his opinion, it will be the United States and Soviet Russia rather than the League that can materially interfere with Japan's Manchurian policy, and therefore Japan would have to reckon with those two powers even if she had nothing to do with the League.

"The chief reason for the agitation in Japan for withdrawal from the League," writes Dr. Kamikawa in the course of his article, "is that the League, with its insufficient knowledge of the situation in Manchuria, has wantonly interfered in the incident with the result that its settlement has been made more and more difficult, due to unnecessary complications thus introduced. The agitators further think that, but for the League of Nations, the Manchurian incident would have been quickly settled and without difficulty through direct negotiations between Japan and China."

However, the writer doubts if this argument of the agitators is well-founded, and goes on to declare that the parties most vitally interested in the status quo in Manchuria next to Japan are Soviet Russia and the United States, and not the League of Nations.

"Knowing that it ■ not advisable for her ■ be involved in trouble with Japan at present when she is busy with her 5-year plan," says the Professor, "Soviet Russia is now following a very careful policy, but ■ ■ obvious that she will not give her final approval to the complete subjugation of Manchuria under the power of Japan."

It is also natural, in Dr. Kamikawa's opinion, that the United States, who thinks she has been assured of the principle of the Open Door and equal opportunity by the Nine-Power Treaty, should object to Japan's positive policy. Great Britain is another Power who wants to have her say on the strength of her vast interests in China.

Thus Dr. Kamikawa says it is these great Powers that are seriously concerned with Japan's Manchurian policy, the League of Nations being only interested in theories and technicalities regarding the maintenance of the status quo in Manchuria.

"Whether or not Japan should quit the League," says the Professor, "depends upon whether or not Japan's Manchurian policy ■ reconcilable with the theories and technicalities of that international body."

"In case," he continues, "Japan's Manchurian policy is in no way reconcilable with the principles and theories of the League, Japan will ultimately have to withdraw from the body.

"If, on the contrary, there is any room for reconciliation between Japan's Manchurian policy and the basic principles of the League both theoretically and technically, it will be self-evident that there is no need for Japan to quit the League."

In this connection, the writer says that the only thing absolutely incompatible with the basic principle of the League will be a project for the territorial annexation of Manchuria, no matter which Power may entertain such a design.

Supposing Japan wanted to make Manchuria her protectorate in the sense of the word in former days, the writer again declares that such a project would be incompatible with the League principles.

"However," he says, "Manchuria has long been regarded as a special area in international relations, an area with no security for peace, order and safety."

Here the writer recalls the supreme mission of the League of Nations, which he says, is to help bring about peace and order and safety against disturbance, anarchy and danger in any locality in the world, and defines Japan's policy as aiming at making Manchuria a land of safe residence for its 34,000,000 people from a largely altruistic viewpoint. He is confident that the League will ultimately come to see that Japan's protection of Manchuria is indispensable for world peace.

Further, Dr. Kamikawa argues that, if Japan makes it her policy to turn Manchuria into a buffer state between Japan, China and Russia, such a policy will coincide with the mission of the League, for the aspirations of the Manchus to form an independent nation is in line with the principle of racial self-determination, a principle publicly recognised in international politics. The writer sees no need to say that such a project will in no way conflict with the principle of territorial integrity.

When all is said and done, Dr. Kamikawa says he has failed to find any case in which Japan's position is incompatible with the League of Nations in carrying out her continental policy in Manchuria.

This article, only a few excerpts of which are given above, was concluded in Sunday's issue of the "Hochi Shimbun."

MOTOR ROADS OF NANTUNGCHOW

System Maintained but Not in Good Repair

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nantungchow, Ku., Apr. 12.

Nantungchow, once called the model city of China, has long been known for its good roads. It probably is not keeping up its former reputation as very few new roads are being constructed and old roads are not kept in as good repair as they might be. Especially, during the life of Mr. Chang Chien, Nantungchow made rapid strides in road development and simultaneously in its commercial and manufacturing enterprises. The whole country in and about Nantungchow can be travelled on good motor roads, as well as in steam launches.

The roads in and about Nantungchow's new city are of fine stone and gravel construction and have until recently been kept in good state of repair. They are of inestimable value for the rapidly developing industrialisation of the country.

Nantungchow has connection with all the river steamers leaving Shanghai for Yangtze ports and all the regular steamers make Tungchow their first call.

Nantungchow has one line of its own between Shanghai and Yangchow. It is the Dah Tah Co., which has its own warehouses in Shanghai and also its own dock and warehouse on the river near Nantungchow from where goods are transhipped to all parts of the country. Since Nantungchow and Jukao hsiens are largely agricultural districts much cotton, pork, eggs and vegetables are raised for the Shanghai markets.

The Dah Tung Co., also a Chinese shipping company has daily boats calling at Nantungchow and the nearest river port to Jukao.

Nantungchow has several large manufacturing plants hiring hundreds of men, women and children. The cotton mills produce various grades of cotton, some of which is put up in ■erile package for hospital use. The cotton seed are pressed for cotton seed oil. There are also several foundries and smaller industries.

The whole country is made accessible by motor roads. It is surprising how many cars are found in and about the city and this amount will be increased as soon as the new auto road to Yangchow is opened.

From Tungchow, a motor road to the north links up with Jukao and from their it winds on through Taichow up to Yangchow. The Jukao division has been finished for many years, the Yangchow part has just been cut through and as soon as the bridges are constructed it will be thrown open to the public.

Steam launches ply the large canals in both Nantung and Jukao hsiens and connect with all the larger cities going south of the Yangtze as far as Chinkiang and Nanking for which cities connections can be made at Yangchow.

With this net of communications of canals and motor roads the country is bound to prosper in times of peace. For hundreds of years this has been a most fertile section. The recent floods north of the Yangtze have shown that Jukao and Tungchow hsiens are a bit higher than neighbouring hsiens. Flood waters have done but little harm in these districts.

SORRY STATE OF HONANESE

Sufferings from Floods and Communists

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Apr. 14.

According to the Honan Famine Relief Association, more than ten rivers caused floods in the province last year. The famine region covered 77 hsiens, about 459,000 square li. Up to the present, the number of the famine people is over 9,490,000; and $100,000,000, in urgent need. The same association has suggested (1) to distribute the urgent relief funds, (2) to give shelters to women and children, and (3) to carry on irregation works.

On April 7, some 1,800 bags of American wheat, about 150 tons in weight, were looted by the famine people, in Chiao-shan Hsien, South Honan.

The Civil Ministry of the province has reported to the National Government that the number of the people in South Honan who are suffering from the Red menace is over 3,000,000.

Li Kung-cheng, a notorious bandit leader, native of Kweiteh, about 30 years of age, is now creating considerable disturbances in several hsiens, such as Shangchiu, Ningling, Shenchiu, Taikang, Yuancheng, Suihsien, Checheng, etc. in East Honan. When very young he began his bandits work. In 1929, he joined Sun Tien-ying, and was appointed as regimental commander. In 1930 he joined General Chang Fang, and was appointed captain commander. In 1931, he turned bandit again. Up to the present, he possesses about 1,300 men, with 1,200 guns, 150 horses, 70 pistols, and 4■ hand machine-guns. Most of his followers are idlers and retired soldiers.

Li Kung-cheng calls himself Tuanchang or regimental commander. In fighting he ■ extremely brave. Once one of his right hand fingers and his left arm were seriously injured. In moving troops, he is very quick. Usually within one day and one night, his men are able to cover more than 150 li. The flags, uniforms, signs and orders of his men are just the same as the regular army. Owing to the severe famine in East Honan, hundreds and thousands of the poor people have joined him to seek food. He is fond of speaking ■ the public, shouting slogans, and distributing handbills. In each town in East Honan there are his spies. If not suppressed in the near future, he would create terrible disturbances in the whole province.

The number of the Communists, on the Honan-Hupeh-Anhui border, is about 90,000, with 50,000 guns. Their military forces are the 2nd the 4th and the the 25th army corps, under the command of General Hsu Hsiang-chien. The 2nd army corps is stationed at Ocheng, Hupeh, the 4th, in South Honan, and the 25th, in East Anhui. The Government forces are the 20th division, under General Kao Tze-chu, who are stationed in Kwangshan; the 76th division, under General Sung Tien-tsai, and the 75th division, under General Chang Fang, stationed, south of Hwangchuan; and the 45th division, under General Tai Min-chuan, stationed in Hwangchuan city. The chairman of the Soviet Government, on the Honan-Hupeh-Anhui border, is named Kao Ching-ting.

Jenho Village, a notorious town, on Honan-Hupeh border, which had been occupied for a long time, by the Reds, was captured by the government troops on April 4. According to the villagers, in their town, there were six human butchery fields where more than 10,000 people had been executed. The decayed corpses, white bones, and human skulls piled together like hills.

SAKIDO TO BE OPEN PORT

Tokyo, Apr. 21.

The Department of Finance unofficially decided to-day to make Sakido, Nagasaki prefecture, an open port.

It was learnd that a branch office of the Nagasaki customs will be established there. It is expected that the port will be used chiefly for coal.—United Press.

A Rengo message states that the following appointments have been announced by the Japanese Foreign Office, Mr. Naxinobu Iwamura, First Secretary to the Japanese Legation in China, Mr. Shinichi Kanimura, Second Secretary to the Japanese Legation in China, Mr. Kuma Suzuki, Second Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in France, Mr. Shunichi Matsumoto, Second Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in France, and Mr. Fujio Minota, Second Secretary to the Japanese Legation in Switzerland.

REBEL LEADERS ARRESTED

Chief of "National Rising Army" Caught

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Ho., Apr. 16.

During the past few days, several agents of the so-called Hsingmuchun or "National Rising Army" have been arrested in Kaifeng, Chengchow, Chungmo, Kihsien and the other hsiens. Its chief headquarters which were secretly established in Chengchow were raided on April ■ when a large quantity of their official documents were seized. Several rebel generals, Such as Li Tai-lin, the Commandant of the 2nd division, Liu Chun-niu, the commandant of the first division, Kuo Wen-li, commandant of the 3rd division, and Pa Ching-wu, commandant of the 9th route army, have also been arrested. On their appointee certificates which are made of silk with white margin and red field, it is written, "Given by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, commander-in-chief of the Mass National Salvation Army of Honan-Shantung-Chihli of Hsingkuochun." They confessed that their chief headquarters were established in Peking and principal commander was Chang Pao-kun, and that they failed to carry out their riot plot on April 8 due to lack of money. They also confessed that they were attempting to recruit bandits and make use of the Red Spears in the province to overthrow the present government.

According to the local military authorities, a large number of the Communist-bandits have appeared in Mihsien region, not far from Chengchow, and heavy troops are asked to be dispatched there to suppress them.

Due ■ the fall of the Shangchong Hsien city into the Red hand, more than 100,000 people become homeless. General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, has contributed $30,000 to transfer them into the North-west for breaking new soil. It is said that several aeroplanes have been dispatched from here towards South Honan to help the army to suppress the Communist-bandits.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

A disastrous fire was reported from Omiya town, Shizuoka Prefecture, in the small hour of this morning, in which 1,420 houses were completely, and over 100 partially destroyed. Three persons were killed and over 100 injured.

Two-thirds of the town has been destroyed and appropriately 7,500 persons were rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at 3,500,000 yen. The Prefectural authorities dispatched rescue parties to the scene.—Rengo.

JAPANESE AVIATORS' SUCCESS

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

A record-breaking non-stop night flight of 925 kilometers between Tokyo and Fukuoka, Kyushu island, was carried out successfully last night. A Fokker aeroplane of the Japan Air Transportation Company, piloted by Messrs. Ogawa and Toyoshima, took off from Tokyo at 8.08 p.m. and arrived at Tachiarai, Fukuoka prefecture, at 2.42 a.m. to-day. Six men accompanied the pilots as passengers.—United Press.

TRANSPORT ALONG SUNGARI RIVER

Steamship Companies' Request to Chinese General

Harbin, Apr. 23.

As it is expected that the Sungari River will be free from ice and navigable within the next few days, local steamship companies have sent a telegram to General Li Du requesting him to give their steamers a safe passage through the territory under his control and also to provide armed guards for protection against bandits. The companies have expressed their willingness to pay General Li Du a percentage of all their freight charges.

It is not known whether the action of the steamship companies has the approval of the new Government or not. However, ■ it is estimated that there are 75,000 tons of cereals between here and Sansing, and 250,000 tons from Sansing to the north, ready for transhipment to Harbin. It is believed that if the companies can come to a private arrangement with General Li Du, the Government will not protest. If it does, there is every possibility of the cargo being exported to Soviet Russia, whose buyers will be able to dictate their own erms, for if the merchandise cannot be shipped to Harbin, no other buyers will enter the market for it.

If the steamship companies are unable to come to a satisfactory arrangement with General Li Du the navigation season this year will be a complete failure. This will have a very depressing effect on business in general.—Reuter.

TREE PLANTING IN MANCHUKUO

Scheme To Prevent The Spring Dust Storms

Tokyo, Apr. 23.

Japanese advisors of the Manchukuo Government have recommended an extensive system of tree planting throughout the vast plains region of Manchuria, it was learned to-day.

Trees already have been planted in many cities where parks are being laid out and streets improved. At Nanling, near the Manchukuo capital of Sinking (Changchun), 25,000 trees were planted to commemorate the founding of the new state. They were selected to withstand the severe Manchuria winters and included apricots and aspen.

Much of Manchuria is a treeless plain and Japanese believe a programme of arborization will prevent the severe spring dust storms.—United Press.

Employees of the Tobu Railway Company, whose lines connect Asakusa, in Tokyo, and Nikko, have started a general walk-out movement as protest against decrease of wages and the company's refusal to pay salaries to employees who joined the army and are now in Shanghai or Manchuria. All service of the line has been stopped. The strikers, 200 in number, have established headquarters at Sugido, Saitama prefecture, and declare they will conduct a fight to the finish.

LION BEER

from the

Spring Waters

of the famous

Laoshan Mountains

of

TSINGTAU

Direct to You

Sole Agents

GANDE, PRICE, LTD.

■ Peking Road Shanghai

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SECRET SOCIETY GROWING

Recruits for the Anchingpang: Kites and Rumours in Kiangsu

Haichow, Ku. Apr. 18.

These windy days, the sky is full of kites of every description—big kites, little kites, basket kites, cat kites, flower kites, red kites, blue kites, green kites, home-made kites, bought kites, stolen kites, tailless kites and long-tailed kites, cheap kites, expensive kites, minute rat kites, and massive centipede kites; the sky is full of them and the ground is full of gaping people looking up and about at the varied and vari-coloured kites.

The air is also full of rumours—good rumours, bad rumours, red rumours, blue rumours, Peking rumours, Nanking rumours, Shanghai rumours, Manchurian rumours, Taingtao rumours, Canton rumours, peace rumours, war rumours, communist rumours, monarchist rumours, anti-this and anti-that rumours; the air is full of them, and people from farm, village, town, and city stand with their mouths open drinking them in.

What, a few months ago, would not have been spoken in the innermost secret places of the home or the clan or the fraternity, is now being spoken openly and without fear anywhere and everywhere. Not so long ago, nobody dared attack the Kuomintang, the Government, nor the Party and Government leaders, and the name of Sun Yat-sen was considered sacred and free from attack by friend and foe alike. Not so now. The fear of being taken up and executed for being anti-revolutionary does not seem to possess the people as it formerly did.

Strange and fantastic schemes are being proposed for freeing the people from their burdens, most of which involve a complete doing away with the present Party and Government plan. One of the rumours which has gained currency here is that Wu Pei-fu, Sun Chuan-fang, Feng Yu-hsiang, Han Fu-chu, and others of the old line type have already got support from somewhere and have about perfected their plans for establishing a new government for North China, completely separate from the present Nanking régime, and some say in co-operation with Canton and others say entirely independent of the other governments in China and Manchuria.

One of the stories that is going the rounds in this connection is that not long ago, ■ Peking, Gen. Wu Pei-fu was invited ■ a feast, by the members of the Tangpu, and that when he entered the place where he was to be entertained, and saw the picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in its accustomed place of honour, he pointed to it and asked; "Who ■ that?" One of the hosts replied: "Don't you know who that is, the founder of our Party and the saviour of his country?" The reply that the General is reported to have made is, "Yes, he ■ the one, who, with the Tangpus, is responsible for the terrible condition in China now".

When this supposed incident is quoted in various circles, the slant of the eye and the curve of the lip and the inclination of the head indicate the query: "If that is not a declaration of war, what is it?" So the rumours go and so the talk goes in discussion of them, and the country around here still groans under the burdens of military and bandit, and official corruption, and the people continue to eat their one or two or three meals a day, according to the degree of their poverty.

Haichow continues to be flooded with soldiers, only more so. In addition to the Twenty-fifth Route Army units who have been stationed here for some time, many of the Twenty-sixth Division, now reorganised into the Fifty-eighth Division, have come in. Nobody seems to know just what the reason for such concentration of military forces here means. Before, when the increased numbers of the Twenty-fifth Route Army began to come in, the reason given was that Haichow port had to be protected against the Japanese. There does not seem to be any clear idea as to what the reason for the present influx is.

Up to this time it seems clear that they have not come for bandit suppression. In the section west of Haichow, and also to the south, the bandits seem to be much worse than they have been for some time. They occupy first one village after another, and operate in the territory near by till they have made a clean sweep of looting and kidnapping. The villages in which these bandits take shelter are well known and the extent of their operations is well known, but nothing is done to stop their ravages.

Some of these robbers seem to be of an especially crude and vicious type. The reports that come in of their activities shows this. For instance, when they attacked a village in the west country, with a view to occupying it, a neighbouring village sent local soldiers to help hold them off. Some of these militia were surrounded, and one of the men thus surrounded was cut to pieces and the parts of his body distributed all around the neighbourhood, an arm here, a leg there, the head yonder. The people of one of the west country villages report that they saw this same band of bandits take a little child, for whom they had no hope of getting a ransom, and with one stroke of a sharp axe cut off a sapling leaving about three feet of stump with a sharp point, on which they impaled the child, then stood by and laughed with loud guffaws and derisive ha, ha's. The less restraint there is on their activities, the more hardened and vicious they seem to become.

There is an element in the situation here which is probably true of other places, which should furnish considerable food for thought for those who are trying to get some line on what ■ in store for the future in this troubled land. What I have in mind is the phenomenal growth of the Anchingpang, the great nation-wide fraternity, to which all regular bandits are said to belong, which also numbers on its rolls many officials and military men and also many of the rich of the land, some of whom go in for a share of the spoils, others of whom go in for protection to themselves and to their property.

The members are bound, under the heaviest penalty of curses, to secrecy and to mutual protection and to mutual aid. Former members of this fraternity have reported from time to time, that the original basic idea of the order is the restoration of the monarchy. Whether this idea is still paramount or not, ■ hard to tell. In many villages where formerly there were only two or three in the Anchingpang, there are now hundreds of them, where there were hundreds there are now thousands. The very recent growth of this organisation is startling.

In a place recently visited, a group of the members of this fraternity were arrested, and one of them is likely to be executed as a robber. From time to time I have seen him going about his work as an ordinary citizen. He had been pointed out to me as one of the recruits for the camp of the Anchingpang. Some of his neighbours who have also been taken into the fellowship, are getting uneasy now.

It seems that it is much easier to get in than it is to get out of that camp. I have a very good friend who has for years been trying to get out, and he has used many methods to prove that he is now completely free from any entanglement with the fraternity; but so far the only result is that he is in danger from his old associates and also in danger from the authorities, although he is perfectly sincere in trying to completely sever himself from his old connection with the Anching.

Many a man who might otherwise have gone on through his life free from the blood of his fellow men has found himself caught in the toils of the Anching with whom he joined himself in his ignorance, and in his attempt to free himself from his undesirable connection, has been put under suspicion, and been forced to go out as a regular robber, as his only hope of escape from arrest and probable execution. A man in such a position as that is in a far more dangerous position in the present state of lawlessness than is the regular bandit, who has his whole band ready to rally to his support. So the robber game goes on, and so the ranks in the bandit camps are replenished from time to time. In the mean time the Anchingpang goes from strength to strength, preparing for—what?

The continued drought is now taking on a serious aspect. The farmers all over the country are shaking their heads and wrinkling their brows and the worry, which is due to the coming of a drought right on top of the flood of last year, is weighing on them. The almost daily high winds make the ground that much dryer and harder, and the dust is something fearful. A day or two ago I heard a farmer say he was going ahead with his planting in spite of the drought, and on being asked how he could possibly do that with the ground in the condition it is, he said that he was having water carried and poured on the land in front of the ploughers, and was thus supplying his own rain. A slow process, I should say; but it shows how desperate some of the farmers have got.

During the last few days I have travelled over a number of the roads which have been improved for military purposes. In most cases the improvement has consisted only in the levelling of the old road bed, but in some cases the roads have been widened, and some bridges have been built and other repairs. So long as the heavy rains hold off, the roads will make good travelling, but they have not yet been made to stand the heavy rains of the summer. A few of the new roads will probably be passable even in the time of the heavy rains, but most of them will not. The road builders have not yet learned that it pays to put a little more into the making of be roads at first and thus avoid having to built them all over again after the summer rains. With all the short-comings of the present road system, it ■ so far ahead of what it was ten years ago, there is no comparison at all. Many miles are now open to fairly comfortable auto travel, which ten years ago were mere paths for donkeys and barrow pushers.

The people's interest in the Sino-Japanese discussions in regard to bringing about peace, has waned decidedly. From being the all-important, all-absobing topic, it has decidedly taken a back seat. That may be one reason for the long-drawn out discussions. There may be a hope that the other nations, as well as the Chinese people themselves, will grow tired of watching, and then the politicians on both sides can fix up things as they please. There is nothing like applying psychology to international problems.

JAPAN CELEBRATES ARMY DAY

60,000 People Attend The Ceremony at Tokyo

Tokyo, Apr. 24.

Sixty thousand people attended a great ceremony this morning in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript to the Japanese Army and Navy.

By 7 o'clock military and naval officers, the First and Imperial Guard Divisions, and representatives of military schools had assembled at the open space before the Nijubashi or Double Bridge before the palace. By 9:30 a.m. the Princes of the Blood had taken their seats and were awaiting the Emperor.

Emperor Hirohito appeared in full military attire on Shirayuki, his favourite horse, at 10 a.m. and the ceremony proceeded, ending at 10:45 a.m. when the crowd shouted "Banzai!" thrice.—United Press.

KIANGSU GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST FARMERS

Chinkiang, Apr. 24.

Plans have been completed for the assistance of farmers at Taichang, Tsingpu, Kiating, and Quinsan in sowing their spring crops, it is learnt ■ the Kiangsu Provincial Government.

Negotiations have recently been completed between the Kiangsu Provincial Finance Department and various banking interests in the province for loans amounting to $300,000, which will be employed for the benefit of farmers in these war-devastated districts. The Provincial Government will also supply destitute farmers with 10,000 piculs of cotton seeds which are now ready for distribution.—Kuo Min.

SPANISH MINISTER TO JAPAN

Tokyo, Apr. 25.

M. Santiago Mendes Debego, the first Minister of the Spanish Republic to Japan, who arrived in Tokyo on April 17 was received in audience by the Emperor this morning. Later, the Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Debego, was granted audience by the Empress.—Reuter.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. H. James of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed military attache to the British Embassy in Tokyo. He will assume his duties some time in June.

The Ministry of Education is considering a scheme by which bonds to the value of $30,000,000 will be floated, the proceeds of which will be used in connection with the rehabilitation of the Chinese cultural institutions destroyed during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE F. A. CUP FINAL

Newcastle Defeats Arsenal 2-1: Winners Show Superiority

London, Apr. 23.

The appearance of the sun before noon prompted the King and Queen definitely to state they would attend the F. A. Cup final at Wembley. When they arrived at the ground at 2.50 p.m., a crowd of 92,000 people present rose to sing the National Anthem. A few minutes later the two teams filed out and shook hands with the King.

The match was played in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood, Lord and Lady Snowden, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas and other members of the Government as well as many other public men and women were present. The total attendance exceeded 92,000.

A remarkable recovery from a strained thigh muscle enabled Hulme to turn out for the Arsenal, but their great forward, James, had been injured again in practice and was not able ■ play. The teams lined up:—

Arsenal.—Moss, Parker, Hapgood, Jones, Roberts, Male, Hulme, Jack, Lambert, Bastin, John.

Newcastle.—McInroy, Fairhurst, Nelson, Weaver, Davidson, Mackenzie, Lang, McMenemy, Allen, Richardson, and Boyd.

Parker won the toss. The turf was springy and was all that could be expected. Allen kicked off and the Arsenal got the ball and attacked immediately. Fairhurst relieved the tension by passing back to McInroy, who cleared.—Newcastle found the pace of the ground better than the Londoners and two corners in quick succession gave the Arsenal trouble and an anxious time.

Good work by Jack enabled Hulme to get in a troublesome centre and McInroy had difficulty in tipping Bastin's shot over the bar. McInroy's anticipation was fine and he saved what looked like a certain goal. Jack continued to be dangerous in initiating attacks, but for a time McInroy was equal to emergencies.

The Arsenal, however, continued to attack and finally John headed in past McInroy from a melee in the goalmouth, twelve minutes from the start.

John, who really ■ a half-back, was conspicuous as a winger and he nearly scored a second goal for Arsenal, but the ball was cleared after several anxious moments. Then Newcastle attacked, but Hapgood checked a threatening movement. Again the game swung down the field and Bastin sent in Hulme, but McInroy, who was playing a magnificent game, saved at point-blank range and then fisted out John's return header.

Newcastle returned to the attack. Their forwards proved adepts at short passing and the Arsenal goal was frequently threatened. The game continued to run from end to end and Jack twice narrowly failed with headers. Then Roberts twice intervened when Parker miskicked.

Eight minutes before the interval, Boyd got away on his own and centred inches between Moss and the goal post. Allen dashed in and equalised. Newcastle, encouraged by ■ success, kept up the pressure and were very unlucky when Moss made the save of a life-time from a stinging shot by Boyd.

At the interval the score was:—Arsenal 1; Newcastle 1.

The northerners resumed brilliantly and Weaver swept the ball across the Arsenal goalmouth, where Moss, by cleverly anticipating the position, saved brilliantly at very close range from Boyd's header. Then the Arsenal missed a great chance when, in a moment of excitement, Jack flung up his hands as Hulme centre.

Newcastle continued to monopolise the game, but their forwards missed chances repeatedly because of miskicking in front of goal.

Allen sent in a sharp rising shot that had the Arsenal defence in a tangle, but Moss again saved superbly.

McMenemy and Lambert were injured in a tackle and had to go off, but they resumed later.

Newcastle took the lead 27 minutes after the resumption when Robert miskicked and let in Allen, who shot into the left corner of the net, well clear of Moss.

The Arsenal missed a golden opportunity to equalise a few minutes afterwards, when Bastin put the ball in front of the Newcastle goal, but Jack, playing at centre forward, shot weakly.

Then Richardson went off, injured, and, though he returned after treatment, he still was limping.

Arsenal got desperate and accuracy suffered in consequence. Newcastle delighted their many supporters with fine swinging passes and still were pressing Arsenal at the finish.

There was no further scoring and the northern team thus won by two goals to one. They deserved their victory thoroughly, for they played to a plan and consistently. In a clever manner which worried the Arsenal defence, Newcastle kept the ball in the sun's rays. The Arsenal defence was subject to heavy pressure and their half-backs had no time to ply their forwards with the usual passes. The Newcastle attack was more forceful than Arsenal's. Allen was a dashing leader and he gave Boyd plenty of opportunities to show off his speed.

After the game, the King presented the cup to the winning captain, amid the cheers of thousands of spectators.—Reuter.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS

London, Apr. 23.

English League, 1st Division

Aston Villa 5, Sheffield U. 0.
Bolton W. 1, Manchester City 1.
Chelsea 0, West Bromwich A. 2.
Grimsby 2, Derby County 1.
Leicester City 1, Blackburn R. 0.
Liverpool 1, Portsmouth 3.
Middlesbrough 1, Everton 0.
Sheffield W. 3, Sunderland 2.
West Hum U. 2, Birmingham 4.

2nd Division

Bradford 1, Millwall 2.
Burnley 1, Notts County 1.
Carlton 3, Bury 0.
Chesterfield 2, Barnsley 2.
Manchester U. 1, Bradford City 0.
Notts Forest 0, Swansea 1.
Preston N. E. 5, Plymouth 2.
Southampton 1, Bristol City 1.
Stoke 1, Oldham 1.
Tottenham H. 3, Leeds 1.
Wolverhampton W. 2, Port Vale 0.

3rd Division (South)

Bournemouth 4, Thames 2.
Brighton 7, Gillingham 0.
Bristol Rovers 0, Southend 0.
Clapton O. 3, Northampton 2.
Crystal Palace 1, Brentford 0.
Mansfield 3, Coventry 3.
Norwich City 3, Luton 3.
Queen's Park R. 3, Fulham 1.
Swindon 1, Cardiff 4.
Torquay 1, Reading 4.
Watford 1, Exeter 0.

3rd Division (North)

Accrington 2, Barrow 0.
Carlisle 0, Lincoln 3.
Crewe, 1, Chester 0.
Rochdale 1, Hartlepools U. 3.
Rotherham 2, Gateshead 1.
Southport 3, Darlington 0.
Stockport 3, New Brighton 1.
Tranmere 4, Walsall 1.
Wrexham 2, Hull City 1.
York City 7, Halifax 2.

Scottish League

Celtic 4, Kilmarnock 1.
Clyde 1, Rangers 1.
Cowdenbeath 1, Airdrieonians 0.
Partick T. 1, Hamilton 6.—Reuter.

One of the League championships definitely was settled on Saturday, for, as the Rangers only managed to share points with Clyde, they now, at the best, only can get within one point of Motherwell. The Rangers thus lose the championship of the Scottish League, which they have held since 1927 (having, however, the consolation of the Scottish Cup, which last week they won for the seventh time in a replay with Kilmarnock), and Motherwell hold the title for the first time.

The Arsenal's chance of winning the championship of the English League was slightly improved, owing to the defeat of Everton by Middlesbrough, though, with Everton at home to Bolton Wanderers next week and to Portsmouth the week after, there is but small hope for the London club, for, if Everton only got two more points, they still will win on goal average, unless the Arsenal do some record scoring. The struggle to escape relegation is closer than ever between Leicester City, West Ham United, Blackpool, and Grimsby. Leicester probably will manage to stay in the senior division, but West Ham's defeat by Birmingham has put them in very serious danger, which is made the greater by the fact that they have two matches to play away.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT RACES

Fortune favoured the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club on Apr. 23, for they were able to run off their postponed annual race meeting under comfortable conditions and in the presence of one of the largest gatherings ever known at one of these meetings. The rain held off and, though the course was very heavy, the floods of the day before had drained off and the going was not dangerous. Indeed, in one way the soft ground was a benefit, for possibly it saved a serious mishap to one of the most popular and capable jockeys. In an early steeplechase, J. K. Brand came down very heavily and, though not injured, was so badly shaken that he was unable to ride again. Probably the results would have been far worse on a hard course.

The racing at Paper Hunt Meetings always is enjoyable, for everyone seems to be out solely for sport instead of a fierce determination to secure stakes. Surprise results are the general rule and they were not absent.

The results in detail follow:

1.—THE JORROCKS CUP. A Steeplechase. For China Ponies ("Y" Class) only. From Loong-Fei Gate, once round & in.

LONG BILL (Hunt's) 168 lb. .....H. Maitland 1
SARACEN (J. A. Hayes') 156 lb. .....J. A. Hayes 2
JOLLY VICTORY (Mikrofon's) 158 lb. .....A. Ferguson 3

Won by many lengths; the same. Win, $41.20. Places, $15.60, $39.80, $30.20.

2.—THE CLUB CHALLENGE CUP. A Steeplechase. Any entry for, and open only to, winners of one more light or heavy weight prizes, and/or the Hunt Handicap, during the season 1931-1932. Over Morrias' Water Jump, twice round & in.

HETZ-VOGEL (J. F. Macgregor's) 164 lb. .....W. L. McCann 1
HUBERTUS-VOGEL (Coutts') 164 lb. .....E. S. Peake 2

Won by many lengths. Win, $6.40.

3.—THE STEWARDS CUP. A Handicap Steeplechase. For China Ponies ("Y" Class) and China Pony Crossbreds ("Z" Class). Twice round.

THEATRELAND (Z.) (Sirrah's) 166 lb. .....R. N. Harris 1
JACK TAR (Murray Kidd's) 142 lb. .....A. M. Jenssen 2
NEUTRALITY (Charleton's) 142 lb. .....T. D. Charleston 3

Won by 1½ lengths; the same. Win, $31.40. Places, $15, $12.

4.—THE PLEASANT QUARTERS CUP. A Hurdle Race. China Ponies ("Y" Class) and China Ponies ("Z" Class). 1½ mile.

ALEUTIAN PLAIN (S. C.'s) 142 lb. .....A. M. Jenssen 1
DARLINGSTONE (Sub. Co.'s) 142 lb. .....A. Ferguson 2
BEAUTIFULLAND (J. A. Hayes') 146 lb. .....J. A. Hayes 3

Won by one length; many. Time, 3 min. 31⅘ sec. Win, $60.80. Places, $14.80, $7.80, $6.80.

5.—THE BEEF STAKES. For China Ponies ("Y" Class) and China Pony Cross-breds ("Z" Class). ½ mile.

BUNNY (C. S. Franklin's) 178 lb. .....C. S. Franklin 1
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE (Z') (S. & G's) 190 lb. .....J. H. Liddell 2
MIND (Z) (D. C. Boyce's) 190 lb. .....T. G. Drakeford 3

Won by a head; four lengths. Time, 1 min. 35⅘ sec. Win, $12.80. Places, $6.40, $6.80, $14.80.

6.—THE HUNGJAO PLATE. A Handicap. For China Ponies ("Y" Class) that have not won more than 3 races since December 31, 1930. 2 miles.

LUNGTAN (S. S. Loh's) 152 lb. .....J. B. Lok 1
LUCKY BOY (Plane's) 155 lb. .....C. Encarnacao 2
NEW LIFE (F. Y. Waung's) 146 lb. .....S. Suen 3

Won by two lengths; one. Time, 4 min. 35⅘ sec. Win, $10.80. Places, $6.40, $8.80, $8.40.

7.—THE INVITATION HANDICAP. An Open Handicap. For China Ponies ("Y" Class), the property of members of the Shanghai Race Club, International Recreation Club, Chinese Jockey Club of Shanghai and Shanghai Paper Hunt Club. 1½ mile.

MOUNT BLANC (L. S. Wood's) 163 lb. .....I. E. House 1
TIEN LAW MO TZE (Woo's) 146 lb. .....F. Marshall 2
TICK TACK (Plane's) 142 lb. .....H. Huang 3

Won by a half-length; a neck. Time, 2 min. 48⅘ sec. Win, $26.20. Places, $9.20, $10, $9.80.

8.—THE HARK FORRARD HANDICAP. A Handicap for 1931 Subscription Griffins of the Shanghai Race Club, International Recreational Club and Chinese Jockey Club of Shanghai, the bona-fide property of Members of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, that have not won more than two races. 1 mile.

BLUE BINGO (V. Read's) 155 lb. .....Y. S. Chang 1
MYSTERIOUS KNIGHT (Shen's) 159 lb. .....A. M. Jenssen 2
FALL IN (Jim's) 162 lb. .....S. A. Judah 3

Won by three lengths; 1½. Time, 2 min. 10⅘ sec. Win, $8. Places, $6, $10.

9.—THE TUNSIN PLATE. For China Ponies of "Y" Class which have never won a race of ½ mile. ½ mile.

SOUTHERN STAR (M. Fukunaga's) 162 lb. .....I. E. House, D.H. 1
COMRADESHIP (Billy Reynolt's) 155 lb. .....H. Maitland, D.H. 1
CARAT XIV (Edmund's) 155 lb. .....E. Tong 3

A dead-heat for first; two lengths. Time, 1 min. 02 sec. Win, $6.80, $5. Places, $6.60, $6, $21.40.

10.—THE PAWN SHOP SELLING RACE. For China Ponies ("Y" Class) only. 1 mile.

CORINTH (Lads') 142 lb. .....W. H. S. Davis 1
PUNCHINELLO LIFE (Tung's) 150 lb. .....J. B. Lok 2
WUHU (Dod's) 145 lb. .....A. M. Jenssen 3

Won by five lengths; four. Time, 2 min. 09⅘ sec. Win, $57.20. Places, $16.60, $8.40, $23.20.

Winner sold to Mr. R. H. McNair for $375.

11.—THE TALLY HO CUP. For China Ponies ("Y" Class only) that have started in any event at and have not won at this Meeting. 1 mile.

DONNESPUR (G. Kiles's) 152 lb. .....J. C. R. W-Henderson 1
CLEVER CHAP (H. T. Van's) 152 lb. .....J. B. Lok 2
POP CORN (Talstern's) 152 lb. .....J. R. Sanderson 3

Won by a short head; many lengths. Time, 1 min. 36⅘ sec. Win, $26. Places, $6.20, $5.40, $8.

BARKER JUNIOR CUE CHAMPION

R. J. Barker defeated T. J. Marks and won the Junior Championship of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Association in a match yesterday at the Union Club, the winner scoring 1,000 to the loser's 861 points. Though the score indicates a fairly easy win, Marks was always dangerous and there was no occasion throughout the match when the winner could slacken. In the earlier session, Barker led by 500 to 407 and maintained a lead of 100 odd points to the finish.

The two players put up a good display and both had figured fairly well in the eliminating rounds of the senior tournament. Barker was more consistent and, especially in the earlier session, scored with rapidity and ease, putting up a number of fairly good breaks, the best of which was a 40 that he made just after the resumption. Marks was erratic and, though brilliant at times, he fell down on easy shots which seemed to baffle him. Towards the end of the match, the latter put up several good breaks which lessened the gap and it seemed that he would come up closely on the winner, but his chance was taken too late and Barker ran out.

A Soldier Boxer

Pte. W. Morris, 1st Wiltshire Regt., who is matched against Urech, 31st U.S. Infantry, on the next Auditorium card. Morris had a good ring record at Home and in Egypt.

DAVIE WINS "C" CLASS TITLE

After being headed for the greater part of the match, R. Davie came up strongly in the last 100 points to defeat S. F. Mackenzie by 500 to 456 and thereby secure the "C" class billiards title, the final taking place on Apr. 21 at the Union Club. The game was one of the most interesting men as yet, as the two players were very evenly matched and though Mackenzie led for the earlier part of the game he was never very far ahead of his opponent.

A NEW SWIMMING RECORD

Paris, Apr. 24.

The French swimming ace, Taris, has smashed the world's record for the 500-metre race, free style. He covered the distance in 6 min. 1⅘ sec., slashing seven seconds off the record held by Arne Borg.—Havas.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

New York, Apr. 18

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	7	10	1
New York	1	7	0
Philadelphia	0	6	0
Brooklyn	8	12	1
Pittsburgh	0	5	2
Cincinnati	5	5	1
Chicago	3	7	1
St. Louis	1	4	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington	15	15	3
Philadelphia	7	6	1
St. Louis	7	12	6
Detroit	14	16	3
Cleveland	2	6	0
Chicago	1	7	6

Apr. 19.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	10	14	1
Brooklyn	2	5	2
Boston	8	14	1
New York	7	15	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	5	8	0
Boston	6	10	0
New York	6	11	1
Boston	3	6	4
Washington	7	15	0
Philadelphia	4	13	1
St. Louis	6	6	1
Detroit	8	11	1
Cleveland	4	9	4
Chicago	2	5	1

Apr. 20.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	14	17	3
Philadelphia	5	10	2
Cincinnati	7	9	3
Chicago	2	5	4
St. Louis	0	3	3
Pittsburgh	7	11	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	0	3	0
St. Louis	6	13	1
Detroit	3	8	0
Cleveland	1	6	1
Philadelphia	3	9	1
New York	8	9	0
Boston	3	5	0
Washington	4	8	1

Apr. 21.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	6	14	3
Pittsburgh	7	17	3
Cincinnati	3	5	1
Chicago	3	4	1
Brooklyn	3	7	2
Boston	6	10	0
New York	5	10	1
Philadelphia	4	6	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia	8	6	2
New York	6	9	2
Boston	1	4	1
Washington	0	10	1
Detroit	5	6	0
Cleveland	3	7	1

Apr. 22.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	4	8	2
Chicago	5	8	6
New York	13	12	2
Philadelphia	8	16	3
St. Louis	3	8	0
Pittsburgh	3	9	4
Brooklyn	1	5	1
Boston	4	9	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	16	22	2
Cleveland	3	10	3
Chicago	1	7	0
St. Louis	4	8	0

Apr. 23.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	1	6	3
Boston	7	8	0
New York	2	11	0
Philadelphia	7	12	2
St. Louis	0	14	2
Pittsburgh	10	8	1
Cincinnati	1	9	3
Chicago	2	7	9

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	7	10	3
Cleveland	3	10	2
Philadelphia	5	11	1
New York	16	14	1
Boston	0	4	1
Washington	6	12	0
Chicago	6	10	2
St. Louis	11	14	1

Apr. 24.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	1	6	0
Boston	2	5	1
New York	7	16	1
Brooklyn	2	5	1
Pittsburgh	3	7	1
Chicago	12	16	0
St. Louis	3	10	3
Cincinnati	3	9	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia	2	7	3
Washington	8	14	0
Boston	2	6	0
New York	9	14	0
Chicago	0	10	1
Detroit	10	13	0
Cleveland	14	14	3
St. Louis	3	10	2

Following are the standings of the clubs in the major leagues:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	8	2	.800
Chicago	8	3	.727
Pittsburgh	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	5	6	.455
New York	5	6	.455
Cincinnati	5	7	.417
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Brooklyn	3	7	.300

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	9	3	.750
Washington	8	3	.727
New York	6	3	.667
Cleveland	6	6	.500
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Chicago	4	8	.333
Boston	2	8	.200

—United Press.

SHANGHAI POLO CLUB

Sir Peter Grain, the President, occupying the chair at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Polo Club, held at the Race Club, yesterday, congratulated the members on the successes of last season. They were unfortunate in having to make a late start, owing to the unfavourable weather, and they encountered frequent interruptions during the season, several being coincident with some of the most important meetings. However, they managed to get over all their troubles and there was every cause for congratulations on the results achieved.

Besides the regular civilian players, the British Army put in three teams, making still better competition. The triangular interport series resulted in some of the most interesting and successful matches ever seen in Shanghai. The enthusiasm became intense, especially amongst the ladies and people who probably never had seen polo before. During one of the interport matches he noticed two Japanese ladies standing on chairs and cheering most enthusiastically. Remembering the splendid games he played, and his charming personality, the members of the club particularly regretted the death recently of that fine polo player, Col. Margetts, the captain of the Peking team, who passed away at a comparatively early age. He knew the members would give unanimous support to a suggestion to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Margetts.

The formal business of the meeting then was completed and the following were elected a committee:—Messrs. B. D. F. Beith, C. S. Franklin, Chester Fritz, J. C. Greig, E. H. McMicheal, H. D. Rodger, A. K. MacEwan, and H. G. Robinson. An Army representative will be co-opted as an aditional member of the committee.

MEDINA WINS AT SNOOKER

In the final of the Snookers Championship of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Association, held on Apr. 22, J. E. Medina, the holder of the Open Billiard Championship for 1931, gained another title when he defeated G. R. Wardle in five frames by 62 points, scoring 264 to his opponent's 202. The match was played at the Association's room at the Union Club and attracted fair interest, though a Snookers championship has not been held for a good many years.

AT the annual meeting of the League of Nations' Society, Hongkong branch, last Friday, the following resolution was adopted:—"That this annual meeting of the League of Nations' Society, Hongkong, desires to express its wholehearted support of the objects and general policy of the League of Nations, and in particular of its efforts to deal with the present situation in the Far East."

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL

London, Apr. 20.

At Hampden Park this afternoon, the Rangers defeated Kilmarnock in the replay of the final of the Scottish Cup by three goals to nil. The first game last Saturday resulted in a draw of one goal all.

A crowd of only 11,598 persons saw the Rangers win the Cup for the seventh time amid tense excitement, which sometimes was so great that the referee had to caution players on both sides for allowing temper to creep into the game.

Kilmarnock's goal had a narrow escape in the opening minute, Nibloe (who, it is rumoured, will be playing for Chelsea next season) misskicking.

The relentless pressure of the Rangers was rewarded in the tenth minute. English sent in a high one which was punched clear by Bell, but Fleming rushing in netted from just outside the penalty area.

Kilmarnock then woke up, but Hamilton, who had not touched the ball for fully fifteen minutes, was not given many difficult shots to handle.

The Kilmarnock defence was stout, but Morton found Fleming a hot handful. The Rangers led at half time by the only goal.

The second half was singularly lacking in thrills. The Glasgow team attacked strongly, Archibald, Marshall, McPhail and Fleming putting in clever work individually, but they were unable to penetrate the splendid defence of their opponents.

Kilmarnock had a bigger share of the game, forcing the Rangers inside forwards to act on the defensive. Eventually, however, the Rangers forwards restruck their happy harmony to enable McPhail and English to score a goal each, making the final result three goals to nil.—Reuter.

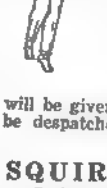
THE annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association for 1932 has been cancelled.

ASSERTING that the proposed increase in postal rates on books, if enforced, will indirectly increase the financial burden of students, a telegram has been sent by the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Ministry of Communications, requesting its cancellation.

WITH a view to preventing, as far as possible, competition with Chinese made silk, the National Government is contemplating an heavy tax on artificial silk, which will be brought into force as soon as it is approved by the Administrative Yuan.

THE Shanghai cultural bodies which sustained losses as a result of the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities are reported to have sent a petition to the Central Government requesting that, during the negotiations with Japan, China should demand the payment of full indemnity by the Japanese Government for causing such losses.

The suspension of the world famous athlete, Paavo Nurmi, by the International Athletic Federation on April 4 has been rejected by the Finnish Association. In a communication to the International Federation, on Apr. 20, the Finnish Association demands the cancellation of Nurmi's suspension, alleging that the charges put forward by the German Association largely were based on second-hand information which was not legally binding. The Finnish Association also contends that the Federation acted *ultra vires*. The International Federation suspended the "Flying Finn" because they were dissatisfied with his amateurism.



SERVICE!

Our mail order department is prompt and reliable

Orders for

SPORTS GOODS

will be given our best attention and articles will be despatched the same day order is received.

SQUIRES, BINGHAM, LTD.

P. O. Box 819
Cable Address Squib

52 Nanking Road
Shanghai

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

BAR SILVER 17

MARKET SELLING RATES

£1 at 1/8½=$11.85 at 69.95=$16.94
U.S. $100 at 30⅛=$323.89 at 69.95=$463.03
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling $70.36
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying $69.95
Native interest per day on $1,000 $04
Copper Cash per $100 415,500
New York on London G.$3.67½
Customs Gold Unit 1.308

BANKS DEMAND BUYING RATES

£1 at 1/8⅛=$11.87 at 70.35=$16.59
U.S. $100 at 31⅛=$316.21 at 70.35=$449.47

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Tel. transfer	1/8
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	30½
PARIS—Demand	Francs 777
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 111½
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 75½
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 76½ nom.
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 103¼ nom.
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 139

MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Demand	1/8⅛
4 months' sight credits	1/8
4 months' sight docts	1/9½
6 months' sight credits	1/9⅛
6 months' sight docts	1/9⅛
NEW YORK—Demand	G.$31
4 months' sight credits	32
4 months' sight docts	32⅛
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 825

The National City Bank of New York

9.35 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.8524
Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.8094
Demand selling rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $17.061
Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $16.529

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$100.00	Mex. $459.90
Stg. £1.0.0	" 16.93

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$100.00	Mex. $449.15
Stg. £1.0.0	" 16.53

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg ℳ100.=Rm. 128.50
Mex. $100.=Rm. 80.32
" "

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. G.$100.00	Mex. $449.48
Stg. £1.0.0	" 16.53

SELLING

U.S. G.$100.00	Mex. $466.81
Stg. £1.0.0	" 17.27

SELLING RATES

London T/T	1/7⅞
London D/D	1/7⅝
France T/T	778
America T/T	30⅛
America D/D	30¼
Hamburg (RM) T/T	122¾
Hongkong T/T	76½
Japan T/T	106½
Straits T/T	140

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire	5.07	T1
It. Lire	4.17	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs.	1.63	T1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas	2.21	T1
"	1.55	$1

Domestic Exchange

Peking	T1,000=	Shanghai	T1,028
"	$1,000=	"	$1,035
Tientsin	T1,000=	"	T1,004
"	$1,000=	"	$1,011
Hankow	T1,000=	"	T1,039
"	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Taiuanfu	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Tsingtao	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Chefoo	$1,000=	"	$1,004
Nanking	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Wuhu	$1,000=	"	$1,002
Kiukiang	$1,000=	"	$1,004
Hangchow	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Foochow	$1,000=	"	$1,006
Amoy	$1,000=	"	$1,002
Canton B.	$1,000=	"	T 643
Swatow	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Mukden	$1,000=	"	$1,004
Harbin	$1,000=	"	$ 787

Subsidiary City Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 =T70.15; p.m. 100=T70.025.

Kiangnan Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 =T50.175; p.m. 500=T50.175.

Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500= T50.175; p.m. 500=T50.175.

Coppers:—a.m. 417,000 coppers= T100; p.m. 417,000 coppers=T100.

SMALL CHANGE:—

5 silver 20-cents and 40 coppers=$1
291 coppers=51
25 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 4 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=T0.70.15
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.42

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK JUNE DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/8⅛	1/8⅛
U.S. G.$	31⅛	31⅛
Yen	104	102½

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES (dal. April)

BANK SELLING		BANK BUYING	
£ T.T.	1/3⅝	4 m/s. l.c.	1/3½
G.$ T.T.	31	4 m/s. l.c.	32
Fcs. T.T.	790	4 m/s.	815
Rs. T.T.	113	7 d/s.	110½

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	17	17⅛
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	28½	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	54.03	—

Market firm.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Apr. 23.

At the close of business on the 21st. instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 63,067,000 and $209,250,000.

These figures include Tls. 16,490,000 and $177,720,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 3176 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports were:—
Nil.
Exports were:—
Nil.

GOLD

Imports were:—
Tls. 130,000 from Hankow
Exports were:—
Nil.

DOLLARS

Imports were:—

$3,450,000	from	Hankow
800,000	"	Tsingtao
750,000	"	Nanking
300,000	"	Hankow
150,000	"	Kongkong
100,000	"	Panpoo
50,000	"	Chinkiang
$5,500,000		

Exports were:—
$50,000 to Dairen

Silver

Last quotations as 16½d. ready and 16⅝d. forward as against 16⅝d. ready and 16¾d. forward a week ago.

China and America Bought and sold.

Exchange

The official rate is 17⅛d. as against 17⅛d. a week ago. The Speculators position is estimated to be oversold in Sterling and U. S. Dollars the equivalent of £1,000,000, mainly in U. S. Dollars.

Selling T.T. 1/8⅛d. April/May. U.S. $31 April/May.

Buying 4 m/s. 1/8⅛d. April/June. U.S. $32⅛ April.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	Apr. 23	Apr. 25
Chinese Govt. Bonds:—		
5% Reorgn. 1913, Lond.	58½	58½
4½% 1898 Eng.	86½	85
4½% 1908	58½	56
5% 1912	34½	34
5% 1925	83	83
Imperial Rly. 5%	70	71
S.S.R. 5%	33½	33½
Canton-Kowloon 5%	5-10	5-10
Tientsin 5%	6-12	6-12
Tientsin-Pukow 5% 2nd	6-12	6-12
Yi'hai-H'chow-Ningpo 5%	62½	62½
Hukuang 5%	15-19*	15-19*
Honan 5%	5-10	5-10
Lunghai 5%	8½	8½
Marconi 8%	5-10	5-10
Vickers 5%	5-9	5-9
H. & S. Bank	102	100
Chartered Bank	11	11½
Mercantile Bank	18½	18½
I.C.S.N. 6% cum. prof.	3½	3½
I.C.S.N. def. ord.	2½	2½
Gula Kalumpang	6/3	6/3
B.A.T. Co. Reg.	75/-	75/-
Shell T. & T. Reg.	31/10½	34/4½
P. & O. def.	14/6	14/6
Jap. 5% £ Loan, 1907	66½	63½
Jap. 6½ £ Loan, 1924	77	74½
Chi. Eng. & Mining	23/9	22/6
Consols	60⅜	60½
War Loan, 5%	103½	103⅛
Canadian Pacific	17½	16¾
Victory Bonds, 4%	99⅛	98⅝
German 7% Int. Loan, Br.	67	65
S'hai Elec. Con.	55/-	55/-

* Unofficial quotations.

The following additional quotations have been received by the United Press:—

C.C.I., ord.	15	14/9
Courtaulds, ord.	31/3	30/7½
Dunlops, ord.	9	9
Cables & Wireless "B"	8½	8
do. "A"	13½	13
do. pref.	41½	40

U. S. BAR SILVER

New York, Apr. 26.

Prices on the New York silver market turned up again to-day. At the close, the official United States bar silver price, as set by Handy & Harman, was back at Friday's figure of 28⅛ cents after a decline to an even 28 cents on Saturday.—United Press.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Credit Situation Unchanged: Firm Tone in Cereals: Improvement in Piece Goods

Apr. 23.

THE cereals markets during the past week have been firm, but in most other markets the tone was quiet.

A slight improvement has taken place in the piece goods market as regards clearances. The credit situation shows little signs of change for the better.

PIECE GOODS

The piece goods market is still very far from satisfactory, but a further improvement has taken place in clearances and there appears to be rather a better demand for the lighter spring woollens. The best feature of cottons at the moment is the movement of white shirtings, particularly of the lighter and finer grades, the heavy back-filled finishes being rather slow. Poplins are being taken up in more or less retail lots but prices for this class of goods are still at very low levels, this no doubt being due to some extent to the forced selling by one or two importers who are reported to be in difficulties.

The credit situation is still the same and in many instances seasonal cargo could be moved if the native banks would only render the dealers some assistance.

Yuenfong Auctions

The weekly Yuenfong auction is still suspended. Demand during the week has fallen off all round. Tientsin inquiry has been on a much smaller scale and apart from an odd order or two from river ports and Ningpo, very small business in white shirtings has been effected. Greys seem to attract no interest whatever, but a moderate off-season inquiry for Italians still continues at satisfactory prices.

Deliveries have been similarly affected by the uncertain conditions which prevail and no forward business appears to have been booked anywhere. The financial situation seems unchanged and prospects do not appear too bright at the moment.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

The market is very quiet with an easier tendency.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:

Chinese Cotton:—Our market may be considered as having been very quiet on the whole throughout the week under review and due to the very poor demand prices on the local staple receded by about Tls. 1 per picul lower than that ruling during the previous period. Had the financial situation improved and had the mills enjoyed the same financial support at their native bank's hands as before the crisis, fair supplies of the domestic fibre would have been contracted for at this stage of the season. Deliveries of the very heavy stocks of American Cotton continue to be taken on a piece-meal basis due mainly to insufficient monetarial support forthcoming from mills' bankers and consequently no interest whatever is shown at this time for any forward shipments of the raw material from abroad. The political situation for the time being ■ not as yet serving toward a quick return to normality and due to such circumstances one can only look forward to sporadic revivals in the textile industries until such time that a more peaceful state in the Sino-Japanese relationship becomes an established fact.

Yarn:—Very little activity was noticeable in the yarn markets during the past week and business done in all amounted to only 2,000 bales of all counts intended for export to Szechuen, Hankow and Tientsin.

SILK

Business remains very quiet indeed in the silk market and just a few transactions have taken place in Tussah Filatures Extra A ⅄ at Tls. 295 and Szechuen Filatures Good A Fair Quality at Tls. 520. Some dealers appear to be pressed for money and with orders in hand it may be possible to obtain price concessions, but orders remain very few and far between.

RICE

Rice prices have strengthened 10 tael cents per picul during the week and the market remains firm. Another direct shipment from Burma has just arrived at Ningpo; this is about the last shipment booked, so after that cargo has been discharged there should be a brisker demand from the southern outport. Local deliveries are not very large owing to the difficulty in shipping to outports.

FLOUR

The exchange has not yet resumed operations but it is rumoured that it will reopen for business at the beginning of May. The spot price for flour remains around Tls. 2.15, but the volume of business is small. The undertone of the market is firm.

WHEAT

Although the grain exchange is still closed, some parcels of native wheat have been sold by upcountry dealers direct to millers at about Tls. 3.65 per picul, while this price ■ about 55 or 60 cents per picul below the parity of Australian wheat in bags, native wheat of course is of much poorer quality, so that the difference of value is only about 50 cents in favour of native wheat. It is believed that the Chinese wheat crop will be small and prices will increase as larger parcels are bought up by the mills.

TIMBER

There is no change to report from last week, the market still being practically lifeless.

METALS

There is practically no change from the last report. The market is inclined to be a little weaker.

PRODUCE

Business in the produce market continues to be very restricted. Buyers at home are acting very cautiously both as regards volume and price, their ideas of the latter indicating low levels which China producers are endeavouring to resist. America is absolutely out of the picture.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

Very little change can be recorded in the artificial silk yarn market, except a little more enquiry from local dealers. It transpires that some 500 cases were sold to Shan-

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range of Fluctuation and Dividends in Daily Share List

By courtesy Swan Culbertson & Fritz

CAPITAL Paid-up (000)	CAPITAL Par Value	CAPITAL No. of Shares Outstdg. (000) Pref.	CAPITAL Com.	PRICE RANGE 1932 TO DATE High	PRICE RANGE 1932 TO DATE Low	NAME OF STOCK (No par value except where indicated)	DIVIDENDS Annual Rate $	DIVIDENDS Date of last quarterly payment	EARNINGS Book Value	EARNINGS Per Share Latest 12 Mos.	EARNINGS Per Share Latest Year	LATEST QUOTATIONS Apr. 12	LATEST QUOTATIONS Apr. 23	Yield %
10	75	1,215		13	9	Adams Express	—	—	—	(a)0.97		9	9	nil
none	100	2,421		334	58	Allied Chemical and Dye	6*	Feb. 1	94	10.25		58½	59	10*
14	none	1,380		82	7	Allis Chalmers	0.50	Feb. 15	42	2.85		(a)0.96	7½	7
none	100	2,474		134	43	American Can	4*	Feb. 15	55	5.20		(a)5.11	42½	9*
152	5,187	1,668		1939	2	Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	43	1.43		nil	4	nil
—	—	—		31	1	Am. and Foreign Power Warr	—	—	—	—		—	Unq.	—
36	500	1,320		130	7	American Smelting	0.50	Feb. 2	68	7.27		a) 2.9	9	6
472	none	18,841		310	98	Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	144	11.30		(a)6.93	98½	9
1	25	1,797		134	49	Am. Tob. "B"	6*	Mar. 1	33	6.00		(a)9.07	67½	9*
150	100	1,731		199	10	Am. Waterworks	3	Feb. 1	31	5.98		3.76	19	nil
m.37	none	8,912		174	4	Anaconda Copper	50	—	41	4.97		nil	5	5
m.4	none	803		514	37	Auburn Automobiles	4*	Jan. 1	54	9.73		a 17.23	40	8*
633	650	2,503		140	4	Baltimore and Ohio	5	100	137	13.30		(a)0.36	9½	nil
134	1,000	3,200		140	15	Bethlehem Steel	—	—	84	7.06		(a)2.15	16	nil
3	none	4,468		100	29	Borden Company	2*	Mar. 1	37	4.91		(a)3.39	29½	6*
m.2	4	1,033		152	6	Bosch Werner	10	Jan. 1	22	2.91	(3)	(a)0.31	6½	14
437	1,297	13,400		134	10	Canadian Pacific Ry.	2.25	Jan. 1	46	3.31		(a)0.81	10½	10
none	none	102		195	25	Case, J. I.	10*	—	280	14.85		(a)0.65	25	nil
none	none	7,400		295	31½	Chase Bank	20	3	Jan. 1	20	4.049	(3) (a)2.87	31½	—
47	none	1,800		112	6	Chesapeake Corp		3	Jan. 1	50	3.15	(4) —	10½	9
40	none	4,000		140	8	Chrysler		4	Jan. 15	76	4.01	(a)0.36	9½	27
512	none	52,472		62	3	Cities Service Corp.	0.30	*	Jan. 13	8		0.23	4½	10
161	985	11,084		140	6	Columbia Gas and Electric	1.50	Feb. 15	20	2.03		(a)1.43	9	16
434	1,500	34,014		79	21	Commonwealth and Southern	0.30	Semi-ann	6	0.67	(2)	(a)0.40	21	1
—	—	—		21	—	Commonwealth and So. Warr	—	—	—	—		—	Unq.	5/16
312	2,038	11,476		132	50	Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	4	Mar. 15	37	4.50		(a)6.03	50½	8
18	none	4,730		63	5	Continental Oil	—	—	33	0.54		ad 2.54	5	6
2	250	2,530		126	20½	Corn Products	2½	Jan. 20	31	4.41		(a)5.54	30	10
1	1,140	8,315		204	1	Curtiss Wright Com.	—	—	3	—		nil	1	nil
45	2000	3,502		126	34½	Drug, Inc.	4	Mar. 1	32	5.98		(a)5.53	38	10½
m.1	095	11,003		231	25	Dupont de Nemours	20	4	Mar. 15	31	5.17	(a)6.29	28½	13
none	62	2,281		204	52½	Eastman Kodak	—	6	Jan. 1	63	9.41	2.00	53½	51
none	1,255	16,000		169	10	Electric Power & Share	6% stock	—	Jan. 15	29	3.15	(2) (a)1.10	14	8
31	769	3,307		103	6	Electric Power and Light	—	1	Feb. 1	37	2.54	2.70	7	38
47	none	2,428		118	2	Fox Film "A"	—	—	—	43	7.31	(4) —	Unq.	3
2	4,393	28,845		100	13	General Electric	1	1	Jan. 25	14	1.51	(a)1.32	14	7
none	none	3,537		77	22	General Foods	2	1	Feb. 1	18	3.88	(a)3.44	32	8
none	none	43,500		31½	11	General Motors	10	2	Mar. 12	13	4.35	(a)2.01	11½	18
none	71	333		153	13½	General Railway Signal	—	3	Jan. 2	32	7.99	(a)3.33	16	Unq.
13	310	1,909		142	9	Gillette Safety Razor	1	1	Mar. 31	8	5.41	(a)1.24	10	16½
none	none	1,750		143	11½	Gold Dust	1.60	—	—	11	3.69	(3) (a)1.60	13	13
■	316	1,187		109	3	Goodrich Rubber	—	—	Feb. 1	27	2.54	3.01	8	15
83	795	1,435		104	9½	Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1	—	—	37	5.12	(a)2.53	10½	9
15	none	830		102	7½	International Cement	2	—	—	32	7.27	3.00	Unq.	22
m.04	89	1,030		103	7	Int. Combustion Eng.	1	—	Mar. 31	14	1.74	(4) —	7	nil
none	819	4,409		142	17½	Int. Harvester	1.80	—	—	69	5.51	ad 0.99	19	10
7.4	276	14,584		72	6	Int. Nickel	—	—	Jan. 15	10	0.86	(a)0.22	6	nil
138	none	6,462		142	4	Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	—	44	3.45	(a)1.28	6	nil
none	75	750		242	10½	Johns-Manville	—	—	—	44	3.45	(a)0.05	11	nil
m.5	none	9,103		103	5½	Kennecott	—	—	—	33	3.67	0.25	7	nil
40	none	9,983		40	4	Kreuger and Toll	1.80	—	—	—	3.37	(3) —	—	—
33	825	2,277		123	40	Liggett and Myers "B"	5*	July 1	33	6.90		(a)6.87	Mutl.	9*
32	145	1,408		95	23	Loew's Inc.	3*	May 1	31	4.33		(a)7.43	23½	13*
31	113	1,309		46	10	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	1.20	Mar. 30	21	1.27		(a)3.12	16½	7
none	20	204		108	14	Ludlum Steel	—	—	—	1.82		nil	Unq.	34
none	905	4,365		135	6½	Montgomery Ward	—	—	33	3.51		ad 2.25	11	nil
none	none	6,500		565	31½	National City Bank N. Y.	20	3	Feb. 2	11	10.2	(3) —	37	8
none	none	4,857		62	3	Nevada Cons. Copper	—	—	Jan. 1	16	2.03	—	3	nil
689	none	4,093		236	15	New York Central	100	—	—	161	2.63	(a)0.46	15	19
310	601	6,450		136	21	North American Co.	10	2½	Jan. 1	33	4.47	(a)3.22	23	10
1,000	6	6,240		98	15½	Pacific Gas and Electric	2.5	2	Jan. 15	27	2.53	(a)2.39	20½	7
none	none	15,000		32½	2½	Packard Motors	—	—	—	4	1.11	nil	4	2
107	none	3,324		71	4	Paramount Publix	—	—	—	46	4.78	3.06	4½	—
606	none	15,162		119	12½	Pennsylvania Railroad	3.0	—	Feb. 25	97	7.01	(a)1.43	13½	14
none	none	2,000		30	1½	Pennroad	0.40	—	Irreg.	18	0.—	ad 1.34	4	Unq.
26	none	4,280		89	3½	Phillips Petroleum	—	—	—	36	3.69	—	4	nil
230	1,762	5,502		137	39½	Public Service of N. Y.	3.40	Mar. 31	—	30	3.15	(a)3.82	42½	8
5	1,190	13,181		214	6	Radio Corp.	—	—	—	2	1.32	ad 0.34	5	4½
6	100	2,111		56	2½	Radio Keith Orpheum	—	—	—	18	0.84	ad 3.44	3½	Unq.
none	none	9,000		60	32	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	10	3	Jan. 1	16	3.84	(a)3.64	37½	27
none	none	4,924		197½	20½	Sears Roebuck	2.50	Feb. 1	40	5.83		(a)2.47	20½	12
125	496	13,071		39½	2½	Shell Union	—	—	—	20	1.58	nil	2½	nil
21	30	1,120		138	4½	Simmons Company	—	—	—	—	3.40	ad 0.76	5	nil
m.98	none	31,911		48½	7½	Socony Vacuum Corp.	1.00	Mar. 15	—	11	1.78	3.06	7½	13
133	2,562	2,888		93	24	So. California Edison	2.5	3	Feb. 15	24	3.01	(a)1.52	23½	23
491	767	2,103		243	14½	Standard Gas & Electric	2.50	Jan. 29	61	8.59	(3)	(a)3.85	16½	20
139	none	25,338		98	31½	Standard Oil of N. J.	2.5	1*	Mar. 15	68	10.84		31½	20*
119	none	9,851		74½	22	Texas Corp.	2.5	1	Jan. 1	45	3.91	ad 1.01	11½	10
none	none	2,340		85	15½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	—	1	Jan. 15	31	6.31	(a)3.58	17½	11
none	none	24,847		67	2	Transamerica	—	—	—	20	0.88	(2) —	2½	14
m.10	none	9,901		149	20½	Union Carbide & Carbon	—	2	Jan. 1	29	3.40	2.00	20½	21
500	905	2,225		207½	49½	Union Pacific Railway	10	10	Jan. 1	202	7.55	(a)9.80	62	16
62	840	2,034		162	22	United Aircraft and Transport	—	—	—	14	2.88	(2) (a)1.05	11½	11
1,000	2,859	14,531		73½	5	United Corp.	0.40	Jan. 1	31	0.55	(3) (a)0.78	6	6½	6
m.240	262	22,253		38½	13	United Gas Improvement	1.50	Mar. 31	31	1.29	(4) (a)1.32	16½	16½	9
94	651	1,161		97½	8	U. S. Rubber	—	—	—	23	nil	In 11.59	8½	Unq.
m.99	3,603	8,701		261	28½	U. S. Steel	100	2	Mar. 30	204	2.90	ad 3.40	28½	9
5	none	378		143½	3	Vanadium	—	—	—	49	4.53	ad 3.00	24	8
101	100	3,903		302	11	Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	—	39	2.34	ad 2.35	11	nil
500	80	2,356		202½	19½	Westinghouse E. and M.	80	1	Jan. 31	87	7.22	ad 1.52	21	22
5	none	2,750		103½	35	Woolworth	10	2.40	Mar. 1	10	3.47	(4) 4.34	36	36

M. Entirely Subsidiary. *plus extras paid in current year. (a) actual (d) Deficit [Public 5% Stock.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

tung last week in 100 and 120 deniers but all soft finish yarn in multiple filaments.

It is reported that Shantung dealers have contracted to buy from Japanese mills for forward delivery a very big quantity of 120 and 150 deniers at prices approximately Tls. 75.00 per case below current costs of European yarns. This report requires confirmation, but Tientsin is now buying these counts on the same basis for immediate delivery.

SUGAR

The sugar market has remained quiet with a slightly easier tendency during the past week, and only very small lots for ready delivery have changed hands. The offtake of sugars from Shanghai continues to be very poor owing to the lack of stable conditions and consequent stoppage of credit facilities. Representations are still being made to Nanking with a view to securing some revision of the existing import duties, and in the meantime no sugar has been cleared through Customs since April 1, the date of the introduction of the new tariff.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Shanghai Gas Co.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., was held on April 21 at the offices of Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., Ltd., 36 Peking Road, when Mr. L. E. Canning presided over a gathering representing 21,630 shares and 2,834 votes. Supporting the chairman were Messrs. A. D. Bell, A. W. Burkill, R. M. Joseph, Horace Kadoorie, directors, J. K. Simpson, acting engineer-in-chief and W. J. Brown, acting secretary.

The chairman said:—

It is with the deepest regret that I have to refer to the death of Mr. Gater, our secretary, who had been with the company for over 25 years. The secretarial side of any concern is one calling for hard work, tact and judgment and Mr. Gater, as you probably are aware, was a hard worker and had the essential gifts which I have mentioned. To his widow and members of his family we offer our deepest sympathy.

The year under review has been one which I think will be outstanding in the annuals of the company. Shareholders were circularised with regard to the scheme for a new plant and, although your board's original idea was modified at the request of certain shareholders, I am pleased to state that, with the exception of the sale of a portion of the Thibet Road property the original scheme as being carried out. In 1925 gas sales amounted to 468,712,500 cubic feet and last year they were 725,226,800, an increase of 54.7 per cent. over a period of six years. This rate of increase naturally gave your board "food for thought" and, as a result of careful consideration, we purchased 33.324 mow of land on the river front in the Yangtszepoo district. The erection of additional carbonizing plant in the very limited vacant space on the present site would undoubtedly cause congestion which would be detrimental to the efficiency of new plant as well as the works as a whole. Further, the present works are situated some distance up a creek which is frequently so congested with traffic that it is very difficult to get coal supplies delivered when required. Also, the necessity for transporting coal to a point so far removed from the unloading berths for steamers in the river makes the delivery charges heavy. Coupled with this, during the late trouble the Soochow Creek was closed to traffic and our supplies of coal had to be dumped on The Bund foreshore and thence transported to the works in motor lorries, thereby increasing the cost.

These various handicaps of the present plant and site made it imperative for the board to consider the transfer of the works to a more suitable location and to provide up-to-date and efficient gas manufacturing plant capable of coping with the rapidly increasing gas requirements of Shanghai. Available sites were few but, as I have stated, we were able to make a purchase and have started work on the bunding.

New plant for the Yangtszepoo works is at present on order and the erection of same will, in all probability, commence some time in September this year.

With modern equipment and a favourable works site, the company will be able to meet any calls that can be made upon it by the gas consuming public either for domestic or industrial loads and, granted a reasonable resumption of normal trading conditions, the company can look forward to the future with confidence.

The financing of the land purchase has been met by an overdraft arranged with the Company's bankers but the ultimate provision of the funds necessary for the complete new works is to be obtained by the sale of the site of the present works.

In the final adjustment of the company's capital after the new works are in operation and the present works sold, the directors anticipate a generous distribution of bonus shares. The amount and terms of such bonus share issue will of course be largely dependent upon the amount realised on the sale of the present site.

The continued demand for flats in apartment houses has caused property owners to show continued activity in the erection of that type of building where the popularity of gas for cooking purposes is unabated. Small terrace houses as well as the better type of Chinese residences have also contributed their quota to the increasingly favourable reception of gas appliances, particularly cookers, in modern premises.

The increasing use of gas for industrial purposes was also recorded but, towards the end of the year, industrial consumption was hampered by the boycott instituted by the Chinese against the Japanese with the result that a number of Japanese industrial concerns felt the pressure and with reduction in demand for Japanese manufactured goods, various gas operated plants were put on short time and in some instances were closed down entirely.

It is worthy of note that the general improvement in the volume of gas consumed was maintained notwithstanding the fact that adverse exchange seriously depressed trade during the first nine months of the year and caused the company to increase the price of gas from $2.55 to $2.85 per 1,000 cubic feet at the beginning of February.

The number of consumers increased during the year by 1,198 and we had 12,902 metres installed at the end of 1931.

The depreciation in the value of silver gave the board considerable anxiety as coal, the basic commodity in the company's business, and all manufacturing and distributing plants are purchased from countries whose currencies were then on a gold basis with the result that all expenditure, whether for working account or plant, when considered in local currency, showed alarming increases in comparison with amounts for similar items paid for at tael exchange rates of say 80 for yen and 2/4 for sterling. As you will recollect the exchange rates in February reached the unprecedentedly low ones of 179¼ for yen and 1/1⅜ for sterling.

With the severing of the connection between the pound sterling and its gold basis in September, the tael exchange rate on London showed a long looked for improvement and assisted to some extent in reducing the outlay in connection with sterling commitments then outstanding.

Unfortunately, for the company, the exchange rate for yen, which remained on the gold basis till the middle of December, showed but a slight sympathetic improvement in September and consequently the tael price for coal remained till the end of the year, at the high level the adverse exchange rate had raised it to.

In view of what were considered at the end of 1930 extremely unfavourable rates of exchange for yen and for sterling the board deemed it advisable to defer as far as possible, payments for coal and for plant, being of the opinion that the price of silver had about reached its lowest level and that it would improve as the year progressed.

In accordance with the board's view arrangements were come to with the suppliers of coal and of plant by which they very accommodatingly extended the company credit varying from three to six months. Also in continuance of the policy decided upon a nine months sterling loan was negotiated, with the company's bankers, to meet the portion of the commitments in that currency.

Turning to the accounts, you will notice that the capital of the company has been increased by two lakhs and now stands at two million taels. Of the 4,000 new shares offered to shareholders 3,609 were applied for and issued and 391 were sold at current market rates. The net proceeds of the 391 shares thus sold amounted to Tls. 30,740, of which Tls. 19,550, the par value, was credited to capital account and taels 11,190 to share premium account. The total assessed value of land owned by the company, exclusive of the recently acquired Yangtszepoo site, is Tls. 1,802,279 which shows an excess of Tls. 1,607,673.14 over the book value of the property which you will notice is only Tls. 194,606.86. A new 18 inch main was laid from the works to the junction of Rue Paul Beau and Avenue Joffre, a distance of 1.85 miles. The addition of this large sized artery to the company's distribution system filled a long felt need but has resulted in heavy capital expenditure under the heading of plant distribution to which, for low pressure mains, Tls. 254,837.24 has been added. The total capital expenditure for the year, excluding Tls. 1,005,505.16 paid for the Yangtszepoo site, was Tls. 646,743.74. The total quantity of coal carbonised was 47,671 tons which cost Tls. 720,797.09 as against 45,736 tons in 1930 which cost Tls. 561,874.26; in addition the water gas plant was put into commission in June and 606.5 tons of oil was used on that together with 1,558 tons of coke.

I think, before I refer to the profit and loss Account, I had better tell you the position with regard to the northern area and the Chinese territory adjoining, as one of our recommendations is to place Tls. 50,000 to a special reserve account to provide for losses of mains, appliances, etc., in the districts mentioned.

To the west of the railway track in the Chapei district we have 17,000 odd feet of main laid. We were fortunate enough to be able to disconnect this supply at the beginning of the trouble. All the properties we supplied, with the exception of a few houses in Lincoln Terrace, which is the northern extremity of our supply, have been destroyed and with them the appliances and apparatus, such as cookers and meters, to a value of about $14,000. The conditions east of the railway track including North Szechuen, Dixwell, Darroch and Scott Roads are better in so far as the gas supply to the main roads is normal but has been disconnected from various alleyways and blocks of buildings which have been damaged. The number of consumers in this area north of Range Road was 2,054 and, as soon as hostilities ceased, workmen were sent out to bring in damaged apparatus and meters. Some are, of course, beyond repair while others can be fixed up in our workshops.

Unfortunately, our loss does not end here as the revenue collection was interfered with. Our normal revenue from the districts affected is approximately $25,000 per month and only a few of the January accounts have so far been paid. To any who witnessed the evacuation of this district it can easily be realised that the tracing of the refugees is going to be a very hard task if not impossible and there is a substantial loss to be provided for here.

It is perhaps not quite within my province in addressing you to-day to refer to the hostilities that unfortunately broke out at the end of January but I feel compelled to draw attention to the danger to which we were exposed in this huge trading centre of Shanghai. We have had inter-provincial or clique troubles here in days gone by when the arsenal was always a bone of contention between the fighting factions and representations were made by high authorities for its removal. We have now had two different nationalities fighting on our borders with damage and loss of life to an extent that has not yet been estimated and, without going into the rights or wrongs of the case, I do say we must all exert our influence to try and secure adequate safeguards against a repetition of this kind of thing. Negotiations are now proceeding and we can only hope that a modus operandi will be found, and found quickly, so that public confidence can be restored as soon as possible and trade revive which we all desire. It will not be out of place for me to convey our thanks to the different national naval and military commanders, with their officers and men, for the protection they afforded us, and I am sure I will voice your opinion when I say we appreciate their presence and feel grateful to them for the wonderful spirit displayed throughout rather a trying time.

Now, turning to the profit and loss account. I have explained, I trust, the reason for recommending the setting aside of Tls. 50,000 to a special reserve. We are depreciating our plant, buildings, etc., to a scale we have drawn up of Tls. 221,671.31 and we suggest adding Tls. 15,000 to our Chinese employees' benevolent fund. This latter, during the year under review, was reduced by 33 beneficiaries who had grown old in the company's service deciding to retire and we still have some very old servants to cater for. If you agree our proposal for the dividend, we should then carry forward Tls. 32,696.96 to the new account.

Mr. Potter, who joined the company in 1899, retired on December 31; for 21 years, he was our engineer-in-chief and, during his period of service, the gas sold has increased from 124 million cubic feet to 725 million—no small achievement. Unfortunately, Mr. Potter is not in the best of health but, while we placed on record our appreciation of the services he rendered, we wish him a speedy recovery to enjoy his well earned retirement. Mr. Baker has been appointed engineer-in-chief, and at the moment is on his way home to conclude the final arrangements with regard to our new plant.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the reports and accounts, as presented, be accepted and passed.

That a final dividend for the year ended December 31, 1931, be paid to the shareholders at the rate of Taels Two (Tls. 2.00) per share.

That the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, after the payment of Dividend declared at this meeting, be appropriated as recommended by the Directors in their report for the year 1931.

That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a Director of this Company.

That the election of Messrs. R. M. Joseph and Horace Kadoorie as Directors of this Company be confirmed.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be reelected auditors to the Company for the ensuing year.

That a bonus, of not less than one months' salary, be paid to the members of the foreign staff of the Company at the discretion of the Directors.

Shanghai Kelantan Estates

The sixth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates (1926) Ltd. was held at 9 Avenue Edward VII on Apr. 22. Mr. A. W. Burkill (chairman) presided, supported by Messrs. A. McLure, V. Meyer, C. F. Shackleton (directors), J. A. Turner (representing the secretaries and general managers) and shareholders, the attendance representing a total of 277,653 shares.

The Chairman said:—

The world wide depression existing during the past year, especially in the rubber industry, has given your directors great concern.

In order to raise funds to carry on the Company the issued capital was reduced from Tls. 350,000 to Tls. 35,000, and a further issue of shares of the value of Tls. 70,000 was offered to the shareholders pro-rata. Of this amount Tls. 38,660 was taken up by the shareholders and your directors guaranteed to take up the balance as and when required.

Conditions became so bad during the year that your Directors decided to stop tapping, and to place the estate on a care and maintenance basis as from September 1, thereby reducing the monthly deficit considerably. For the same reason 103.25 acres of the new clearing were temporarily abandoned, thus further reducing monthly outgoings.

Your directors have drawn no fees for the past year, and your General managers' reduced remuneration was credited to them in the books. For the current year they have voluntarily offered to give their services free of charge, and this is much appreciated by the board.

All expenses, even on the care and maintenance plan, are being reduced as far as possible, and I anticipate that the funds to be received from unissued shares will enable the estate to survive for at least one year, provided exchange rates do not become too unfavourable.

The prospects for the rubber industry are very gloomy at present, and we can only hope for a gradual improvement in world conditions, which will in time benefit the particular industry we are interested in.

In spite of the economy we have had to exercise, our visiting agent reports that the condition of the estate has steadily improved during the past year.

We have to put on record our regret at the sad death of our manager, Mr. Watson, from blood poisoning during the past year. Mr. Holderness, from the Senawang Estate, took over the management of the estate in September.

The health of our labour force, on the whole, was good.

There being no questions the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1931, as presented, be adopted.

That Mr. C. F. Shackleton be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company.

Le Champ de Courses

The annual general meeting of Le Champ de Courses Francais was held on April 22 in the offices of the company, 8 Avenue Edward VII, Mr. M. Barraud presiding.

In their report to the shareholders, the directors stated:—

In accordance with the statutes of the company, we have pleasure in submitting for your approval the balance sheet for the year 1931.

The date of the meeting was originally set for February 18, but, owing to local events, we were obliged to postpone same to April 22.

We have been most unfortunate in losing our chairman, Mr. du Pac de Marsoulies. No doubt, you will associate yourselves with us in expressing our regrets at the loss of such an esteemed friend.

At the beginning of 1931, Mr. J. Turner (director) resigned and was replaced by Mr. C. R. Burkill whose mandate will expire at the end of 1933.

As usual, we shall ask you to accept this resignation and ratify the nomination of Mr. C. R. Burkill.

We asked Mr. M. Barraud to take the place of Mr. du Pac de Marsoulies and his mandate will expire on December 31, 1933.

Recently, we invited Messrs. F. Bouvier and J. Turner to join the board, and we now ask you to elect them for a period of one year.

Furthermore, the mandate of Messrs. M. Chapeau, M. Speelman and J. Thesmar having expired, we now propose that you re-elect them for a period of three years.

We are pleased to be able to submit to you a balance sheet which can be considered very satisfactory. The figures speak for themselves; however, we wish to point out that, following the method adopted the last two years, we have written off $203,322.41 on the buildings and $80,017.25 on the machinery. Besides, sundry accessories and the furniture figure in our books for the nominal sum of $1 respectively.

After having passed these entries and, on the other hand, covered the losses for the previous years i.e. $135,083.32, the account of profit and loss leaves a credit balance of

(Continued on Page 151.)

CHINA REALTY COMPANY

Fed. Inc., U.S.A.

SHANGHAI.

Capital (Fully paid) $5,000,000.00
Debentures $7,500,000.00

China Realty Company 8% Debentures offer the safest Investment

Secured by First Mortgages on Shanghai Real Estate.

Guaranteed by the entire assets of the Company.

Redeemable at will because listed in the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Return 8% per annum payable April and October.

Units of $100.—or multiples, drawing interest from date of purchase.

An ideal investment for surplus savings, of small or large amounts.

Write to-day for booklet giving full particulars.

CHINA REALTY COMPANY

Fed. Inc., U.S.A.

70 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share

REPORT NO. 16—1932 FOR WEEK EN

	Opening Cash Prices April 22			Last Week Business Done on Friday Morning			THIS WEEK—Closing Firday Noon Business Done on Friday Morning			Closing Auction Quotations 22nd APRIL		Total No. of Shares Done for		Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon Highest			Lowest		
	Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Cash	Apr.	May	Cash	Apr.	May	Buyers	Sellers	Last Week	This Week	Cash	Apr,	May	Cash	Apr.	May
M$	....	....	1,550	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
MTT	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	7.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5.90	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.90	6	5,000	6,375	6	....	....	5.95	....	....
T	....	....	4.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	345	4.05	....	....	4.05	....	....
T	....	....	2.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	6.50	6.60	....	6.60	....	....	6.50	....	....	6.45	....	5,500	5,000	6.60	....	....	6.47½	....	....
M$	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	460	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
ET	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	4.17½	....	....	4.30	....	....	....	....	....	4.15	....	17,250	4,150	4.42½	....	....	4.20	....	....
T	....	....	23.70	24	....	....	....	....	....	23.70	23.90	2,400	1,100	24	....	....	23.70	....	....
T	....	....	220	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	155	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	24.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	24.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
MT	....	....	105	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	11.55	....	....	11.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.65	2,200	300	11.65	....	....	11.60	....	....
T	....	....	11.30	....	....	....	11.45	....	....	....	....	700	700	11.45	....	....	11.40	....	....
T	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	107	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
MT	....	10.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	9.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T.T.	....	....	128	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	88.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	89	....	....	89	....	....
T	14	....	....	....	....	....	14.10	....	....	....	....	2,100	900	14.10	....	....	14	....	....
T	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	5.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.90	....	1,500	4,000	6	....	....	6	....	....
T	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	230	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	230	....	131	230	....	....	225	....	....
T	....	....	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	100	62.50	....	....	62.50	....	....
T	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	100	13	....	....	13	....	....
T	....	....	78XD	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	80	....	....	80	....	....
T	....	....	92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	72	92	....	....	91.50	....	....
T	....	....	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	51	....	....	50	....	....
T	30	....	....	30.30	....	....	....	....	....	30.20	30.40	3,860	2,700	30.40	....	....	30.20	....	....
T	....	....	29.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	265	....	....	265	....	....
T	....	....	260	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	10.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	465	10.75	....	....	10.75	....	....
T	10.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	15.05	....	....	15.40	....	....	15.15	....	....	....	....	8,800	10,325	15.40	....	....	15.10	....	....
T	....	....	114	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	10.40	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.40	....	....	500	10.50	....	....	10.50	....	....
T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	14.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	200	1,000	14.50	....	....	14.50	....	....
T	....	....	2.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	7.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	3.50	....	....	3.50	....	....
T	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600	100	9	....	....	9	....	....
T	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	15.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	11.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	13.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	1.85	1.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,600	96	1.85	....	....	1.85	....	....
T	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	4	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	200	14	....	....	14	....	....
M$	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M	....	....	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	41	....	....	41	....	....
M	....	....	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	2.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.12½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	2.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.17½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.30	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	1.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Output from end of last fin. year to 30-5-31	1931 June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	193 Jan.	Feb
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-31	664,029	..	..	..	..	..	54,200	60,900	48,000	60,500	37,
Anglo-Dutch	,, 1,575,000	31-12-31	1,370,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,000	115,
Anglo-Java	,, 2,093,011	31-12-30	2,716,168	1,277,100	280,000	284,700	205,200	195,500	269,100	208,000	289,500	207,000	245,
Ayer Tawah	,, 335,499	30-9-31	785,162	..	..	..	..	..	71,378	71,620	72,947	75,700	58,
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	31-12-30	441,500	292,000	42,500	51,000	41,500	43,500	45,300	45,300	35,400	48,700	30,
Bukit	,, 500,000	31-3-31	781,652	133,900	77,000	44,500	43,500	43,500	46,500	50,000	50,400	53,600	LIC
Bute	,, 300,000	31-12-31	391,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,000	31,
Chemor United	,, 360,000	31-12-31	611,490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,900	69,
Chempedak	,, 232,177	31-10-31	324,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,500	38,000	41,000	29,
Cheng	,, 274,875	30-6-31	283,000	..	..	22,500	27,000	21,000	28,000	24,000	38,000	35,000	32,
Consolidated (1924)	,, 281,250	31-12-31	1,341,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,000	105,
Dominion	,, 166,745	31-12-31	846,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,089	67,
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-30	2,349,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-30	890,824	436,000	91,500	91,000	78,600	72,300	85,000	81,000	88,000	70,500	77,
Kapayang	,, 148,000	31-12-31	130,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 292,500	30-6-30	604,139	..	..	59,200	63,300	57,700	63,000	61,200	54,200	62,000	49,
Kroewoek	,, 473,000	31-12-31	992,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,300	81,
Langkat	,, 1,825,000	31-10-30	786,682	1,246,071	74,219	73,608	83,904	90,062	85,722	83,021	85,262	90,797	72,
Padang	,, 500,000	30-4-31	350,772	23,840	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NI
Pengkalan (1931)	,, 150,000	31-3-31	230,000	31,100	16,000	19,300	20,000	18,700	12,000	NIL	NIL	17,000	7,
Permata	,, 226,585	31-10-31	141,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,323	18,741	16,838	11,
Repah	,, 450,000	31-12-30	859,500	357,500	74,000	83,000	78,000	68,500	54,000	78,000	75,500	86,000	55,
Samagaga	,, 411,000	30-9-31	305,670	..	..	..	..	..	29,500	31,000	29,500	35,000	24,
Semambu	,, 300,000	31-12-30	342,200	176,200	39,000	44,500	44,000	45,000	41,000	35,000	22,500	38,200	38,
Senawang (1921) {Ord. {Pref.	,, {285,000 {33,943	31-1-31	628,000	207,500	51,500	51,500	59,000	58,000	63,200	56,000	64,000	68,000	48,
Shanghai Kedah	,, 300,000	30-9-31	633,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	,, 77,669	31-12-31	208,203	..	..	..	..	..	62,544	717 40	74,550	72,711	60,
S'hai-Klobang	,, 313,613	31-12-31	226,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	NI
S'hai Malay {Ord. {Pref.	,, {300,000 {273,800	31-12-31	796,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,500	17,
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	30-6-31	470,100	..	..	41,200	43,500	41,700	38,900	39,700	36,400	69,100	59,
S'hai Seremban	,, 325,000	31-12-31	411,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,200	35,
S'hai Sumatra	,, 384,780	31-10-31	635,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,300	34,
Sua-Manggis	,, 270,000	31-12-31	154,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,520	58,
Sungala	,, 150,000	31-3-31	178,294	25,390	12,727	15,080	15,725	14,050	13,890	10,350	19,300	13,002	10,
Sungei Duri	,, 340,000	30-6-31	523,929	..	..	41,200	39,600	40,000	44,000	47,000	44,000	49,000	$ 41,
Tanah Merah (1916)	,, 1,300,000	31-3-31	1,387,671	201,457	108,852	125,301	111,463	109,884	130,694	122,074	135,447	131,930	101,
Tebong	,, 710,000	31-1-31	1,309,000	450,000	123,000	140,000	137,000	130,000	148,000	144,000	150,000	156,000	107,
Ziangbe	,, 1,030,043	31-12-30	1,316,450	597 300	126,000	124,000	81,500	61,771	75,000	75,000	85,000	85,000	94,

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review.—The following information is courteously supplied by Reuters :—

London, April 15 :—

"Owing to reports of closing down of some rubber estates in the Dutch East Indies and on smaller dealers' stocks in Malaya, the market early in the week assumed a more cheerful aspect. There has been some buying both by Home and Continental manufacturers and a small but steady stream of orders from outside operators.

However, America is still showing little interest and with the questionnaire figures for March somewhat disappointing the market later became dull."

New York, April 21 :—

"Early in the past week the rubber market ruled lethargic, while lack of any encouraging cables from London together with the unfavourable influence exerted by the stock market caused raw rubber prices to ease slightly. Later, the market became exceedingly uninteresting owing to absence of any new developments, but at the present time presents a steadier appearance. Reduction of shipments of the commodity from Malaya has induced moderate speculative buying on the Rubber Exchange."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on April 16th totalled 125,019 tons, showing an increase of 172 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,812 tons, compared with 1,381 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices :—

	London Spot	London July/Sept	New York Spot	New York July/Sept	Sin Spot
Apr. 14	1⅞	1-15/16	2-15/16	3⅛	5¼
Apr. 21	1-15/16	2d.	3-1/16	3-3/16	5⅜
	Steady		Quiet, steady		S

Share Market Report.—The share market opened with hope of a activity, which was evident the first two days after which the market very dull indeed, with a decreasing volume of business recorded from Quotations are little changed from last week's closing prices.

Chinese Government Bonds.—The market in Chinese Governm Loans has been very dull throughout the week with very little busines either locally or on the London market. Quotations, which are main are steady. The following are the latest prices received this mornin from London :—

5% Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£58 10
5% Gold Loan, 1912	£34 0
5% Gold $ Loans 1925, stamped (Per G. $500)	£32 10
5% Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£33 10
5% S'hai-H'chow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£62 10
5% Hukuang Railway Bonds	£15 to £19
5% Lung-Taing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£ 8 10
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "Bearer"	£ 1 3
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "Bearer"	£ 2 15
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£102 0
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£11 0
Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates	£ 0 6
Shell Transport & Trading Co.	£ 1 12

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above Details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise ar

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Report with Closing Quotations, April 22, 1932

DING APRIL 22, Compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Business Done Year 1931 Highest	Business Done Year 1931 Lowest	Business Done Year 1932 Highest	Business Done Year 1932 Lowest	STOCK	Authorized Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
				BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.						
2,300 Feb	1,525 Dec	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. ..	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final $3 (Mkg. $6, 1931) Less I/T	27-2-32
37.50 Sep	26 Mc	29 Jan	29 Jan	A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A" ..	40,000	24,358	M$100	Dec.	Final 7 % (Mkg. 12 %, 1931)	8-2-32
16.42½ Ap	9.70 Nov	10.30 Jan	9.20 Jan	do. "B" ..	100,000	93,817	M$20	Dec.	Final 7 % (Mkg. 12 %, 1931)	8-2-32
7.85 Oct	5 Apl	7.07½ Jan	5.60 Ap	Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd. ..	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. T0.80 for yr. to 31/3/1931	29-4-31
				Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. ..	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	{Special Tax Divid. T0.27½, 1931 .. .. .. {4th Quarterly Dividend T0. 0.15	14-3-32 31-12-31
5.62½ Oct	4.60 Nov	4.70 Jan	4.60 Jan	do. (Pref) 8 %	600,000	201,715	T5	Dec.	1st Quarterly Dividend T0.10	31-3-32
7.55 Feb	3.75 Ag	3.90 Jan	2.50 Ap	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. ..	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Final T0.35 (mkg. T0.60, 1930)	{6-2-31
11.80 Oct	6.30 Dec	7.50 Jan	5.60 Ap	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Dec.		
23.50 Nov	23.50 Nov	....	....	Union Mobiliere	50,000	25,000	M$20	Dec.	10 % For 1930	25-6-31
				INSURANCE.						
615 Mc	560 Sept.	....	....	Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£1	Dec.	P. 16s. =40s. for 1929, Int. 24s. a/c, 1930	29-5-31
75 July	75 July	70 Jan	80 Jan	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	
				Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	30,000	G$5	Dec.	Interim G $0.50, 1931	25-9-31
46.50 Oct	23.50 Mc	30 Jan	24 Jan	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. .. .. (ord)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T1 (Mkg. T2, 1931)	Pending
105 Oct	102 Jan	99 Jan	99 Jan	do. (Pref) 8 %	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4 %, for half year Ending Dec. 1931	31-12-31
100 Feb	95 Nov	92 Jan	92 Jan	do. (Pref) 7 %	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ %, for half year Ending Mar. 1932	31-3-32
7.35 Oct	4.60 Dec	4.92½ Jan	3.90 Ap	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	..	.. ..	....
				LANDS.						
43.65 Oct	28.80 Dec	31.50 Jan	23.70 Ap	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ..	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.30, Bonus T0.30 and Special Bonus T0.75 (Mkg. T1.65, 1931)	17-4-32
295 Mc	228 Jan	....	....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd. ..	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Final T6 and Bonus T2 (Mkg. T12 a/c 28/2/32) ..	5/4/32
....	....	....	....	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	Final 5 % (Mkg. 12 %, 1931)	9-2-32
215 July	145 Dec	150 Jan	140 Jan	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7 %, 1926	23/4/27
47 Jan	27.50 Nov	31 Jan	28.50 Jan	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	20,000	15,904	M$100	Dec.	Final 7 % & Bonus $3 (Mkg. $15, 1931)	6-2-32
105 Ap	105 Apr	100 Jan	100 Jan	do. "B"	150,000	53,511	M$20	Dec.	Final 7 % & Bonus $0.60 (Mkg. $3, 1931)	5-2-32
89 July	89 July	100 Jan	100 Jan	do. (Pref "A") 8 %	10,000	10,000	M$100	Dec.	4 %, for half year 1931	31-12-31
13.35 Feb	11.60 Nov	13.55 Jan	11.20 Ap	do. (Pref "B" 6 %	50,000	7,506	M$100	..	6 %, for year, 1931	31-12-31
17.85 Oct	13 Nov	13.10 Jan	11.30 Ap	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. ..	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.40 (Mkg. T1.50, 1931)	29-2-32
				Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	430,374	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 5 % (Mkg. 9 %, 1931)	Pending
111 Sep	109.50 Feb	....	....	City Realty Co., Ltd.	100,000	500,00	T10	..	.. ..	....
11.35 Jan	10.95 Feb	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A" ..	5,000	2,650	M$100	Dec.	Final 5 % (Mkg. 10 %, 1931)	30-1-32
				do. "B" ..	50,000	49,014	M$10	Dec.	Final 5 % (Mkg. 10 %, 1931)	30-1-32
21.75 Sep	12.50 Dec	13.70 Jan	10 Ap	do. 7½ % cum. Pref. "A" ..	200,000	108,620	M$5	Dec.	1st Quarterly Dividend 7½ %	1-4-32
....	....	10 Ap	9.80 Ap	Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co., Ltd. "A" ..	500,000	39,300	T10	Sept.	Divid. T1, year to 30-9-31 (on 100,000 shares) ..	23-10-31
....	....	....	....	do. "B" ..		155,018	T10	Sept.	.. ..	....
				Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd. ..	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3 % and Bonus 1 % (mkg. 13 %, 1929)	21-2-30
				DOCKS, WHARVES, TRANSPORT.						
116 Jan	90 Dec	91 Jan	89 Ap	S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. ..	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Divid. T6, for year to 30/4/31	29-7-31
14.25 Ap	11.75 Feb	14.75 Ap	13.75 Ap	G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1931	6-4-32
6.35 Sep	4.75 Feb	5.20 Jan	5.20 Jan	Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	.. ..	....
8.80 Jan	5.75 Nov	6.60 Jan	6 Ap	New Eng. & Shipbuilding {ordinary	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1931	7-3-32
6.10 Feb	5.40 Dec	5.50 Jan	5 Ap	Works, Ltd. {5 % cum. pref.	300,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1931..	7-3-32
305 Ap	215 Nov	230 Ap	215 Jan	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. ..	40,000	40,000	T100	Dec.	Final Divid. T11 (Mkg. T14, 1931)	Pending
85.50 Ju	63.50 Dec	62.50 Ap	60 Ap	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. {ordinary	40,000	38,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T2.50, 1931	7-3-32
52.50 Ju	50 Nov	....	....	do. {7 % pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	..	Pref. T3.50, 1931..	7-3-32
				UTILITIES.						
19 Feb	16.25 Dec	14.80 Jan	13 Ap	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
84 Nov	79 Ag	80 Ap	80 Ap	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2. (Mkg. T4, 1931	31-4-32
100 Sep	95.25 Nov	95 Jan	91.50 Ap	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock ..	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	1st Quarterly Dividend T1.50, 1932	1-4-32
165 Mc	51 Feb	58 Jan	50 Ap	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	.. ..	....
36.70 Dec	27.70 Jn	34.50 Jan	29.30 Ap	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Bear"	700,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Interim Div. 5 %, 1931, Free I/T, coupon No. 42 ..	5-11-31
35 Dec	27.30 F	33.60 Jan	32.50 Jan	do. "Reg."						
327.50 Sep	295 Oct	265 Ap	235 Jan	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final 27/8d. @1/11 (Mkg. 40/8.2d, 1931) Coupon No.36	31-3-32
15 Sep	10.50 Oct	....	....	do. "B"	359,280	{103,505	£1	Dec.	Final 11½d. @ 1/11 (Mkg. 1/7.3d, 1931) Coupon No. 9	31-3-32
15 Ju	10 Nov	10.75 Ap	9 Jan	do. "C"		{250,000	£1	Dec.	Final 11.7d. @ 1/11 (Mkg. 1/7.2d, 1931) Coupon No. 5	31/3/32
				COTTONS, ETC.						
17.90 Oct	12.85 My	16.80 Jan	14.80 Ap	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. {ordinary ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Divid. T1.30, 1931	Pending
122 Mc	105 Ap	120 Jan	114 Jan	do. {8 % cum. pref. ..	10,000	9,000	T100	..	Divid. T8, 1931	Pending
113 Ap	82 Dec	82.50 Jan	80 Jan	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	150,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	T2.50 and Bonus T0.75 for 1 year to 31/10/31 ..	30-11-31
13.80 Oct	9.80 Jn	11.20 Jan	10.50 Apr	Yoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1930-31	7-10-31
				INDUSTRIAL.						
30 Mc	13 Dec	10.80 Jan	14.10 Jan	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" ..	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Divid. 6d. free of I/T 1930-31 Coupon No. 39 ..	29-12-31
2.70 Dec	1.50 Mc	2.25 Apr	2 Apr	S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ltd. ..	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	.. ..	....
8.10 Nov	4.75 Jn	7.50 Jan	7 Jan	General Forge Products (1929), Ltd. ..	200,000	114,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	....
21 Sep	18.25 Jn	....	....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	....
5.35 Mc	4.00 Ag	3.50 Apr	3.50 Apr	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	T5	Mar.	.. ..	8-4-31
10.50 Sep	10.20 Sep	....	....	S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.50, (Mkg. 10 %, 1931)..	5-2-32
13 Sep	9.40 Ap	10.15 Jan	9 Apr	Auto Palace Co., Ltd...	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.60, 1931	Pending
10 Ap	10 Ap	....	....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. 7½ %, 1931	15-3-32
10.25 Ap	10 Mc	10 Jan	10 Jan	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 4 % (Mkg. 8 %, 1931)	8-4-32
16.75 Oct	13 Feb	....	....	Cuddeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.) ..	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	27-3-31
11.00 Oct	10.75 Ap	....	....	do. 6 % cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1930	27-3-31
18 My	13.90 Mc	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd... ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	H$10	Dec.	Dividend T0.60 on Old ; T0.30 on New, 1931 ..	27-3-31
2 Ag	1.60 Nov	1.85 Apr	1.85 Apr	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	210,137	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10 % and Bonus 5 %, 1931	18-3-32
65 Dec	28 Jn	67 Jan	67 Jan	Cultty Dairy Co., Ltd...	20,000	20,000	T10	June	T1, 1930/31 and Bonus T0.50 (on 10,000 shares) ..	16/10/31
				STORES.						
30 Sep	26 My	30 Jan	27.50 Apr	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	28,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927	
73 Ap	55 Jn	....	....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	Divid. 10 %, year 28/2/1931	22-6-31
....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd	75,000	45,000	M$10	Feb.	Interim $0.50, 1931-32	18-12-31
				GREYHOUNDS.						
13.35 Jn	5 Dec	7 Jan	6.50 Jan	C'hound Racing A'n. (China) {ord.	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$3.10, 1929-30	
37 Ag	10.25 Ap	14 Apr	14 Apr	Ltd. (Lunu Park) {found.	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
41 Ag	15 Jn	....	....	Champ de Courses Francais F.	30,000	30,000	M$20	Dec.	.. ..	30-12-30
42 Ag	16 Jn	41 Apr	36 Jan	(French Race Course) non-F.				Dec.	{Divid. $4.50, 1931	22-4-32
100 Sep	18 Mc	....	....	do. Found.		6,490	Free	Dec.	Divid, $4.62, 1931	22-4-32
				PLANTATIONS.						
5.60 My	5.35 Ap	2.35 Jan	2.35 Jan	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
3 Jn	3 Jn	1 Jan	1 Jan	Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	1os. (T4)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-2-29
5.50 Mc	2.80 Sep	3.50 Jan	2 Apr	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	1os.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
2.10 Mc	1.01 Dec	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,489	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	28-12-29
0.60 Mc	0.50 Mc	....	....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
0.77½ Mc	0.12½ Sep	....	....	Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.2u (mkg. T0.30, 1929-27)	7-7-27
0.63 Ap	0.40 Feb	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
0.90 Feb	0.40 Oct	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	21-3-30
0.15 Oct	0.15 Oct	....	....	Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ltd.	▮35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	10-1-28
1.70 Mc	1.10 Jr	....	....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	675,000	274,375	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
1.25 Mc	1 My	....	....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Lt	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1928)	17-4-30
				Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	▮00,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1928)	27-3-30
1.25 Mc	0.40 Oct	0.35 Apr	0.35 Apr	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less I/T 4/- (Mkg. 2/6d, 1931) Coupon No. 30) ..	9-4-30
1 Ap	1 Ap	....	....	Kali Gildik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	9-4-30
Jan-Feb	0.15 Nov	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	Divid. T15, 1929	19-4-27
1.50 Mc	0.60 Dec	0.65 Jan	0.66 Jan	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	15,000		T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1929	19-4-27
7 Mc	2.75 Oct	3.25 Jun	3.25 Jun	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	390,000		T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	16-4-30
0.45 Feb	0.25 J	....	....	Langkat	700,000	550,000	2/- (T0.80)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	27-9-29
0.00 Sr	0.50 Jr	....	....	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	0s.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	13-3-30
		....	....	Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	18-5-30
0.55 Feb	0.55 F	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	19-7-29
0.85 Ag	0.85 Ag	....	....	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.)	45,317	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	15-7-28
....	....	....	....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	14-2-30
....	....	....	....	Samagaan Rubber Co., Ltd.	25,000,000	272,709	T1	..	.. ..	7-4-30
1.30 Feb	1.05 Ap	....	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	17-12-29
		....	....	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. {ordinary	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	16-4-29
1.15 Feb	0.80 Dec	....	....	(1921) Ltd. {12 % cum. pref.	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
0.25 My	0.10 Dec	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	100,000	33,943	T1	Jan.	Divid. 12 % for year T0. 31-1-1931	13-4-31
....	....	....	....	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
....	....	....	....	S'hai Kiebong Rubber Estate, Ltd...	1,050,000	776,692	T0.10	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. {ord.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-5-30
				Est., Ltd. {8 % com. part pref. ..	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
0.60 Mc	0.50 Mc	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8 %, 1929	31-3-30
0.60 Ap	0.35 Dec	....	....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
5.25 Mc	3.50 F	....	....	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
0.46 Ap	0.35 Nov	....	....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
0.70 Ap	0.57½ Jl	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estates, Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-28
7 Feb	3.10 Nov	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
1.05 Mc	0.40 Sep	0.85 Jun	....	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T3.50)	June	Divid. T0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
1.60 Mc	0.70 Ag	....	0.40 Apr	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd...	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.03, 1929-30	12-6-30
5 Ap	2.75 Sep	....	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Divid. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1928-30)	26-4-30
					300,000	250,000	10s. = 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	15-3-30

For all Mex. Dollar shares on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate ■ fixed at 73.

Rubber Prices

April	15th	16th	18th	19th	20th	21st
London Spot ..	1.7/8d	1.7/8d	1.7/8d	1.7/8d	1.7/8d	1.15/16d
May ..	1.7/8d	1.7/8d	1.7/8d	1.7/8d	1.7/8d	1.15/16d
July/Sept. ..	1.15/16d	1.15/16d	1.15/16d	1.15/16d	2d	2d
Market ..	Steady	Feature-less	Dull	Quiet Steady	Quiet	Steady
New York Spot ..	2.15/16	2.15/16	2.15/16	2.15/16	2.15/16	3.1/16
May ..	3	3	3	3	3	3.1/8
July/Sept. ..	3.1/16	3.1/16	3.1/8	3.1/8	3.1/8	3.3/16
Market ..	Quiet	Inactive, Very Idle	Very Quiet	Very Quiet	Very Quiet	Quiet Steady
Singapore Spot ..	5.1/4	5.3/8	5.3/8	5.3/8	5.3/8	5.3/8
July/Sept. ..	5.5/8	5.3/4	5.3/4	5.3/4	5.3/4	5.3/4
Market ..	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady

Company's Notices

The Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.—The 22nd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, April 29, 1932, at 11.45 a.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 25 to 29, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 20th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, April 29, 1932, at Noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 25 to 29, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Issue of 100,000 7% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Tls. 10 each at par—The list of applications has been closed on subscription of 50,000 shares and will be reopened on 1st June, 1932 for any shares not taken up by holders of debentures of the issue of January, 1922.

The American Asiatic Underwriters.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Tuesday, April 19, 1932, at 4 p.m. at 17 The Bund, Shanghai, when the directors will recommend to pay a final dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share on April 25, 1932, to shareholders on record of 19th April, 1932. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 19 to 25, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.—The 11th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 27 The Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, April 29, 1932, at 11 a.m. when the Directors will recommend to shareholders as follows:—

To pay a dividend of Tls. 1.80 per share on Ordinary shares.

To pay a dividend of 8 per cent per share on Preference shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 16 to 29, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 27 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, May 12, 1932. at 11 a.m. when a final dividend of Tls. 11 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 3 ■ 12, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Cathay Land Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held ■ Sassoon House (3rd floor), The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 26, 1932, at 4 p.m. when the directors will recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. per share to shareholders.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 17 to 26, 1932, both days inclusive.

Auto-Palace Co., Ltd.—At a meeting of the board of Directors, it was decided to recommend to shareholders at the annual meeting to be held on May 11, the following appropriation:—

To pay a dividend of 6% on 115,000 Ordinary shares	T 69,000.00
To Write off the outstanding amount of Preliminary Expenses	17,177.45
To Allocate to Goodwill Reserve	20,000.00
To Carry forward	65,790.19
	T171,967.64

Debentures

OPENING PRICES 19-4-32		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount out-standing	Interest payable at end of
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.				
S.M.C.	7 % '22 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	100	100	16-4-32	8,000,000	June-Dec.
,,	6 % '23 (,,) ,,	100	..	..	100	12-4-32	4,020,000	do.
,,	6 % '24 (,,) ,,	100	..	..	100	19-4-32	5,000,000	do.
,,	6 % '25 (,,) ,,	100	..	..	100	19-4-32	2,000,000	do.
,,	6 % '26 (,,) ,,	100	..	..	100	19-4-32	1,860,000	do.
,,	7 % '27 (10) ,,	101	..	..	101	19-4-32	1,750,000	do.
,,	7 % '28 (5/10) ,,	100	..	..	101	19-4-32	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6 % '11 (10/30) ,,	95	..	..	95	30-12-31	304,900	May-Nov.
,,	6½ % '14 (,,) ,,	90	..	..	90	3-12-31	457,500	June-Dec.
,,	6½ % '16 (,,) ,,	90	..	..	..	..	316,200	do.
,,	8 % '21 (,,) ,,	99½	..	..	100½	8-1-32	1,956,300	do.
,,	6 % '23 (,,) ,,	95	..	..	95	20-11-31	800,000	May-Nov.
,,	7 % '24 (,,) ,,	97½	..	..	98	18-4-32	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
,,	6½ % '25 (,,) ,,	97	..	..	97	21-4-32	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
,,	6½ % '26 (,,) ,,	97	..	..	97	19-11-31	1,000,000	Jan.-July
,,	7 % '23 (10) ,,	98	..	..	99½	2-12-31	500,000	15/4-15/10
,,	7 % '29 (,,) ,,	98	..	..	100	8-1-32	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
,,	6 % '30 (10/25) ,,	95	..	..	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
,,	6 % '31 (,,) ,,	95	..	..	95	19-4-32	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug
Am. Club	8 % '22 (10/20) ,,	..	..	101	101	19-12-31	750,000	August
A. F. Land	6 % '31 (10/20) ,,	..	..	95	90	2-4-32	2,000,000

SHANGHAI NEWS

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Annual Meeting: Retrospect of British Trade Last Year

How the high hopes which were entertained at the beginning of 1931 that China was on the eve of a new era of peace and prosperity were dashed by an unprecedented series of misfortunes—the Yangtze floods, the Nanking-Canton disputes, the Sino-Japanese troubles in Manchuria, and finally the hostilities here in Shanghai—formed part of the theme of the chairman's speech at the seventeenth annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, held at the Shanghai Club on April 21.

In the course of his outline of events in this country in their bearing upon British trade, the chairman, Mr. R. Calder Marshall, touched upon a number of factors which have not been conducive to industrial trade and prosperity.

Supporting the Chairman were Messrs. J. F. Brenan, C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General and Hon. President of the Chamber, N. Leslie, Vice-Chairman, C. H. Arnhold, Louis Beale C.B.E., H. M. Commercial Councillor, A. W. Burkill, O.B.E., T. H. R. Shaw, A. S. Henchman, H. V. Wilkinson, O.B.E., and P. Campbell, Secretary.

In his speech the Chairman said:—Probably no year since the establishment of the Republic, has been so full of major problems for China as the year 1931 or rather the twelve months since our last annual meeting. In addition to communism and banditry which in themselves provided a serious problem, China has been faced with political dissensions between Nanking and Canton; floods of unprecedented extent in the Yangtze Valley; the Sino-Japanese trouble in Manchuria, and in this year the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai.

In the early part of 1931, it appeared that with the exception of the ever present communist and bandit menace with which the Government was trying to cope, there were prospects of peace throughout the country and hopes were raised that the Peoples Conference in May would lead to the subordination of personal and party interests to the country's need for constructive effort, and that trade, commerce, and industry in 1931 would be able to show substantial gains.

These hopes were soon dashed to the ground, for in June, Canton broke away from Nanking and a separate Government independent of Nanking was established in the South. Nanking already fully committed in its campaign against the communists and bandits in Kiangsi, was unable to divert forces to combat the new element of disunion, and as Canton maintained a defensive attitude, an outbreak of hostilities was happily averted.

However, the possibility of civil war was ever present sapping the confidence of the merchants and industrialists and preventing the development that would normally have taken place.

In August, the Yangtze Valley suffered from one of the worst floods in the history of China—the inundation covering an area nearly equal to the area of England—causing great loss of life and financial loss which cannot be computed.

To meet this overwhelming catastrophe the Chinese mobilised all their resources—resources already strained almost to the limit—and as a result of the organisation of the National Flood Relief Commission, and the work done by it, many thousands of refugees have been saved and fed and the farmers have been helped to make a new start.

In order to meet the extraordinary expenditure incurred through this calamity the National Government authorised the collection of a surtax of 10 per cent. on Customs duties up to 30th June 1932 and 5 per cent. from July to December 1932, which surtax it is estimated will be sufficient to cover a large part of the extraordinary flood relief expenditure. Though at first emergency relief was freely distributed, as soon as the recession of the flood permitted, relief was given in exchange for labour employed in raising the dykes to a height calculated to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

While still grappling with the serious problem of the floods, the Government at Nanking was faced by the even graver problem brought about by the Japanese action in Manchuria.

In face of these two great problems a determined effort was made to reconcile the differences existing between Canton and Nanking. As a result of the various conferences General Chiang Kai-shek and the whole Nanking Government retired in favour of Mr. Sun Fo and the Canton group which established a government under the leadership of Mr. Sun Fo. This government was of short duration and after a few days urgent representations were made in order to induce General Chiang to return to Nanking from which city he had retired after handing over the reins of government.

In consideration of the emergency, what may be called a coalition government has been formed under Mr. Wang Ching-wei, containing a few members from each group and this government is still functioning.

Mr. R. Calder Marshall.

On January 28 of this year, active hostilities broke out between Japanese and Chinese forces on the borders of the International Settlement in Shanghai, continuing until March 2 when the Chinese forces withdrew to a line some 20 kilometres or more from Shanghai. Since that date March 2) there have been no further active hostilities and it is hoped that as a result of the labours of the Peace Conference, a definite and permanent cessation of hostilities will be secured.

The foregoing is a very brief resume of the conditions which have prevailed in China since January, 1931, up to the present time and it will be readily appreciated that the atmosphere created has not been conducive to industrial and commercial prosperity.

The last annual report referred to the prevalence of banditry and communism and to the efforts of the Government to eradicate these evils by force, but though strong efforts have been made to crush the communist and the bandit menace and though apparently some progress had been made in this direction, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that maladministration, instability of control and adverse economic conditions are largely responsible for the prevalence of banditry and that permanent relief cannot be anticipated until the responsible leaders sink their personal and party interests and ambitions and combine to establish a government which by working for the good of the country, will command the respect and support of all classes.

The outstanding event of the year was of course the crisis in Mancheria. As this question is now the subject of investigations by the League of Nations Commission headed by Lord Lytton, it would be improper and undesirable to make any comment on the present occasion. It is to be hoped that as a result of the investigations now being made, a satisfactory solution of the problems may be reached and that the many controversial points may be settled leaving the way open for the untrammelled development of this great area.

It was but natural that the events in Manchuria should produce reactions in other parts of China and that the people should be deeply stirred. Unfortunately, the students showing an entire absence of discipline and disregarding the efforts being made by the leaders of their government to meet the grave crisis, injected themselves into the arena with an unbalanced enthusiasm which unquestionably added fuel to the fire and aggravated the situation.

The inevitable boycott became in the hands of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association a menace to law and order, for the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association disregarded alike the law, the liberty of the individual and the rights of property.

One of the effects of this very active boycott was naturally an increase in trade with Great Britain due to the substitution of British goods for goods previously purchased in Japan, but while British trade benefitted, benefits resulting from the adversity of another cannot be considered as satisfactory.

As a result of the hostilities in Shanghai, trade was brought to a standstill and many dealers who had placed large orders for British goods during the autumn of 1931, feeling that the Sino-Japanese hostilities would render it difficult if not impossible to dispose of the goods, sent notices to importers cancelling their orders regardless of their obligations and the commitments which had been entered into by the importers.

Though these notices were sent out by the various dealers associations, it is only fair to state that there are many of the better class buyers who, notwithstanding financial stringency, are endeavouring to meet their obligations loyally, but unfortunately there are many others who, relying upon the ineffectiveness of the District Court, are leaving the importers in the lurch.

In our last annual report reference was made to the unsatisfactory nature of the judgments given in civil cases by the District Court and to the consequent encouragement given to unscrupulous Chinese merchants to evade their obligations.

It is a source of profound regret and misgiving that no improvement in this respect has taken place and it is easy to understand why foreign complainants show an increasing tendency to avoid recourse to legal process. Moreover, recent cases in connection with the Anti-Japanese Boycott do not show that impartiality and fearless administration of the law which is essential for the security of the individual and the credit of the State. This matter will, it is hoped, receive the most earnest attention of the Judiciary and the Judicial Yuan.

While during the past year negotiations regarding extraterritoriality were carried on, it seems obvious that this question cannot be further considered until conditions throughout China are far more stable than they are at the present time.

The events of the past few months amply justify the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Justice Feetham and have emphasized—were emphasis necessary—the wisdom or retaining the system of extraterritoriality and foreign settlements, and providing cases of security for life and property for both Chinese and foreign residents.

In February 1931, silver touched its lowest point, T. T. exchange on London being 1/3. The low exchange ruling throughout the year should have materially assisted exports but owing to the general world depression, China's commodities were not in demand and the export trade showed a decrease.

The following comparative figures supplied by Mr. MacEwan, of the Customs Statistical Department, show a substantial increase in silver value of imports but while in terms of gold, the value of gross imports has been maintained, the importation of manufactured goods register a decline:

	1930 Hk. Tls.	1931 Hk. Tls.
Total Foreign Imports Shanghai	670,741,710	833,567,593
Total Exports Shanghai to Abroad	312,867,646	277,476,440
Imports from Great Britain to Shanghai	82,543,639	98,650,762
Exports to Great Britain from Shanghai	20,034,641	21,105,194
Cotton piece goods all classes from Great Britain	15,249,760	13,514,492
Cotton Yarn from Great Britain	64,092	869,725
Machinery from Great Britain	11,486,831	11,615,010

The equivalent of the Haikwan tael at the average sight exchange on London and New York for the years 1930 and 1931 was as follows:

	1930	1931
New York	0.46	0.34
London	1/10¼d.	1/6⅞d.

Industrial development during 1931 was disappointing. In the early part of the year, the good crop prospects in the North added to the appearance of greater stability, gave confidence to industrialists and others to embark upon plans for development of industry, but though some development has taken place, the Canton-Nanking split, the floods and the Manchurian crisis, have unfortunately caused the suspension of many projects which would have been beneficial to industrial China and have aided in building up the country's wealth.

Notwithstanding the heavy fall in silver, the revenues of the Customs were protected owing to the establishment and the collection of duties in terms of Customs gold units which had a definite fixed ratio to the various foreign gold currencies. By this system, China has been enabled to meet all her gold obligations secured on the Customs revenues without difficulty, and though as a result of various countries coming off the gold standard the fixed ratios have had to be abandoned in some cases, the system of collecting duties in gold units is still maintained thus securing China's gold obligations.

The rapid rise in exchange brought about through the discontinuance of the metallic gold standard in England in September gave a definite impetus to British trade with China and placed British goods in a much more advantageous position vis-a-vis her competitors, with the result that a considerable amount of business was secured for Lancashire goods as well as for other goods manufactured in England. The rapid rise in exchange has not, however, been an unmixed blessing, many merchants experiencing considerable difficulties with buyers who had covered exchange forward at lower rates and who, on account of the large exchange differences, are unable to compete with their more fortunate competitors while in the matter of exports China is naturally placed at a serious disadvantage.

Though the report of the British Economic Mission, which was issued during the year, contains nothing very new, it brings prominently before merchant and manufacturer the necessity of closer co-operation between producer and distributor, and the necessity of taking effective steps to meet the increasing competition from other industrial countries. Whether manufacturers in England will take the findings of the Commission to heart and seek ways of meeting competition, remains to be seen. It is to be feared that the small boom brought about by the discontinuance of the metallic gold standard and the Japanese boycott, may make them feel that all is well, and blind them to the facts that neither the boycott nor the change in the gold standard is permanent and that sooner or later they will again be faced with conditions that caused the appointment of the British Economic Mission.

As a result of the agreement regarding the remission of the Chinese Indemnity of 1901, considerable purchases of material for railways and other enterprises have been made in Great Britain during the past year, which should improve the position of the Chinese Railways and lead to the establishment of a satisfactory endowment for education in China.

One of the most important orders placed through the Indemnity, was for the train ferry from Nanking to Pukow. This ferry when in operation should greatly facilitate the transport of cargo to and from the North and should prove of the greatest value to trade and a benefit alike to Nanking-Shanghai and Tientsin-Pukow railways.

While on the subject of railways it is pertinent to state that the unpaid railway debts which have been outstanding for years, still remain unpaid. Considering that these debts were incurred for materials and rolling stock required for the maintenance of the railways, and should have been a first charge on the revenues of the railways to which they were supplied, it is a standing reproach to the Ministry of Railways that no effort should have been made to meet these obligations.

It is realised that the Government has many calls on its resources and that the constant drain caused by civil wars may well account for the inability of the Government to pay the debts. There would however appear to be no reason why the Ministry of Railways should not prepare a scheme for funding the debts, making provision for payment of interest and amortisation from the revenues of the railways which properly managed should be sufficient.

While the rehabilitation of China's railways can and will be provided for in part by loans from Indemnity funds, the restoration of China's credit must be a matter for China. As long as these debts remain as they are, a reproach to China's railway administration, it cannot be anticipated that the financial facilities so much needed by China will be readily forthcoming.

Though the financial stringency brought about by the Sino-Japanese troubles in Shanghai, did not occur until this year, the stagnation in trade and financial chaos resulting from the limited functioning of the native banks is a matter of the most serious concern to a commercial centre such as Shanghai, and calls for the serious consideration of merchants and bankers who are dependent upon the free flow of cash.

As the nerve centre of China's finance, any disorganisation of the Banking system of the port must inevitably have widespread and disastrous reactions particularly in North and Central China.

Though the native banks are now functioning more normally, the temporary partial suspension during February and March gave a severe shock to the commercial community, and to the confidence that they had hitherto reposed in the native bank orders. It is of course true that native banks which carry the main burden of commerce and trade for the Chinese in Shanghai and the interior, have had to meet a combination of circumstances, viz: the flood in the Yangtze area, the absorption of large amounts on accounts of the Boycott,—the value of "frozen" Japanese cargo in Shanghai alone being estimated at Tls. 80 million—and the natural dislocation and losses brought about by the local hostilities, but at the same time it is felt that some means should be adopted by the native banks which would lead to greater stability at times of crisis and avoid the necessity of adopting such drastic measures as the issue of inconvertible bank orders, which for a time brought all trade to a stand-still. The modern style Chinese bankers have between them established a reserve bank for the purpose of meeting such crisis as that through which we have just passed, and it would seem desirable for the guild banks to adopt similar means for providing the necessary stability.

The new import tariff which came into effect on February 1, 1931 was referred to in the last annual report. Though in some classifications the increases appear unduly heavy, the imposition of the higher tariff has not seriously affected the general import trade.

The revised export tariff designed to yield an effective 7½ per cent., duty on all exports became operative in June. In connection with this your Committee endeavoured to make arrangements so that *bona fide* purchases made prior to the promulgation of the new tariff but not shipped until after June, 1, might be exempted from payment of the increase in duty, but their efforts were without avail.

In connection with export duties it appears to your Committee that in view of the adverse trade balance, it would be to the advantage of China were export duties entirely abolished. Such action should result in greatly increased exports and by reducing the adverse trade balance more than compensate for the loss of revenues that would result.

It has been the policy of the Ministry of Finance, under Mr. T. V. Soong, to reduce the number of national taxes and consolidate such taxation in as few administrations as possible.

The final logical development should be the merging of all tax services into Customs, Salt and Internal Revenue Administrations. Though this consolidation has not yet been completed, progress has been made which if continued should lead to considerable simplification and economy and benefit trade, commerce and industry. Could similar steps be taken with regard to provincial and local taxations which continue to hinder trade and progress, a very substantial improvement should soon become apparent in the trade balance of the country.

As Mr. Soong pointed out in his last financial report, there is urgent need of co-ordination of effort and reconstruction, and in this connection it is of interest to record that the past year has witnessed definite efforts towards reconstruction according to pre-arranged plan.

Before turning to the routine work of the Chamber, I would like to refer to the very able annual report recently made by Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Managing Director of the Bank of China.

Mr. Chang points out that notwithstanding the material progress made in the world which tends to bind the nations more closely together, people still think in terms of narrow nationalism much as they did a century ago; that this narrow point of view is largely the cause of the world crisis; that there must be a change in our way of thinking.

In summing up, he says: "We must put aside jealousies, suspicions and self-complacency and abandon the habits of words in favour of action. Then internal conditions will improve, domestic warfare will be avoided and the change in the thought and action of our people will result in a greater measure of

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

co-operation with other nations. Misunderstanding between China and the other Powers will disappear and we shall be able to lend a hand in establishing peace not only in the Far East but throughout the world. I therefore venture to say that there must be a change in our way of thinking."

The underlying thought of Mr. Chang's remarks is that in view of the international interdependence of the world, to secure the best results for all, there must be whole-hearted-co-operation, a working together for the common good.

We as a Chamber are in agreement and sympathy with what Mr. Chang has expressed but in many cases our efforts to assist in developing the trade, commerce and industry of this city and of the country have been hindered by obstructive acts and restrictive laws.

China has men with culture and ability, who have vision and the power to see through. When, however, we think of the difficult problems, economic, financial and political, both national and international, with which the countries of the West are struggling and then consider the problems that confront this country, with her vast areas, and her enormous hetrogeneous population, speaking many dialects, we should be generous and understanding in our helpfulness and considerate and constructive in our criticisms.

One of the most important departments of the Chamber is the Language School. Each year it becomes increasingly evident that a sound knowledge of the Chinese language both written and colloquial is necessary for those who expect to maintain and expand their trade in China. In correspondence with Chinese authorities the use of the Chinese language is now usually insisted upon and unless one is willing to place oneself unreservedly in the hands and at the mercy of a Chinese interpreter, a knowledge of the language is essential in order that one may at least check the translations that are made.

Though at every annual meeting for several years past, employers have been urged to insist upon their juniors studying the Chinese language, I make no apology for once again emphasising the importance of a sound knowledge of Chinese.

The School has been established many years and has gained a well deserved reputation for thoroughness. The work done by its principal, Mr. John S. Lee, has been highly commended by the examiners, all of whom are British Consular Officials.

The thanks of the Chamber are due to Mr. J. F. Brenan, our Consul-General, who has at all times been willing to give us assistance and advice, and to Mr. H. J. Brett, Commercial Counsellor of Legation, who has just retired from official life.

Mr. Brett has been intimately associated with this Chamber for the the past eleven years, and the Chamber and the British Commercial Community in Shanghai owe much to his efficient service and sound advice and help, and I want to take this opportunity of expressing our individual and collective appreciation of the work done by him on behalf of British interests in China.

While regretting Mr. Brett's departure, we welcome Mr. Louis Beale who has just taken up his duties as Commercial Counsellor. The experience that Mr. Beale brings with him from other parts of the world will undoubtedly prove advantageous to British trade, and we hope that as a result of his efforts trade between Great Britain and China will expand.

In spite of the unprecedented increase in expenditure caused through the fall in exchange, and the somewhat abnormal amount spent on telegrams during, the year, it is gratifying to note that the working account shows a credit balance of Taels 552.91.

The financial report and statement of accounts for 1931 is in your hands and it is not therefore necessary for me to deal more fully with them.

I have now pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1931.

Mr. N. Leslie seconded and the report and accounts were adopted.

The following committee was then elected for the ensuing year:

Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, B.D.F. Beith, A. W. Burkill, O.B.E., A. M. Cannan, N. Leslie, R. Calder Marshall, T.H.R. Shaw, A. S. Henchman, H. V. Wilkinson.

Mr. J. F. Brenan, H. M. Consul-General, then addressed the members.

CHINA ASSOCIATION SHANGHAI BRANCH

The annual general meeting of the China Association, Shanghai Branch, was held following the meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce. In the absence of Mr. Harold Porter, C.M.G., Chairman of the Branch, Mr. P. W. Massey presided supported by Messrs. J. F. Brenan, C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General, W. S. King, H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., and P. Campbell, Secretary.

The acting chairman said: In the unavoidable absence of your Chairman, Mr. Porter, it devolves upon me to address you this evening.

The able and exhaustive speech of the Chairman of the Chamber leaves little for me to say on the activities of the Joint Committee. The services of our London Committee have been called upon on many occasions and the considered opinion of the Joint Committee has been conveyed to them by cable and letter on such subjects as Extra-territoriality, Registration of Foreign Firms with the Chinese Government, the Thorburn Case and lastly the situation created by the Sino-Japanese conflict at Shanghai.

We have endeavoured to bring home to H. M. Government the desirability of pressing for reforms in the status of Shanghai on the lines of the Feetham Report and especially with a view to avoid a recurrence of a situation similar to what we have just experienced. It would be highly improper for me to attempt here to unduly enlarge on those efforts or on the reception accorded to them. It is with no wish to conceal what the activities of the Association are that I say this, but you will, I know, realise that an infinite amount of harm might be done by such publicity and to those closely interested in our work, I would say that your Committee are always glad, if approached, to keep them "au fait" with the policy and activities of the Association. During the past year this Association took it particularly on itself to press H. M. Government for more vigorous action, vis-a-vis the Chinese Government in regard to the Thorburn Case. We had two special meetings of the Association here and I think that we can at any rate congratulate ourselves that our efforts were not unfruitful. At the second of the two meetings mentioned, I referred to the formation of the British Residents' Association and after Mr. Burkill had explained the scope and aims of the new body, we passed a resolution of sympathy with its objects. I think it appropriate that we should refer to the matter at this our annual meeting so that it can go on record that the new Association has our full support. I believe that with its more democratic constitution it has a possible sphere of usefulness more extended than this Association has put that we can both properly collaborate in pursuing the same ideals. I say collaborate advisedly as I by no means wish to imply that the British Residents' Association can take the place of the China Association. We have by our long standing connections with H. M. Government exceptionally full facilities for putting our views forward through our London Committee and our efforts and those of the British Residents' Association can very properly be complementary, the one to the other.

I am glad to report an access of fifty new members during the past year and our roll now stands at 235.

I now propose that the report together with the statement of accounts, from which you will see that the Association's contribution to the general fund is Taels 1,627.55, be adopted and passed.

Mr. Woodhead seconded and the report and accounts were adopted.

The following committee was then elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. W. S. King, P. W. Massey, Harold Porter, C.M.G., and Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E.

JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Committee Re-elected For Coming Year

The 14th regular session of the Shanghai Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry met on Wednesday evening at the Japanese Club. In the absence of the President, Mr. Monkichi Yonesato, Mr. Masaharu Yoshida, the Vice-President, took the chair.

Mr. Yoshida read a lengthy report, which was unanimously approved and adopted. The meeting decided to ask all the officers of the Chamber to remain at their posts for another term, in view of the importance of the present situation.

The Chairman told the meeting that during the period under review 28 special meetings were called, that urgent cables were despatched to the Tokyo authorities in connection with the local situation on eight different occasions.

He also stated that letters of thanks had already been sent to the heads of the Japanese Army and Navy in Shanghai, as well as those in the Government in Tokyo, for the services which the Army and Navy had rendered for the protection of the people here recently. Notes of thanks were also sent to chambers of commerce and other bodies in Japan for their sympathy displayed toward the Shanghai Chamber during the incident.

THE LATE MR A. E. STEWART

Verdict of Suicide Returned By H.M. Coroner

A verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned by Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner, in H.M. Police Court on April 20 following an inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of the late Mr. Arthur Ernest Stewart, who was found dead in his house at 43 Kiaochow Road on the night of April 1.

Deceased's houseboy stated that, at 5 p.m. on April 1, deceased went out and he returned at about 8.45. After taking a little supper just before nine o'clock, he went upstairs without speaking to witness. Usually, deceased let out his dogs and closed the windows but he forgot to do so on that particular night. Soon after deceased went upstairs, witness followed and he was about to go to bed when he heard a noise like the breaking of glass so he went downstairs again and looked at the windows. As everything was alright, he went upstairs again and saw deceased sitting on a chair in his bedroom, bleeding from the head. Deceased was still breathing and making a peculiar noise in his throat. Witness telephoned to his mistress at the French Club but could not get through so he went to the club himself. He did not help deceased, whose head was hanging down, but he lifted the head and this stopped the bleeding. As he could not find his mistress in the club, went back home and, finding his master's face very white, he believed him to be dead so he waited at the back door for the return of Mr. Moors, the tenant of the second floor, to whom he reported the matter. Deceased did not appear to act in any way out of the usual: the only difference was that he did not let the dogs out.

Mr. D. Moore said that he had known deceased for three years and had lived together with him for two years. He had not seen deceased's pistol but he knew he had one. Deceased occasionally confided to him his private affairs and had mentioned that he was expecting to put through a big deal. This fell through, however, on account of the recent troubles. Deceased was financially embarrassed and had been so far quite a long time. He enjoyed life and had never threatened to do away with his own life.

Mrs. Stewart, the widow, deposed that she last saw deceased alive on the night before his death and she spoke to him and found him to be as usual. They never spoke much lately but they were quite friendly. On the night in question, deceased was in a jovial mood. Witness knew that deceased was financially embarrassed because she had helped him for the last year but he did not seem to worry about his financial position. His living expenses went on, of course: he had had bad luck and did not earn anything but he had squared up some debts. Deceased expected to put through a big deal but he did not succeed.

TWO INJURED IN EXPLOSION

Disaster in the China Soap Factory

Two Chinese were very severely injured by an explosion in the salt recovery department of the China Soap Factory, Yangtszepoo Road, early on Apr. 20. They were rushed off to hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance. Fire extinguishing apparatus attended as well but was not required.

In the process of salt recovery, steam is passed through residue, which is in a metal container, the enclosed box being about five feet long and three feet wide. The steam precipitates the salt. Pressure greater than the container could stand apparently had been introduced, with the result that the machine was wrecked. Pieces of flying metal injured two men.

No great damage was done to the room or other equipment, although steam filled the room. The effect of the explosion was enough to shift a staircase a short distance.

MEDICAL BODIES COMBINE

Formation of China National Association

A notable event in the medical annals of this country took place quietly last week in the amalgamation of the China Medical Association and the National Medical Association of China, the two leading medical bodies in China. Negotiations to this end have been carried on for some little time and it had been hoped that the union would be consummated at the joint medical conference that was to have been held this month in Shanghai. Owing to the troubles the conference had to be delayed and, as in the unsettled state of things it was uncertain when this could be held, the question of immediate union was referred by referendum to the members of the two associations and received their practically unanimous support.

The China Medical Association was founded forty-five years ago under the name of the China Medical Missionary Association, broadening its basis of union later to enable it to take in all physicians of high standard. From its inception until the close of last year it published a journal—"The China Medical Journal"—which had a wide circulation both among doctors in this country and medical colleges and libraries abroad.

The National Medical Association of China was founded eighteen years ago by Chinese members of the older association to secure a national association for the medical needs of the country. It has prospered greatly and drawn to itself the best elements of scientific medicine in China. At no time has there been any rivalry between the two associations, thanks largely to the fine group of officers that both bodies could boast, and the obvious fact that each of them filled an important need which could not otherwise be met. At the same time the existence of two such bodies was an evident anomaly and the continuation of this state of things once the National Association was large enough to admit foreign members in some number was fully recognised to be undesirable.

A beginning of union was made at the end of last year when the Journal of the China Medical Association was amalgamated with the English section of the Journal of the National Association to make one single medical journal in the English language under the title of the "Chinese Medical Journal." The final step was taken last week when the two Associations united under the name of the Chinese Medical Association the use of this name bringing the Association into line with similar bodies in other lands.

One great advantage that will result from this union is that as a single body the Association will be able to speak with authority on medical questions and health legislation in China. The National Association last year purchased a building for a medical centre in Shanghai and this becomes the property of the united body. To this united body the China Medical Association contributes its Council on Publication which has in the past and continues to publish nearly all the important works on medicine translated into the Chinese language. The medical missionary interests of many of the members will continue to be represented by a Council on Medical Missions with headquarters at the medical building just referred, while Councils on medical education, hospitals, medical research, and the protection of medical practitioners will be organised.

The Executive Officers of the new Association are: President Dr. Way Sung New; Vice-Presidents Dr. H. H. Morris and Dr. Arthur W. Woo (Hongkong); General Secretary Dr. H. P. Chu; Treasurer Dr. K. Z. Faung; Editors Dr. C. E. Lim (Peking) and Dr. James L. Maxwell.

It is hoped that it will eventually be possible to unite with the new Association all other groups interested in scientific medicine in this country. The Association welcomes applications for membership from all registered doctors and from the graduates practising here of recognised medical schools at home and abroad.

WHARF BUSINESS AS USUAL

Normal Conditions Existing On Hongkew Waterfront

During the recent hostilities between the Chinese and Japanese, coolies were at times reluctant to work on the loading and discharging of steamers but no great delay was ever experienced.

A walk along the Hongkew wharves now reveals that all the berths are fully taken up by ocean liners, coast and river steamer, and swarms of coolies are busily engaged in loading and discharging ships during the night as well as in the day time.

Shippers and consignees need have no fear of their cargoes being delayed during shipment or delivery.

LUCK FOR A WAIF

Adoption of Baby Foreign Girl

An unusual discovery was made a day or two ago by Mr. W. L. Gunsburgh, one that has been made in foreign countries on many occasions but which is remarkable for Shanghai. Mr. Gunsburgh found a foreign baby on his doorstep, wrapped in swadding clothes.

The child is only a few weeks old, and a girl. She was found one morning by Mr. Gunsburgh on his doorstep at Park Apartments, Rue Lafayette, and had apparently been deserted by her parents, possibly having been got rid of in this way by an unfortunate mother who took care to find a foreign home in front of which to leave the child.

The French Police are making inquiries in order to trace the parents of the child although if their theory is correct this desertion is probably the best thing that could have happened to the infant, for Mr. Gunsburgh has announced his willingness to adopt the child.

Workers of the Japanese cotton mills in Pootung have issued a manifesto stating that it is their intention never again to work for those who have wrought so much harm on the Chinese people.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

SHANGHAI
Cable Address: "Central"
Astor House Hotel
Palace Hotel

HONGKONG
Cable Address: "Kremoffice"
Peninsula Hotel
Repulse Bay Hotel
Hongkong Hotel
Peak Hotel

Hotels of Distinction

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL

Annual Meeting Told of Financial Troubles: The Proposed Sale

The annual meeting of subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral took place on Apr. 20 in the Church House, 21 Kiukiang Road, with Mr. J. F. Brenan, H. M. Consul-General, in the chair.

The Chairman said:—

I note from the opening paragraph of the report of the Dean and Wardens that the attendance at the regular Cathedral services continues to grow; this must be a cause of real encouragement to them. I think I am right also in remarking upon the considerable increase in the length of the subscribers' list this year. Although this may be due in part to the special appeal, may I be allowed, on behalf of the Dean and the Wardens, to express the hope that, even apart from special appeals, the list may continue to grow, since surely it should be the duty and privilege of those who are Churchmen to contribute something toward the support and upkeep of their Church.

Since the Dean, the senior trustee and the honorary treasurer will be speaking to their reports, I need not say more than to congratulate them, and with them the other clergy and officers of the Cathedral, upon the splendid work and careful administration to which these reports and accounts testify.

In conclusion I am sure that I shall be voicing the thoughts of all of us in hoping that Dean and Mrs. Trivett have enjoyed their well-deserved home-leave and in giving them a warm welcome back to Shanghai.

In proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts of the Trustees, Mr. W. S. King said:—

I would like to voice appreciation of the work of the clergy, which I am sure will be heartily endorsed by the congregation. Those of you who are more intimate with the work of the Church will realize fully that the clergy are overworked, and are asked to do much more than is possible with the small staff available. It has resolved itself into a question of do what must be done rather than what ought to be done. This is surely a most unhappy position for both the clergy and wardens, as we all feel that there is duty to be done which is left undone through sheer inability to do it. An assistant priest is therefore absolutely necessary.

There can be no doubt in any mind as to that when it is realized the enormous growth of Shanghai, with a British population nigh on 9,000 persons and that this church served the public of 70 years ago with one chaplain and now we have two clergy.

Another urgent need is a Church in the West End. I have more than once drawn an analogy between the Cathedral and the Churches in the City of London and to my mind the pressure that was applied to the latter in the matter of their original compounds is being applied to us now. I do not think however, the City Churches provided any other places of worship in the outer country when population left the city. That is an especial problem for us.

Last year I mentioned that there had been a suggestion that we should sell this whole compound. This course did not recommend itself to the Trustees, as they considered it unthinkable that the actual ground on which the Cathedral stood, should pass for purposes other than for the worship of God to whom it had been solemnly dedicated. This was confirmed at a meeting of representatives of British interested in the Church. But, in our need, I, for one, did not see why such portions as were not dedicated should not be devoted to the work of the Church, instead of remaining merely as a convenience for the congregation. I believed we should use the front lawn for revenue purposes.

As you are aware opinions on that point differed and many believed that the public would meet the deficiency rather than part with the heritage that was given to us by our forbears. This latter course was adopted at a general meeting of subscribers, whereat it was decided to appeal to all Church members to enable the Trustees and vestry to balance their accounts. The appeal was undertaken by Mr. E. E. Parsons and unless one actually was concerned therein it would not be possible to realise the amount of time and work Mr. Parsons gave to this appeal. The response was good and did keep us from large debit balances on all of our accounts, but, as I have said, we remain on the starvation maintenance basis, and if this fails we shall have to finance by overdraft, and, as you know in very few years, with a cumulative overdraft and cumulative interest we would find our security absorbed. In fact, we would be spending the lawn in an extravagant manner.

At this meeting an alternative proposal was made that consideration should be given to the sale of Honan Road property which was on lease with the still 13 years to run—careful investigation and calculation proved that the discount of so many years rendered such a sale inadvisable.

We have heard of the heritage that was left to us by our forbears in the matter of the lawn and that it should be maintained as a heritage; but was that all the heritage that was left to us? I submit that is quite the minor heritage. The main and principle heritage left us by our forbears, was a heritage from them by a higher power,—namely what St. Peter described as the glorious heritage of the Church. Thus it is our main duty to carry on the work of the Church. That, in my opinion, is what our forbears really left us—not merely a piece of ground, for that was only means to an end. Moreover, is it not definitely laid down that is the duty of Churchmen to take the Church to the people, rather than expect them to come to the Church? If you admit this, I submit that in the circumstances, it is our duty to provide a church in West End, particularly as people live further out year by year and it becomes more and more difficult to get into them.

We are, therefore, confronted with two specific duties which we are unable to fulfil, and I am not advocating any immediate decisions to the method of fulfilment, but I wish to call your attention to the fact that this question must inevitably be raised in the near future and unless something occurs we must be unavoidably confronted with an alternative which will be as we see it to-day, namely either carry out our duty as churchmen and clergy for the work which should be done and also to take the Church to the people, or retain the lawn, regardless of the duty and precept which have been handed to us. In effect shall we sacrifice the spiritual needs or the material.

I am afraid that this question will be put to you in the very near future.

Seconded by Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, the trustees' report and accounts were adopted.

On the proposal of Mr. S. Flemons, seconded by Mr. S. J. Williams, the following were elected Wardens: Messrs. D. L. Ralph, J. J. Dawe, E. E. Parsons, H. K. Peters, S. C. Young and Major H. V. Wilkinson.

Mr. R. Calder Marshall formally appointed Mr. W. S. King as Trustees' Warden, and the Dean appointed Mr. E. L. Allen as Dean's Warden.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by the Dean.

PAWNSHOP FEES TO STAND

Council to Continue the Present System

The Shanghai Pawnshop Association and the Guild of Pawnshops of Shanghai recently petitioned the Municipal Council requesting reversion to the former method of licence fee assessment, i.e. to a graduated scale based on the interest charged and business done during the preceding quarter, it being contended that the present plan, instituted on April 1, 1930, of assessing fees at a fixed sum of each establishment is unduly onerous in a period of business depression.

The present method is to fix the licence fee according to the size of the establishment. While the pawnshops did not accept the revision in 1930 without protest, they paid on the new assessments upon receiving the Council's assurance that any alleged individual grievance would be given full consideration. For the past two years the system has been working satisfactorily.

The Council, after careful consideration, has decided to continue the present system of assessment, which in its opinion is satisfactory, and the fees in general are equitable, especially in view of the extensive police control and protection which this class of business requires. The Council, however, has expressed its willingness to consider any individual cases which appear to require regarding.

BOLD EXPLORER IN SHANGHAI

Son of Carveth Wells on World Tour

Mr. John S. Wells, 20 year old son of Mr. Carveth Wells, British traveller and writer, who has been on a two-year "trek" round the world, spent Apr. 22 in Shanghai. In addition to having a few hours sightseeing, he also found time to broadcast a 15 minute lecture last night regarding some of his adventures. He represents the Milwaukee Museum and on his return to America and Britain will write a book on his travels, as well as spending some months on a lecture tour.

Asked by a representative of the "North-China Daily News," what he considered the outstanding event of his long trip, which included a slow journey from Cairo to the Cape, Mr. Wells finally

Mr. John Wells

expressed himself as being highly satisfied with his being the first person to interview "G.B.S."

"I intrigued him, I believe. Instead of asking for an interview, I wrote him a note—'I have received so many requests for autographs, perhaps you would like one of mine'." This was in Cairo. His message brought him a reply, Mr. Shaw asking him to call. They had a long chat and renewed their acquaintance a year later in Cape Town.

In addition to being arrested twice in Egypt for taking pictures during the Egyptian election riots, Mr. Wells had several novel experiences before arriving in Kenya Colony. While on the edge of the Sahara, he spent several hours with the inmates of a monastery. As he was about to depart, the chief monk asked him if he would like to have a drink, the answer being in the affirmative.

The chief monk clapped his hands and instructed the servant to bring the "Englishman's drink." The youthful traveller was surprised to have the servant offer him a tumblerful of Worcestershire sauce.

In Nairobi, Mr. Wells spent two months recuperating from malaria, and then went ahead to attempt the first "solo" climb of Mt. Kenya, over 17,000 ft. high. Although directly over the equator there is a perpetual lake of ice on the mountain top. Before achieving his objective, he was taken ill again with malaria and his porters had to carry him down.

The young explorer has some excellent photographs which he took in the Congo of gorillas in their last habitat, volcanic craters and the neighbourhood. Owing to pressure of time, Mr. Wells was unable to descend the craters in Mentawi, off Sumatra, although he had had prepared a special suit and gas mask. On his next trip he plans to make this venture.

Of particular interest to him in Johannesburg was the "convenient" cemetery, as he called it. At one side was a dangerous railway crossing, while at the other end was tram stop No. 13. He did a considerable amount of broadcasting in South Africa before he began his trip northward on February 21 of this year.

He plans to complete his travelogue before his 21st birthday in July, at which time he will join his father.

In view of the fact that yesterday was the birthday of Nicholas Lenin, the local Chinese authorities adopted special precautions for fear of possible Communist uprisings. Nothing of an untoward nature, however, occurred.

S.M.C. MAY REMIT TAXATION

Proposal for Partial Relief of Afflicted Chinese

Serious consideration is being given by the Shanghai Municipal Council to a proposal for the partial remission of taxation in the case of Chinese ratepayers in the Northern and Eastern Districts who were directly affected by the recent troubles. At a meeting on Apr. 20, the Council heard certain proposals whereunder such partial remission should be made dependent upon circumstances, and, as soon as a scheme has been decided upon, an official announcement will be made.

Meanwhile, in order to avoid any possibility of a misunder standing, it has been announced that the collection of Municipal taxes in the Central and Western Districts will proceed in the normal manner, inasmuch as it is essential that the Council should be provided with funds with which to carry out the administration of the Settlement.

DELEGATES COMING HERE

Temporary Censorship of Films in Shanghai

Subsequent to prolonged pleadings on the part of the local motion picture distributors, Nanking has consented to send three delegates to Shanghai to censor films here, which are to be shown in China. It was pointed out in communications to the capital, that with an interrupted train service, the despatch of films would be delayed and there were probabilities that the reels which were very valuable might be lost or damaged in transit.

It is understood that a number of films have been in Nanking for several months, waiting to be censored.

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Propaganda Department have each appointed a delegate for this purpose. They were to have left Nanking on Apr. 21, travelling to Shanghai via Hangchow. Tentative arrangements are being considered, whereby the Governmental, Municipal and French Concession censors may view the pictures at the same screening.

Government officials pointed out that this arrangement may be cancelled as soon as normal train service is resumed. Interested persons hope to prevail on Nanking, however, to transfer the board permanently to Shanghai, inasmuch as such a move will eliminate the loss of much time and money. Proponents of the scheme indicate that the Government has other bureaux in Shanghai, such as the Trade Mark Office, Passport Office and Sales Tax Office.

ARMED ROBBERS AND S.M. POLICE

Chinese constables acquitted themselves gallantly on April 20, arresting no less than five robbers, who had just committed crimes. At 3.15 p.m., five men, of whom one carried a pistol, entered a house in Chengtu Road and mulcted the inmates of $425. The householder, however, followed them until he met several constables to whom he indicated the robbers. They challenged them peremptorily, taking three into custody, while the other two decamped.

Several hours later five men robbed a pedestrian on East Kashing Road of $5. Constables witnessed the incident and covered two of the gang, the remainder making an escape in alleyways.

DRY ICE MADE IN SHANGHAI

Successful Experiments in Dodwell Laboratory

A representative of the "North-China Daily News" was privileged on April 21 to view, in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., a sample of "dry ice", experiments which have been going on in the company's laboratory by Mr. Alexander Kanzler, the factory manager and chemist, for some time past.

The ice is made up like a pile of white powder, perfectly dry but exceedingly hard, and those present were warned against pressing their fingers against the substance for any length of time as, it was stated, they were likely to receive a burn.

It was explained that the dry ice is new to Shanghai, in fact new to China, and that it has only previously been manufactured in the United States. It is ten times as powerful as ordinary ice and lasts ten times as long, and the directors of the company are now considering plans for its production in commercial quantities.

As the substance is still in its experimental stage, it was impossible to learn how the prices of dry ice would stand in comparison with ordinary ice. It was mentioned, however, that, in the event of its being used in connection with food, there will be no harm as C02 gas, which is the same as that used in all aerial waters, is used in the manufacture of the dry ice and this is perfectly harmless.

When experiments are finally concluded, the dry ice should be a boon to hospitals, clubs and ships without refrigerating space, as everything is being done to manufacture it on the lines of strictest economy and thus save money for the purchaser.

UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS

Special Charity Fund to be Established

The second meeting of the Council of the United Russian Public Organisations was held on Apr. 17 Mr. A. M. Kotenev, Chairman of the Council, presided. It was attended by 26 representatives of various Russian public bodies. Reports were submitted by different sub-committees and they were approved.

Members were gratified in learning that the work of the Bureau of Employment established by the Council was most successful during the past month. It was learned that 41 persons of various specialities received employment through the efforts of the Bureau.

It was stated that the number of unemployed Russians in Shanghai shows a tendency to decrease as compared with the number of unemployed registered by the Council in March, that 138 persons obtained passports issued on the recommendation of the Council, that 105 certificates of birth, marriage, education, etc. were granted by the Council during the period under review. Reference was made to the Council's charitable work and it was learned with satisfaction that 60 destitute Russians were assisted in various ways by the Council.

Discussion then ensued as to the possible extension of such charitable work, and it was unanimously decided that a Special Charity Fund should be established for the purpose of assisting Russian charitable institutions, which might stand in need of further funds with the proviso that the bona fides of their claim is proved. It is proposed to hold a grand ball for the benefit of this fund at the beginning of June. It is felt that many prominent Russian artists would readily assist in the elaborate programme of this ball when aware of its purpose.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

MARCH POLICE REPORT

More Normal Conditions Prevail: Criminal Gangs Arrested

Shanghai's gradual return to normal and the efforts of those in authority to preserve law and order in the transition stage are outlined briefly in the report of the Commissioner of Police for March, which was released yesterday. Good work in breaking up criminal gangs was one of the features of the month, while Communist attempt at demonstrations and stirring up trouble were firmly suppressed. The report states in part:—

During the month of March 988 offences were reported, an increase of 206 cases as compared with the figures recorded in February and a decrease of 453 cases as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year. 880 persons were arrested for crimes committed during the month, 71 for offences committed previously, and 374 for other authorities, a total increase of 393 as compared with the number apprehended in February.

Seven cases of murder were recorded. In one case a Japanese clerk was assaulted by a mob of Chinese on Soochow Road near the Kiangse Road Bridge and died later as the result of injuries received. In another a Chinese of the loafer class was stabbed to death as the result of a dispute with three others. In the third case the dead body of an unknown male Chinese with a bullet wound in the chest was found on Mandalay Road. In the fourth case a male Chinese was stabbed to death by a gang of opium smugglers, the motive being revenge. In the fifth case a male unidentified Chinese baby with the left foot cut off and a wound in the right foot was found on a piece of vacant ground. The child later died in hospital. In the sixth case a Chinese Police Constable attacked his wife with a knife, wounding her severely in the neck and chest, as the result of a domestic quarrel. In the seventh case the dead body of a Chinese beggar with a wound on the right side of the body caused either by a bayonet or sword thrust was discovered outside a group of straw huts at a little distance from the junction of Ningwu and Hatchow Roads.

Of the three cases reported, one occurred in the Louza district when a Chinese was attacked by four men, shot at and wounded. The second occurred in the Sinza district when a Special Constable was fired at and wounded in the left forearm inside an alleyway by a man whom he attempted to arrest as a curfew breaker. In the third case a Japanese opened fire upon a Chinese and wounded him, when the latter was proceeding along a passage leading to the Cantonese temple on Woochang Road.

Armed Kidnapping.—An attempt was made to kidnap a Chinese whilst leaving a dance hall in his motor car, but was frustrated by the intended victim's presence of mind and alert action.

Abduction.—Four cases of simple abduction were reported during the month and eight arrests were effected in connection with 3 of these cases.

Armed Robberies.—68 cases were reported, 11 less than last month and 8 more than during the corresponding period of last year. 108 arrests were effected in connection with these cases.

In one of the above cases, four persons were arrested by the Police as the result of excellent co-operation by the complainant.

In addition there were 11 cases of robbery by unarmed criminals, nearly all of which took place on the highway and in connection with which four arrests were effected.

Members of a Criminal Gang.—Eight gangs were arrested during the month and 55 arrests effected. Three of the gangs consisted of pickpockets and snatchers.

Housebreaking, Office, Shop, etc.—As compared with last month there is an increase of 21 cases and an increase of 22 on the figures for March 1931. 33 arrests were made.

Burglary.—An increase of 14 is recorded over the previous month. Seventeen arrests were made in connection with this class of crime.

Thefts.—There was an increase of 94 cases as compared with the figures recorded last month and a decrease of 190 cases for the corresponding period of 1931. Seventeen of these cases occurred on extra-Settlement roads or in buildings abutting thereon in the Western District. A total of 314 arrests was made. A large number of these cases came to the notice of the Police as the result of arrests made.

Fifty-four cases of pocket-picking occurred in "A" Division and "B" Division and [illegible] arrests were effected. Special measures have been taken to cope with this type of crime in "A" Division, which records 42 cases and 37 arrests. Forty-four bicycles were stolen, four of which number were recovered and four arrests made. Eight cases of shoplifting occurred in "A" Division and a total of 12 arrests was effected.

Receiving stolen property.—Thirteen cases were reported and 14 arrests made resulting in three convictions.

Snatching.—There was a total increase of 30 cases as compared with last month. 57 arrests were made, including 38 in "A" Division.

Opium.—Sixteen reports were recorded during the month as the result of Police action, in which 44 arrests took place.

Gambling.—Nine cases were recorded during the month, an increase of six as compared with last month. The association of gambling with crime was noted in two cases (1) of misappropriation and false pretences and (2) of embezzlement where the prisoners admitted losing the money in gambling houses.

Other crimes.—148 cases occurred, 34 more than those recorded last month and 68 less than the figures for March 1931. Cases under this heading are of a very miscellaneous nature and comprise, amongst others, embezzlement, assault, fraud, rape, extortion, possession of inflammatory literature, uttering counterfeit notes or coins and threatening letters. Eighty arrests were made in connection with these cases.

Notable work in "B" Division included the arrest of 60 persons on charges of armed robbery, etc.

Twenty-eight cases of a miscellaneous nature occurred on Municipal extra-Settlement Roads or in buildings abutting thereon.

The Headquarters Special Detective Squad conducted investigations into [illegible] cases. In addition enquiries were continued in eight cases previously reported.

Stolen property.—Property to the value of $334,645.87 was alleged [illegible] have been stolen during the month, an increase of $176,621.30 as compared with last month. Property valued at $62,631 was recovered. A considerable portion of this sum was due to arrests made in "C" and "D" Divisions.

Fingerprint Bureau.—The total number of records dealt with was 1,772. As compared with the figures recorded for last month there is an increase of 514 and a decrease of 565 by comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Investigations were made into 17 cases. Latent finger prints were secured in only one instance. Of 18 dead bodies (Chinese) fingerprinted and photographed at the Mortuary none was identified. Twenty-three records of foreigners were received and nine identified as having previous convictions. In addition five records of foreigners were received from the French Police, of which number identifications were recorded in three instances.

Studio.—248 photographs were taken and 444 copies printed during the month.

Boarding House Section.—During the month the staff of this section visited 306 Boarding Houses and 12 bars, restaurants, cafés, taverns and theatres. Fourteen new applications were dealt with.

Suicides.—Six Chinese committed suicide, whilst one Japanese and eight other Chinese attempted to do so.

Political.—A general withdrawal of Chinese troops from the vicinity of Shanghai began on March 2 and continued till the opposing forces came to a halt at a considerable distance from Shanghai. Immediately following the Chinese withdrawal, conditions in the Settlement began to move towards normality. The Police were able to function more or less normally in the Hongkew and Dixwell Road areas. The official suspension of business ceased to be operative in the area, south of the Soochow Creek, by the end of the month.

In giving a resumé of the disturbances on March 4 the Commissioner of Police records that assistance in the restoration of order was given to the Municipal Police by the 31st U.S. Infantry, a Company of British troops, and part of the S.V.C. Russian Detachment.

Labour Situation.—There was no strike in the Settlement during the month. About 283 of the industrial concerns which had suspended business on account of the fighting reopened and 72,654 operatives, who had been idle, resumed work during the month. About 281 industrial concerns which normally employ 121,197 persons were still closed at the end of the month.

As a result of a movement in which the Social Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce and other societies co-operated, a new organisation called "The Shanghai War District Unemployed Workers' Relief Society" was formed for persons who had lost their employment during the war.

Communist Demonstrations.—The local members of the Chinese Communist Party endeavoured to organise demonstrations on March 18, which was the anniversary of an incident which occurred in connection with the celebration of the Paris Commune [illegible] Peking in 1926 when several students were killed. The first attempt was made about noon on Robison Road when about 500 labourers and students distributed [illegible] pamphlets and shouted slogans in favour of communism. The assembly was dispersed and three of the demonstrators were arrested. A crowd smaller [illegible] number assembled a short time later at the corner of Sinza and Chengtu Roads. This crowd also demonstrated by distributing handbills and shouting slogans, but fled on the approach of the Police.

Other public activities of the Communists which were quickly suppressed by the Municipal Police included attempts by crowds to hold a demonstration in the Western district on March 3 and Louza district on March 5. In both instances the crowds were quickly dispersed by the Police.

Communist Written Propaganda.—Printed matter containing communist propaganda, seized by the Police in the course of demonstrations and raids during the month, comprised 17,288 copies of books, pamphlets, cartoons, etc. This literature included 34 different kinds of handbills in Chinese which had not been previously seen and several different kinds of pamphlets in English addressed to members of the Shanghai Defence Force.

Counter-Measures against Communists.—Measures adopted by the Municipal Police for the suppression of Communists and other subversive elements included the searching of nine addresses and the apprehension and prosecution of 41 Chinese for offences of a communist character. The cases against all the accused were still on remand at the end of the month.

Agitation Against Payment of Municipal Rates and House Rent.—A movement to further demands for the remission of house rents for the period of the Sino-Japanese conflict and non-payments of Municipal taxes for the second quarter of 1932 was started during the month. The bulk of the promoters of the movement are members of the Citizens' Federation of Street Unions.

Film Censorship.—Thirty-seven feature films and 16 "shorts" and newsreels were censored during the month in theatres in the Settlement and French Concession. Of these two were rejected as unsuitable for local exhibition, while three were only approved after parts to which the Police Censors objected had been cut out. The members of the Board of Censors were called to review the two pictures which had been disapproved by the Police. They decided [illegible] allow one of the films, "The Yellow Ticket," but upheld the decision of the police and rejected the other as unfit for local exhibition.

REGULAR AIR LINE RESUMED

Emergency Shanghai-Nanking Service Discontinued

Nanking, Apr. 24.

It is announced by the China National Aviation Corporation that the special air service between Shanghai and Nanking will be immediately abolished. As from to-morrow, only the regular Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow commercial service will be maintained.

The special service was operated early in March when aerial transportation between the two cities was in great demand following disruption of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Since then, one plane has been dispatched from each terminal every morning and afternoon.—Kuo Min.

ACCORDING to a Nanking telegram, the Chinese of Cuba have subscribed $20,000, which money [illegible] being used to purchase five combat aeroplanes for the 19th Route Army.

A TELEGRAM has been sent by the Ministry of Industries to the Foreign Trade Bureau, ordering the latter to assist the Chinese export and native products firms in Shanghai in the formation of a big trading organisation for the purpose of stimulating the sale of Chinese goods [illegible] foreign countries.

ALTERATIONS IN POSTAL TARIFF

Domestic Letters to Cost More

The Chinese Post Office announces that from May 1, an increase of the domestic postal rates, including Japan, Korea, the leased territory of Kuantung and Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao, will be effected. The postage on local letters will be increased from one to two cents a unit of 20 grammes; on domestic letters from four to six cents a unit.

The increase was contemplated by the Ministry of Communications about two months ago to cover the heavy costs in maintaining the service. According to a spokesman of the Chinese Post Office, the rates, despite the increase, are still the cheapest as compared to those on foreign countries.

As the postage on letters to foreign countries was increased to 25 cents on July 1, last year, the same rate will remain. The present increase on domestic rates also excludes the airmail postage in the country.

When the postal service was started more than 30 years ago, the postage on domestic letters was four cents. In 1902 this rate was reduced to one cent. Two years later this was increased to two cents. A second increase was effected [illegible] on August 5, 1910, when postage on domestic letters was three cents instead of two. At the same time, however, the unit of 15 grammes each letter was increased to 20 grammes.

In a circular issued by the Chinese Post Office prior to August 5, 1910, the explanation was made that the increase of the rate was balanced by the simultaneous increase in weight of domestic letters. Despite the change, the circular further explained, the rates maintained by China were the cheapest in the world.

The last increase on domestic letters was effected on November 1, 1925, when the rate was increased to four cents. The rate on post cards was also increased from one cent [illegible] two cents. Irrespective of the many changes in domestic postal rates, the postage on local letters remains one cent.

The present alterations in the tariff include those on letters, postcards, books, printed matter, commercial papers and samples; and fees for registration, return receipts for registered articles, express articles and parcels, and acknowledgment of payments for money orders.

By this alteration, the postage on domestic postcards (single) is increased from two cents to three cents and that on double postcards from four cents to six cents (i.e. with reply paid). On books, printed matter and commercial papers, the most will be one, two or three times the present tariff according to destination. The registration fee is raised to ten from six cents, and the fee for a return receipt for registered, express articles and parcels or acknowledgment of payment for money orders will be ten cents instead of six, with the fee for a subsequent receipt twenty cents instead of twelve. For Japan, Korea, Kuantung and Taiwan, the above increases apply and the rates to Hongkong and Macao will also be increased as above with reference to letters and postcards.

With reference to the charge of one cent. per unit of 100 grammes on books, printed matter, and commercial papers, the existing rate will remain untouched for delivery between steam-served places transmitted throughout by steam services, except to, from and between offices in Kanku (Tsinghai and Ningsia), Shensi, Szechuan, Yunnan or Kueichow. The same rate will also remain for tranmission to provinces not contiguous to the province of posting and reached wholly or partly by courier.

STEAMER HITS AMHERSTS

Reached Off Astraea Channel: Returns Under Own Steam

Holed forward as the result of hitting the Amherst Rocks, the str. Kamo returned to port on Apr. 23 after having been away exactly 12 hours.

The Kamo is a ship of 3,000 tons, flying the British flag, and [illegible] owned by a Hongkong company. She left Shanghai on Friday afternoon, carrying a general cargo for Taku, and passed Woosung outward bound at 4.30 p.m.

About 10 p.m. the ship hit one of that dangerous group, the Amerst Rocks, a few miles from the Fairway Buoy. Immediate examination showed that she had hit forward, and that water was coming fast into No. 1 hold, but [illegible] was decided that the ship would be able to return to Shanghai, with pumps working hard to get rid of the water coming in through the hole.

On Apr. 23 the ship passed Woosung at 4.30 a.m., came up the Whangpoo a short distance and was beached on the Pootung side, opposite No. 1 Buoy in the Astræa Channel. An examination was made, shortly after the ship was beached, by the Customs Woosung Harbourmaster and a little later the tug Savey of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company arrived.

The Kamo was later brought up to the lower buoys and is to enter the International Dock for a survey. Pumps are still at work in the vessel.

A CHINESE child one month old lost his life in a fire which occurred on Wednesday night at 52 Route de Say Zoong. The fire spread to houses on either side, Nos. 48, 50, 54 and 56 being affected, and it took the French Fire Brigade 40 minutes to get the flames under control.

NOT EVERYONE CAN SECURE LIFE INSURANCE

TO-DAY you may be perfectly sound physically. To-morrow the doctor's careful physical examination may reveal impairments—entirely unknown to you—which would bar you entirely from the protection of life insurance.

Sooner or later almost every person becomes uninsurable. Just when, no one can tell.

It is as though we walked through life blindfolded and, somewhere along the journey, we stepped across that fine line which divides the insurable from the uninsurable risks.

THEREFORE

Do it....before you get older
....now, while you can get insurance
....before you have to pay special rates because of your physical condition

Do it....promptly, proudly and unselfishly
....because it is the business-like thing to do
....because it is the prudent thing to do
....because it is not an expense, but the soundest investment you can make
....because it is the manful, loving thing to do
....a[illegible] because once it has been done, a heavy but invisible load will be lifted off your shoulders, and you will feel better, in mind and body, than you have felt in years.

We can help you

WEST COAST LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO-CALIFORNIA

W. R. RICE & CO. 3 CANTON ROAD
General Agents Tels. 16910-16919 SHANGHAI

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Photo by "China Press" Photo Studio.

AIRMAN'S MOTHER IN SHANGHAI

Mrs. E. Short, mother of the late Lieut. Robert Short, who was killed in a battle over Soochow, arrived in Shanghai on April 19. Others in the picture are, left to right: Mr. O. K. Yui, Secretary of the City Government, Mr. Edmund Short, brother of the airman, and Mr. H. O. Tong, Superintendent of Customs.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. E. SHORT

Guest of Nation Welcomed by Crowd To Attend Son's Funeral

A big crowd representing the Chinese Government and the various local public organisations was at the Customs jetty between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Apr. 19 to welcome Mrs. Elizabeth Short and Mr. Edmund Short, mother and younger brother of the late Lieutenant Robert Short, an American aviator who died in an aerial combat with a Japanese air squadron over Soochow during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities. Mrs. Short and her son travelled on board the Dollar ship President Taft which berthed alongside the Dollar Co's Pootung wharf at noon, but, unlike the other passengers of the ship who were taken to the Shanghai Bund by the Dollar Co.'s tender, Mrs. Short and her son were first extended an official welcome by the Government delegates on board the ship and then taken to Shanghai in a special launch provided by the Maritime Customs by order of the Chinese authorities.

At 12.45 p.m., two special steam launches provided by the Maritime Customs, on board each of which was erected an arch decorated with evergreen and flags, left the Customs jetty for the Dollar Co.'s Pootung Wharf. One of these launches carried newspaper representatives and the other, Government delegates who were Mr. H. O. Tong, the Shanghai Customs Superintendent, representing the National Government of China; Mr. T. W. Kwok, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Colonel T. H. Shen, representing the Chinese Aviation Corps; Mr. Loy Chang, representing the Ministry of Finance; besides the official delegates, several ladies were also on board the launch, including Mesdames L. E. Gale, a friend of the late Lieutenant Robert Short; Y. C. Wen; and Frank Lee, wife of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Upon arrival at the Dollar Co.'s Pootung wharf, the official delegates boarded the President Taft where in the drawing room of the upper deck, they met Mrs. Short and her son. Mrs. L. E. Gale introduced Mr. H. O. Tong, head of the Government delegation, to Mrs. Short and her son and, in turn, Mr. Tong introduced the two guests to the other government delegates. After that, Mr. Tong made the following address of welcome:—

"On behalf of the Government and people of China, which are represented in this group, I have the honour of extending to you a cordial welcome to our country, and to express to you the very deep sense of appreciation which is felt by our nation of the sacrifice which unites our sentiments with yours.

"We have come to receive you in the name of our people, and to escort you ashare where a representative gathering awaits to welcome you.

"The depth of our nation's gratitude will be shown to you during your sojourn amongst us. It is our honour now to be granted the privilege of greeting you upon your arrival to our shores, and to introduce you to a grateful people."

Mrs. Short replied in suitable terms, after which Mrs. Y. C. Wen presented Mrs. Short with a bouquet. The whole party, including Mrs. Short and her son, then left the ship and boarded the two special Customs launches on their way to the Shanghai Bund.

While on the launch, Mr. Edmund Short, the younger brother of the late Lieutenant Robert Short, chatted freely with others. In answer to others' questions, he said he had not decided how long he would remain in Shanghai where he had just had the first visit.

Headed by Mr. H. O. Tong, the whole party landed from the special launches at the Customs jetty at 2.10 p.m. where Mrs. Short was met and welcomed by Mr. O. K. Yui, representing the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and a big crowd representing the various civic organisations of Shanghai. The Customs jetty was closely guarded by foreign and Chinese officers from the Municipal Police force, assisted by several hundred Chinese boy scouts. As Mrs. Short appeared before the crowd, she received a warm reception, banners being waved and loud cheers breaking out. A photo was taken on the Bund and Mrs. Short and her son were quickly hustled into waiting motor cars and driven to the Cathay Hotel where they would stay during their sojourn here.

At the Cathay Hotel, Mrs. Short thanked the various delegates for the kindness they had done her. She said she was very glad to meet the friends of her son should they have time to come to meet her.

In the night, a dinner party was given by the Chinese officials at the Cathay Hotel in honour of Mrs. Short and her son, those present including Mr. H. O. Tong, Colonel T. S. Shen, and Mesdames L. E. Gale, Frank Lee and Y. C. Wen.

The posthumous rank of colonel in the Chinese Air Force for the late Lieut. Robert Short has been authorised by the National Government, according to information reaching the Robert Short Memorial Committee from the Ministry of War.

It is understood that the insignias of the rank together with a copy of the Government's order will be presented to Mrs. Elizabeth Short, the mother of the dead flier, at an official ceremony to be arranged some time after the aviator's funeral.

Brigadier-General Theodore Tu called on Mrs. Short on Apr. 20 to deliver a telegram from Major-General Chang Chih-chung, commander of the Fifth Army. In his message of condolence General Chang stated:

"Your good son, Robert, prompted by the sense of justice and humanity, volunteered in our National Army and fought against the aggressor, Japan, fearing no danger, ready to make the supreme sacrifice. Though he unfortunately met his death before completely realizing his ambition, he already has won the gratitude of my country and the praise and sympathy of the whole world. His glory, honour and spirit will live for ever. I wish to express to you my heartfelt sympathy on your great loss."

Similar messages from other high military officers have also been addressed to Mrs. Short.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. SHORT

Accorded the highest honours of the National Government and the deepest sympathy of the people, the memorial service of the late Lieut. Short was held at the Moore Memorial Church in Thibet Road and the funeral at Hungjao Aerodrome on Apr. 24. Despite the inclement weather, tens of thousands of people thronged the streets to witness the funeral procession. For a long time traffic on Nanking Road was at a standstill.

A private American aeroplane, piloted by an American, circled above the aerodrome while the remains of the late aviator were laid to rest. Three volleys rang out, the bugles sounded the "Last Post," and representatives of the Government and public bodies bowed three times, paying their final respects.

The grave lies close to the ruins of the main building of once China's popular aviation field. A monument is to be erected over the grave.

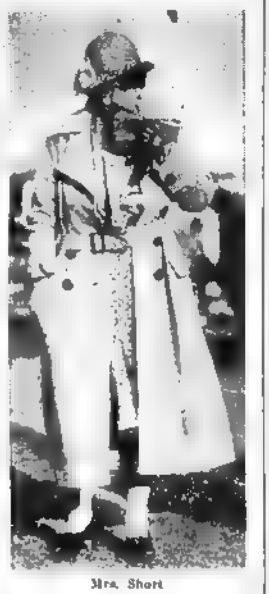
Lieut. Short lost his life in an air battle with Japanese aeroplanes over Soochow several weeks after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The remains, brought down from Shanghai, had since then rested in the International Funeral Directors, Kiaochow Road.

Flags were at half mast all over the city on Apr. 24 as a mark of respect. At 9 a.m. a special meeting of the Shanghai Chapter, Rose Croix, was held in the American Masonic Temple, 178 Route Dufour, at which a funeral service was conducted. At 10 a.m., a funeral service was held at the chapel of the International Funeral Directors. The casket was removed to the Moore Memorial Church towards noon.

Long before the funeral procession, the streets in which the cortege would pass, were crowded with people. Several thousands people were turned away in front of the Moore Memorial Church, where the memorial service was held.

Filled to capacity, the hall of the Church, decorated with white flowers and wreaths, as well as scrolls, was an impressive scene. Complete silence reigned when the crowd joined the prayer for the blessing of the airman. Mrs. Short, supported by Mrs. Frank Li, wife of the vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Miss Rose Li, her daughter, was overcome with grief at the ceremony.

The Rev. George Fitch conducted the memorial service and burial. Mr. Loy Chang, representing the National Government, and Dr. John C. H. Wu, representing the Shanghai community, delivered speeches in memory of Col. Short. The musical programme of the church choir was supplemented by a solo which Gen. Theodore Tu rendered with the accompaniment of Mrs. Tu.



Mrs. Short

Led by a unit of Settlement mounted police, and also the riot vans with about foreign and Chinese policemen, the funeral cortege left the Church shortly after 3 p.m. The procession included the Public Safety band, flower vehicles, the hearse flanked by four American and four Chinese aviators, the chief mourners, officials, a military band, representatives of organisations and boy scout troops.

The procession proceeded from Thibet Road to Nanking Road. The street, except the middle portion, where the procession could pass, was crowded with people. The New World amusement resort was packed with sightseers from the ground floor to the top floor.

The same state of congestion, which blocked the traffic existed on Nanking Road and Bubbling Well Road where the procession passed. Hundreds of policemen, who turned out to handle the crowd, found their hands full and in many instances, they were resorted to wield their batons to control the crowd.

What might have proved to have been a tragic incident, occurred in connection with a section of the crowd in front of the Race Course. Under the extreme pressure, several iron stanchions and many yards of railing along the top of the moat near the entrance to the Race Course gave way and more than 60 Chinese spectators were thrown into the ditch. One coolie had his leg broken in the accident. He was taken to hospital by a fire brigade ambulance when the crowds had dispersed sufficiently.

At the intersection of the Bubbling Well and Ferry Roads, the marchers boarded motor cars which took them to Hungjao Aerodrome. Mrs. Short, who was overcome with grief, had to be taken to Burlington Hotel in Bubbling Well Road for a short rest before the procession again started.

From the Ferry Road onwards, the crowds, however, grew thinner. A contingent of motor-cyclists and boy scouts gave assistance to the police in keeping the spectators from crashing into the procession.

The burial at Hungjao took place shortly after 4 p.m. A contingent of the Independent Brigade of the 88th Division here led the procession. The wreaths were removed from the motor cars by girl guides to the grave.

The grave was surrounded by the soldiers boy scouts and bands. The official representative of the Chinese Government present included Mr. H. O. Tong, Superintendent of Customs, General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, O. K. Yui, chief secretary to the City Government, General Theodore Tu of the Ministry of War, Mr. T. W. Kwok, secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. C. Y. Wong of the 19th Route Army, Col. Shen Teh-shih, director of the Hungjao Aerodrome and many others.

Among those who sent wreaths, included the National Government, Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, General Chen Ming-shu, formerly field commander of the 19th Route Army, Chiang Kuang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai, field commander and commander of the 19th Route Army, General Chang Tso-chung, commander of the 5th Route Army and many other Chinese and American aviators and public bodies.

Photo by Ah Fong.

FUNERAL OF AMERICAN AIRMAN

One of the largest crowds ever seen in Shanghai lined the route of the funeral procession on April 24 of Lieut. Robert Short, the American airman, who was killed in a fight over Soochow. Picture shows a section of the crowd outside the New World as the procession proceeded to Hungjao aerodrome, where the remains of the airman were interred.

LUNGHUA OFFICER SHOT DEAD

Two Others Wounded in French Concession

Wong Ping, inspector of the Lunghua military detective force, was shot dead on Apr. 22 at 2 o'clock at the corner of Rue Vouillemont and Rue Soeur Allegre by three men, two of whom were dressed in foreign clothes. In the affray, his riesha coolie was seriously wounded, and a stray bullet slightly wounded a five-year old boy.

Wong lived in Wing On Alleyway, Rue Eugene Bard. He was on his way to public bath-house in a private riesha, when three men held him up. He was questioned whether he was called Wong Ping, and before he had replied, several shots rang out; one of them hit his head. Wong fell from his riesha and succumbed at the corner of the Kou An Temple in Rue Vouillemont.

While yelling for help, the riesha coolie was shot at, a bullet hitting him in the abdomen. A five-year old boy standing at the side of the street, was struck by a stray bullet in the head, the bullet missing the skull by a narrow margin.

French police are working on the case. The theory is advanced, in view of Wong's past records in his raids on Communist lairs, that he was murdered by reactionaries.

The coolie later died at Ste. Marie's Hospital.

FIRE broke out near the Great East Gate, Nantao, on Wednesday night and resulted in the gutting of half a dozen shops. Fortunately, no lives were lost in the outbreak, which was suppressed by the Nantao Fire Department.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by the Trans-Pacific Passenger Conference, comprising the American Mail Line, Canadian Pacific, Dollar Steamship Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha, that new sterling fares, Orient to Europe via America will become effective early in May, the basis of reduction figures being approximately 15 per cent. or, in other words, the former first class fare of £120 will now be obtainable as low as £104, and the £112 fare as low as £96. Further particulars of these reductions may be obtained from the offices concerned.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

WREATH ON CENOTAPH

Celebrations of St. George's Day: Luncheon at Club

The celebrations of St. George's Day were deprived on Apr. ■ of the ceremonial parade of Trooping the Colour, because of the condition of the race course where it was to have taken place, but the rest of the programme was carried out according to plan. On Sunday the annual service is to be held at the Cathedral, at 10.30 a.m.

On Apr. 28 at 9.45 a.m. Sir Peter Grain, president of the local branch of St. George's Society, placed on the war memorial a wreath, a red St. George's Cross on a white ground, in memory of Englishmen who died in the Great War. He was accompanied by Major H. V. Wilkinson, vice-president of the society, Dr. E. G. Gauntlett and Mr. R. F. C. Master, past presidents, Mr. E. L. Allen, secretary, Dean Trivett, almoner, and a number of members of committee. There was present a number of members of the society, including the veteran Capt. Davies, of Woosung fame.

Following the usual custom, Dean Trivett read two prayers, Bishop Wordsworth's prayer for St. George's Day and another for the nation, after which the brief ceremony came to an end.

A large number attended the luncheon given at the Shanghai Club to mark the day, the big dining room being used for the purpose. The band ■ the Lincolnshire Regiment played through lunch, and rendered some most appropriate English airs. Sir Peter Grain, president of the society, presided, supported by Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, and Brig. Fleming, both of whom were guests of the society as were also the presidents of the various other national societies in Shanghai.

The usual loyal toast having been offered, the Chairman, mentioned the receipt of congratulatory telegrams from the following:—

The Prince of Wales, The Parent Society, London, Cardiff and District Branch, Murray Bridge Branch, South Australia, Townsville Branch, Warwick Branch, Queensland, Kobe Branch, Yokohama and Tokyo Branch, Hongkong Branch, Melbourne Branch, St. George's Society, Ottawa, St. George's Society, New York, The Northumberland Fusiliers, Capt. R. M. J. Martin.

Following a toast to the patron saint, Sir Peter Grain in an interesting and witty speech told the assembly something about St. George, and went on to remark that the day was also Shakespeare's day, quoting passages from his writing to show the enormous love of the country the famous writer bore. He concluded by proposing the health of the visitors.

Admiral Sir Howard Kelly replied on behalf of the Army and Navy, while Mr. Geo. Hogg, president of St. Andrew's Society, replied on behalf of the representatives of the other national societies present.

With every seat in the Cathedral filled, and the Union Jack flying in the choir, Sunday's special service for St. George's Day brought to a conclusion this year's observance by Englishmen of their national day, the service having been held on the Sunday instead of on the day itself as a matter of convenience.

The service was characterised by a fine sermon by Dean Trivett, almoner of the local branch of St. George's Society, special prayers and the hymn for St. George's Day, while Parry's anthem on William Blake's poem "And did those feet in ancient time. . ." seemed singularly appropriate.

The service was conducted by the Sub-Dean, while Admiral Sir Howard Kelly read the first lesson and Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, president of the local society in the past year, read the second lesson.

COOLIE INJURED BY EXPLOSION

About 11 a.m., on Apr. ■ a hawker, while vending his wares in an alleyway off Shanse Road, kicked what appeared to be a harmless object, but it exploded. He was removed ■ the Lester Hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance. On arrival at the hospital it was learned that he had gashes and burns on his leg.

Interrogated by the police, he could give no accurate description of the "bomb," but said it was round yellow and not very large. A small bit was found, but its appearance could give no assistance in identifying the object. The police have come to the conclusion that it was a detonator.

Photo by Ah Fong.

SIMPLE CENOTAPH CEREMONY

The Committee of the local branch of the St. George's Society, with some of their supporters, photographed on Saturday morning during the wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph. Standing near the wreath are Sir Peter Grain and Major H. V. Wilkinson D.S.O., president and vice-president of the Society respectively.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN CHAPEI

Conditions No Longer a Menace

Further reports by the Commissioners of Public Health and Public Works on the measures which had been adopted for the cleansing of Chapei and contiguous areas were submitted to the Municipal Council at Wednesday's meeting. From the latest report furnished by Dr. J. H. Jordan, it was noted that existing conditions were not such as to warrant the suggestion that they were a growing menace to the health of the Settlement.

The Commissioner of Public Works stated that municipal activities on the scale hitherto undertaken had been suspended and if these were resumed without curtailment of legitimate works within the Settlement additional monthly expenditure of Tls. 5,000 would become necessary.

The Council resolved that the Commissioners of Public Health and Public Works should keep these areas under their supervision and report to the Council if in their opinion the resumption of sanitation measures becomes necessary.

Open Air Swimming Pool

With regard to the proposal which had been approved by the Health Committee to increase the admission charge to the Swimming Pool from 20 cents to ■ cents or three tickets for one dollar, the Chairman of Council suggested at the meeting on April 20 that imposition of this increased charge might inflict a hardship on the poorer classes of the community. Dr. Jordan had expressed the view that it would be impracticable to cope with the congestion at the Pool by restricting the numbers admitted there to since this system had already been attempted without success. As an experimental measure Dr. Jordan was prepared to agree to the proposal that on two days a week the admission fee remain as at present.

Dr. Jordan stated that his original proposal was put forward with a view to offsetting to some extent the additional cost of the Pool and also to relieve the congestion which had been so apparent during the past two years. The suggestion that the admission charge be increased to exclude the rougher elements had been put forward by other users of the Pool. He was therefore of opinion that if the charge remained as at present for two days a week the majority of those frequenting the Pool would be satisfied.

The Council resolved that on Tuesdays and Fridays the admission charge to the Pool remain at the present figure of 20 cents and that on other days of the week this charge be increased to 50 cents or three tickets for $1.

Film Censorship

The Municipal Council on Wednesday decided to appoint a Commission on Film Censorship.

A memorandum had been furnished to members outlining the functions of the Board of ■lm Censors and the procedure adopted for the censoring of films. A letter from Mrs. K. S. Inui, a member of the Board, was also submitted in which she advocated a revision in procedure with a view to ensuring an improvement in the standard of films by removing the restrictions under which the Board at present operates.

Members of the Council concurred with the Chairman that the criticisms which were periodically levelled at the public display of certain films were well founded and that it was highly desirable that a small Commission be formed to advise the Council as to what measures could be adopted to effect any necessary improvements.

The Chairman suggested that Messrs. Cannan, Haward, and Colman might be willing to serve on such a Commission.

It was resolved that the above gentlemen be invited to serve on a Commission to put forward proposals for the guidance of the Board; the terms of reference to such Commission to be the subject of later consideration.

ARMED ROBBER KILLED

Senior Chinese Officer Badly Wounded

Detectives from Sinza police station, being fired on Apr. 23, replied with great effect and killed their man outright. In the affray a Chinese detective sub-inspector was shot three times. The running battle took place in an alleyway off Kwangsu Road ■ about 10.30 a.m., during the course of which the ordinary idlers in the area, contrary to their usual habits, took to cover at once. This procedure, it is indicated officially probably saved several of them from being wounded inasmuch as the battle was intensive for the minute or more of its duration.

According to the official reports, detectives had learned of the whereabouts of the robber and his course towards a rendezvous. Approaching the scene, they were deployed, so as to cut off all avenues of escape. Several took cover behind doorways near the entrance, while others approached it openly.

As the criminal approached, he apparently recognised the sub-inspector, and without more ado, drew his pistol, firing six rounds. Almost before he got into action several of the detectives had taken their weapons from the sleeves of their clothes and replied. The former's immediate fire was more effective, and the sub-inspector fell to the pavement with gunshot wounds in the chest and arms. His condition was stated as not being critical however.

The remaining detectives closed in on their man, and even as he was falling from the effects of several wounds, three or four more bullets penetrated his body. Covering the prone figure as they converged round the body, the detectives found him breathing his last.

Word of the shooting was received at Louza police station, in which district it occurred and Det.-Sgt. Barton, accompanied by Chinese detectives rushed in a raiding van to the spot, but seeing Sinza officers there, left the case in their hands.

According to further investigations, the deceased is identified as having a number of previous convictions, mostly of a minor nature, but it would appear, that he had graduated from the petty class and had been received into the circles of more vicious crooks.

RUNNING GUN BATTLE

Sequel to Robbery in French Concession

One armed robber was arrested and two innocent Chinese pedestrians wounded following an armed robbery in the French Concession on Apr. 23 there ensuing a running gun battle which came to an end just across the border of the International Settlement, where the escaping bandit ran into the arms of a Chinese constable.

At 11 a.m. an armed man walked into the ■ Dr. Hai Chung-chi, of the Relief Staff of the Red Cross Society of China, at 112 Rue Bourgeat. He entered the drawing room, where Mr. Hai was talking with his father and with one of his students, pointed an automatic pistol at Dr. Hai and demanded $50.

This was refused, whereupon the robber fired at the doctor, who, anticipating his action, jumped to one side. A sudden silence outside the house made the robber realise that the pistol shot had been heard and noticed, so he commenced to run away, firing two more shots as he did so. Nobody was hit by these three shots.

Dr. Hai rushed out of the house, loudly shouting "robber" and a Chinese police watchman gave chase to the running man, shooting as he went. A Chinese constable of the French police joined in, as did Constable George Piminoff of the same service.

There was an exchange of shots down Rue Bourgeat and Rue du Lieutenant Petiot. The Chinese watchman in all fired seven shots, the Chinese constable two, and Piminoff five, while the bandit fired seven shots; nobody in the Police party was hit nor was the robber, but two of the robber's bullets found a mark in two Chinese pedestrians, one being hit in the arm and one in the leg.

The bandit crossed Avenue Edward VII into Chengtu Road, the French Police party hot in pursuit. Here he ran straight into the arms of a Chinese constable of the International Settlement police and was promptly arrested.

In the meantime an unusual incident occurred, in that a hire car passing by at the time was taken to be in the use of the robber and any possible accomplices. The number of the car was circulated to Police all over Shanghai as one to be stopped. Shortly after 2 p.m., however, the chauffeur reported himself to Central Police Station, Rue Stanislas Chevalier, his employers having told him that there was a hue and cry out after him, and he told the Police his movements during the morning. It was soon realised that a mistake had been made, and he was allowed to go.

Arrest of Two Highwaymen

Two armed highway robbers were wounded and arrested as the result of a chase by French Concession Police when on Apr. 24 was but a few minutes old. There were actually two separate chases, one man being caught in the International Settlement and one in the French Concession.

Two men, apparently both armed, held up a Chinese pedestrian in Rue Bourgeat shortly after Saturday midnight, and took from him all the valuables which he was carrying, these actually not amounting to more than a few dollars' worth. They then ran away, followed by the cries of the victim. There happened to be quite a number of members of the Police force in the vicinity, and these gave chase. When the robbers separated, the party also separated.

A foreign member and five Chinese constables of the force gave chase to one man, firing as they ran, and brought him down in Route Dolfus, wounded in each leg and one arm. The other party, composed of an Annamite and two Chinese members of the French police, chased the other man wounded him in the arm, finally arresting him in the International Settlement with the aid of a Settlement Chinese constable. All the stolen property was recovered.

Alleged Murderer

Two detectives of the French Police have arrested a Chinese alleged to have been concerned in the murder of one Tsu Ying-sai in Rue des Peres last May. The arrested man, Su Wei-teh, was carrying on him an automatic pistol with seven cartridges ■ the clip when he was arrested.

RUSSIAN FOUND DEAD IN FLAT

Discovery of the body of H. T. Nistovolosoff, 28, Russian, was made early on April 22 at 146 Rue des Soeurs, where he was last seen on Apr. 19. Circumstances surrounding the death, which are still being investigated by the French police, indicate that Nistovolosoff had opened the tap of the gas pipe and committed suicide.

Deceased was married, his wife and daughter having left him recently. Several days ago, he was dismissed by his employers.

At a general committee meeting of the Shanghai Property Owners' Association on Friday night, Mr. N. L. Sparke, O.B.E., was unanimously elected chairman for 1932 and Mr. A. M. Preston, vice-chairman. During Mr. Sparke's absence, Mr. Preston will act as chairman.

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

with the True Hop Flavour

Sole Agents:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinance of Hongkong)

Established 1864

4 Foochow Road. Tel. 16350.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

DISTRICT COURT QUESTION

"Internationalization" to Be Rejected

Commenting upon Brig-Gen. Macnaghten's recent strictures upon the Special District Court in the International Settlement, the "China Times" declares that the right to exercise jurisdiction over Chinese subjects and non-extraterritorial foreign nationals in the foreign settlements is an inalienable attribute of China's state sovereignty and therefore the Chinese nation is determined not only to reject any proposal for the so-called "internationalisation" of these Courts but also to recover complete and unfettered control.

The editorial begins with a review of the history of the administration of justice in the Settlement, pointing out that neither by treaty nor in actual fact had the Chinese authorities (prior to 1911) relinquished judicial jurisdiction in the Settlement. It was only by taking advantage of the disturbed conditions brought about by the revolution of 1911 that the foreign consular authorities in the Settlement "usurped" the Chinese administration of justice and appointed Chinese magistrates of their own. By the rendition of the Mixed Court in 1926, therefore, the Chinese Government did not obtain any concession from the foreign authorities but merely recovered what had been usurped and wrongfully retained against both international law and treaty provisions.

The editorial also deplores that at the time when the Mixed Court rendition agreement came up for revision, the Chinese Government should have failed to recover complete and unfettered jurisdiction over the Courts but had agreed to such important limitations upon the rights of the Courts as those providing that the judicial police attached to the Courts must be selected from nominees of the Municipal Council, that the power of prosecution must remain in the hands of the Municipal advocates, the procurators of the Courts having few or no powers; and finally, that the prisons attached to the Courts were to remain under the control of the Municipal Authorities.

After referring to the remarks made by Gen. Macnaghten in the course of his speech at the recent annual meeting of foreign ratepayers, the editorial declares: "We must impress upon Gen. Macnaughton and other foreign nationals of his belief the fact that the International Settlement of Shanghai remains an integral part of Chinese territory and that the right of judicial jurisdiction in the Settlement is inherent in our state sovereignty. Moreover, it should be emphasised that the Courts in the International Settlement must have for their object the dispensation of fair and unbiased justice (to all the litigants irrespective of nationality) and the maintenance of general order and security. Foreign residents must not deceive themselves that such Courts are established merely for the interests or must seek the satisfaction of foreign nationals and that the Courts ought to protect such interests to the prejudice of others."

Concluding, the editorial points out the absurdity of the idea of establishing international courts in place of the present Chinese Courts. The defects inherent in such a system will render it absolutely impracticable.

"We are at a complete loss to see how Gen. Macnaghten can invent a law which will meet with the satisfaction and approval of all the different nationalities resident in the Settlement." Moreover, "under what authorities is jurisdiction over these Courts to be placed? The Chinese Government? The British Government? or the Municipal Council"? the editorial asks.—Kuo Min.

RED LITERATURE SEIZED

Acting on information received, detectives of the Pootoo Road Police Station visited a house in an alleyway off Robinson Road yesterday and conducted a thorough search resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of Communist literature. Apparently the occupants had received advance information of the visit of the police because they fled before the latter arrived and gave the authorities no chance to make any arrests. Watch was kept on the place but up to midnight nobody had visited the house in question.

THE Administrative Council of the National Government has decided that preparations should be made in Nanking, Shanghai, Peking and other important cities throughout the country for the inauguration of municipal councils.

"ANZAC DAY" IN SHANGHAI

Honour Paid to Heroes of Gallipoli

"Anzac Day," which is remembered by Australians and New Zealanders all the world over, was commemorated in Shanghai yesterday in the morning with a ceremony at the Cenotaph, and in the evening with a dinner-dance at the Cinderella Cafe.

At 8.30 a.m. the large number who had gathered outside the Shanghai Club made a short procession led by Colonel N.W.B.B. Thoms, D.S.O., M.C. to the Cenotaph where several beautiful wreaths were placed, the one from the local Anzac Society being presented by the Colonel himself. There was a wreath also from the French Army, and one from the British Navy with the inscription" H.M.S. Triumph," the warship which was sunk in the Dardanelles. Major J. W. Hood, D.S.C., M.C., on behalf of the 29th Division, laid a wreath, while Mr. V. J. Palstra, Secretary of the Shanghai Anzac Society, in the same manner remembered his brother, Squadron Leader W. Palstra, the Australian Representative to the British Air Force, who lost his life in the R 101 disaster. The local French Military was represented by Colonel P. C. L. Masse.

In a brief address, Colonel Thoms referred to the landing on Gallipoli on April 25, 1915, when the word-name "Anzac" became consecrated, and to the thousands who gave their lives in that campaign.

The ceremony concluded with the sounding of the "Last Post" by a detachment of British buglers.

Last night many people gathered at the Cinderella Cafe for dinner, and many more arrived later for the reception and dance.

All were amused at the titles of many of the dishes included in an excellent dinner. The menu indicated for instance "New Zealand Tohoroa Soup" and "Roast Queensland Buffalo."

Colonel Thoms proposed the toast "The King, Australians and New Zealanders, and our Gallipoli Comrades."

He indicated that congratulatory telegrams had been despatched by the local Anzac Society ■ the 29th Division, London, The Returned Soldiers & Sailors Imperial League, Sydney, The Returned Soldiers & Sailors Imperial League, Wellington, and the Hongkong Australians, and in reply the following telegrams had been received: "Heartily reciprocate Anzac greetings, best of luck" from Amery, President of the Wellington (N.Z.) Returned Soldiers Association:—"Australians and New Zealanders in Hongkong send you greetings" from John Cook, Hongkong.—"Remembrance and greetings from the 29th Division, London to Anzac Comrades" —"Returned Soldiers and Sailors Imperial League, Australia, sends Anzac Society fraternal greetings."

The Entertainment Sub-Committee, including Dr. O'Hara, Mr. S. P. Simpson, Miss Venn Brown and Mr. V. J. Palstra, was responsible for the splendid programme presented.

The many old-time Anzac community songs were sung with great enthusiasm. Mr. Fred Pierce gave some entertaining numbers, while Mr. C. T. Taylor sang the popular old Aussie songs "Australia Will Be There" and "Advance Australia Fair." Items were given also by "The Olympic Trio." All enjoyed the tap dances by Ralph Lynn, the popular entertainer of the Little Club: and the surprise item popped off by Mr. Osburne Lilly, assisted by the orchestra, caused quite a sensation, being a lively "Maori Haka"—a native war cry which contained practically all the names of leading officials present. The dance music at this special "down under" function was supplied by the Cinderella Orchestra.

The various local societies were represented at this event including the Zero Club, the United Services, St. David's Society, St. George's Society, St. Patrick's Society and the R.A.F. Association.

SNAPPED CABLE KILLS CHINESE

A Chinese was killed and five (one of them a woman) were injured on April 24 when a cable on a Conservancy dredger snapped, opposite the Nantao Bund. All six casualties were standing on a launch watching the dredger Haiho at work, when suddenly the dredger swung towards the launch. A cable snapped and flew out sideways, knocking the onlookers over violently and banging the head of one against some logs, the injuries of this man being so severe that he died. The accident occurred at 8.10 a.m.

THE MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

Most Successful Concert on Sunday

Sunday night's performance of the Municipal Orchestra was undoubtedly one of the most successfulsof the season. The large audience, with a strong Chinese element, was obviously drawn to the Carlton Theatre by the two principal features of the programme—the Mozart Concerto, and the works on Chinese themes by the local composer, Aron Avshalomoff.

To take the programme item by item: the Air de Ballet "Dardanus" by Rameau, given its first performance in Shanghai was, ■ one excludes the pleasant little "Air vif," not particularly exciting.

The piano part of Mozart's concerto in ■ minor, embellished by Casella's cadenzas was skilfully rendered by Miss Dora Trachenberg, one of Maestro Paci's pupils, considering the difficulty of doing full justice to Mozart's compositions—in which every note counts, the applause accorded Miss Trachtenberg's efforts was well deserved.

Mr. Avshalomoff's works occupied the whole of the second part of the programme. The descriptive symphonic sketch "In Hutungs of Peking," recently composed in Shanghai and now performed for the first time, was fully described in C.L. Hindson's excellent analytical notes accompanying the programme.

The sketch was based on Chinese themes, including street vendors' cries, funeral music and folk songs. If a few of these, re-stated in the notes already referred to, were originated by the composer himself, they sounded so characteristically Chinese as to be indistinguishable from the actual native themes. The use of the Chinese pentatonic scale, on which Chinese melodies are based, and the inclusion in the orchestration of numerous Chinese percussion instruments—though often instruments of torture to light sleepers where performed "solo" in the early hours of the morning—subscribed to the unique aspect of this extremely interesting work.

The "Two Songs for Female Voices with Orchestral Accompaniment," also a first performance and excellently rendered by the chorus of Chinese ladies, were really first class, and given singers of the same capabilities and nationality, could not fail to "bring down the house" at any of the best concerts in Europe or America.

In the final number "The Dance of Sei Ho," from Avshalomoff's Suite "The Soul of Kin Sei," performed during the previous concert season, further use was made of wood-block, gong, Chinese drums and cymbals in creating a delightful pandemonium of sound effects which entirely dispelled the somewhat melancholy thoughts engendered by the fourth line of the song rendered some ten minutes earlier—translated as:

"I wrap myself up in a counterpane and burst into a flood of tears."

An excellent concert for which Maestro Paci, the orchestra, and soloists should receive the warmest congratulations.—S.P.D.

FUNERAL

Rev. R. E. Chambers, D.D.

The Rev. Robert Edward Chambers, D.D., who died on Friday was interred in Pahsienjao Cemetery on Apr. 23, following a funeral service at the Community Church, in charge of the Rev. G. Potent. Prayer was offered by Dr. R. T. Bryan. Words of appreciation of the life work and character of the late Dr. Chambers were spoken by Dr. John Y. Lee and Dr. L. C. Hylbert. An organ prelude was played by Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh and the Community Church quartette sang several hymns. The closing prayer was offered by the Rev. Yeung Yuen-fan., preceded by a solo rendered by Mrs. Rawlinson.

Dr. Chambers was one of the veteran missionaries of the Southern Baptist Convention of America. He was born and educated in Virginia.

Soon after coming to China he was instrumental in organising the China Baptist Publication Society in Canton. For nearly 30 years Dr. Chambers resided in that city while he built and expanded the work of the Society. In 1926 the headquarters of the Society was moved to Shanghai and Dr. Chambers came here with his family to make Shanghai his home. The beautiful building which has just been completed at 29 Yuen Ming Yuen Road is the result of his planning.

In the going of Dr. Chambers the missionary body of China loses one of its greatest leaders. His keen insight into all the problems of his chosen work, his great courage, and his wise and constructive leadership makes his loss felt in all phases of mission work that is being carried on in China.

Mr. Anibal Augusto Almeida

The funeral took place in the naval and military section of Hungjao Road Cemetery yesterday afternoon of Anibal Augusto Almeida, a member of the crew of the Portuguese cruiser Adamastor whose death took place at the General Hospital on Sunday at the age of 26 years. Deceased was accorded naval honours. A cortege was formed at the Cemetery gate and the coffin, covered by the Portuguese flag, was borne to the graveside on the shoulders of six of deceased's comrades. A short address was delivered by the Commandant and a firing party fired three volleys while the bugles sounded. The Consular Authorities were represented by Dr. J. B. Ferreira da Silva, the Portuguese Consul General and Mr. A. S. Braga the Chancellor.

PERSONAL NOTES

DR. J. C. McCracken has been appointed a member of the Board of Governors of the Country Hospital to fill the place of Dr. H. W. Miller, who has resigned.

MR. H. de Kauffman, the Danish Minister, who is now visiting Peking, is expected to leave in a few days for Denmark on long leave, reports the Peking press.

M. ALBERT LONDRES, the French journalist, who has been visiting Shanghai and Manchuria, left Shanghai for Home on Apr. 23 by the French Mail liner Georges Philippar.

THE late Mr. C. Magy, formerly chief accountant of the French Municipal Revenue Department, has been awarded posthumously, the Gold Medal of the French Municipality.

Mr. Wang Hsiao-lan, president of the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement and chairman of the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, has been elected a member of the presidium of the National Emergency Commission.

DR. Roy, who has been with the Chinese Quarantine Service in Shanghai for the last five months, left on Ap. 21 for service in Amoy, where he will be for about three months. He will later on visit Canton, Tientsin and Nanking in connection with his duties.

MR. Charles Louis Loos Williams has been appointed Second Lieutenant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and posted to the American Company, supernumerary to establishment. Mr. Williams has been seconded for duty as Quartermaster for American Government stores on charge to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

THE Municipal Council has endorsed the commendation by the Commissioner of Police of Mr. R. C. Alers, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Peck for their excellent work in connection with the attempt to kidnap Mr. Theodore Sopher. Sergents Beloshenko and Saula will be awarded six months' seniority for their work on the same case.

THE Consul General for Spain has been informed by his Government that the postponement in stamping the Spanish Bank notes with the Republican Seal is extended to May 31.

AMONG the passengers sailing by the C. P. O. S. Empress of Russia on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barrow, Mr. Cheng Hua, technical expert of the Ministry of Railways, Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Greene of Peking Union Medical College, Mrs. W. F. MacKenzie, Mr. H. R. Wakeford Cox and Mr. A. G. Stern.

Mr. Samuel Behr, the head of the firm of S. Behr & Mathew of London, egg exporters, was among those who disembarked from the str. President Taft, which reached Shanghai on Apr. 19. Mr. Behr, who is accompanied by his niece Miss Flora Behr, is here on business.

AT the annual general meeting of the Cercle Sportif Francais, M. Paul le Bris, the retiring president, was elected honorary president for life. The new committee will consist of Dr. P. Lambert, president; M. M. Cochain, vice-president; M. Ch. Grosbois, hon. secretary; M. H. Civet, hon. treasurer; and MM. T. Elzear, Ch. Baboud, and A. M. Chapelain.

Mr. Shen Shih-ching, president of the Shanghai District Court, was formally sworn into office on Thursday, in the presence of a large gathering, in the court premises in Nantao. Mr. Shen was appointed to the post about two months ago, but no ceremony of the formal assumption was held until on Thursday owing to the local hostilities. Mr. Ling Chi-chang, judge of the Kiangsu Supreme Court, administered the oath.

AMONG the passengers leaving Shanghai on Apr. ■ by the M. M. S. Georges Philippar were Mr. and Mrs. R. Monseran, Mr. L. Basset, Mr. and Mrs. Lang-Willar, Mrs. A. Ancel and children, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. M. Muirhead, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Philippot, Mr. and Mrs. Manhes, M. Attane, Captain and Mrs. R. Limange, Mrs. and Miss Valentin, Mrs. F. J. Taulieu, Mr. and Mrs. Verriere, Mr. John Rodd Moffett, Mr. R. P. Winkler, Dr. T. Y. Sze and Mr. T. Mandal.

MR. L. Kershaw, acting headmaster of the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, has been appointed headmaster of the Nieh Chi Kuei Public School for Chinese, with effect from June 1. With effect from the same date, and during Mr. Baillie's absence, Mr. R. G. Southerton will undertake the duties of headmaster of the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese. Mr. Kershaw is taking the place of Mr. L. H. Turner, who has been invalided from the service of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

A very pleasant function took place on Apr. 23 in the office of Mr. J. J. Sheridan, Branch manager, of Messrs. Caldbeck, MacGregor & Co., Ltd, when the staff assembled to extend their congratulations to Mr. E. F. Bateman on the occasion of his silver wedding anniversary, Mr. Sheridan proposing a toast to Mr. and Mrs. Bateman. It is interesting to note that six of the staff present had served a total of 204 years with the company, the average length of service being 34 years.

Watch and Clock
REPAIRS

We undertake all kinds of Watch and Clock repairing, send us your timepieces for repair we guarantee satisfaction

Special attention given to MAIL ORDERS

Agents for:
G. S.
Unbreakable Watch Crystals

The Alexander Clark Co., Ltd.
SASSOON HOUSE, SHANGHAI P. O. BOX 1081
Telegrams "Silverware"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NEW FEDERATION

The Cities of the World

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Greetings—and a message of good will from the "Municipal Federation" to the Sister City Shanghai. The League of Nations although a well meaning assembly is trying to do the impossible—build National and World stability from the "top down" the "World Federation of Municipalities" exists to build "National" and "World" stability—like all "Master Builders" from the "ground up." A "Federation of Cities" inaugurated in China and Japan will stabilise the Nation and World in the advance toward "Economic recovery" and Peace.

WM. A. RYAN. Promoter.
"World Federation of Municipalities."

Dorchester, Mass. Mar. 28, 1932.

Note:—A "Federation of Cities" has now been inaugurated in America, England, Germany, Holland, France, Spain and Belgium.

FLOOD RELIEF

Grain Convoys Fired On

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have just received copies of the correspondence in your issue of the 15th instant on the subject of flood relief flour, and of Mr. Baker's letter on the same subject dated April 15, and approved by General Chu Ching-lan.

It may interest your readers to know the facts with regard to two particular districts to which we planned to send flour for payment of workers on the dykes. These are the eight and ninth districts up the Han river. A recent convoy was attacked and on arrival it was found that the launch which towed the lighters had been hit in 26 places. The laodah's hat was shot away, two of the crew in addition had the narrowest of escapes. The allocation of grain for these two districts is 24,000 tons. It is clearly impossible to transport the grain into that area, yet, if Hankow is to be saved from inundation, the dykes in those districts must be repaired. We are selling grain and flour in order to pay the workmen effecting the repairs.

Similar conditions, though not so severe, obtain on certain stretches of the Yangtze. A few weeks ago one of our convoys was under fire for an hour and was forced to return. In such cases it is clear that a remittance of the value of grain or flour is infinitely easier, safer and more efficient than an attempted remittance in kind.

Notwithstanding all difficulties the dykes are going up rapidly, even in the bandit areas, and it may be said with some confidence that the great mass of the work will be completed by May 31. This will be due in great measure to remarkable bravery and tact on the part of many humble employees of the Commission scattered up and down the country.

J. HOPE SIMPSON.
Director General, National Flood Relief Commission.

Hankow, Apr. 17, 1932.

THE ORCHESTRA

Cultural Asset's Cost

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "E.K." writes that "many heads of responsible business houses productive of income to Shanghai would readily exchange their stipends for the salaries paid to the leading members of the Orchestra".

A reference to the Estimates for 1932 shows the following salaries:—

Conductor ..... T975 per month.
Assistant Conductor T525 per month.
Average of [illegible]
Musicians ..... T238 per month.
Average of 6
Manilamen ..... T153 per month.

The average for the 45 members of the Orchestra is Tls. 249 per month, and the personnel is undoubtedly the poorest paid of any department of the Council.

The constant snivelling over the cost of the Council's one cultural asset, except for the Public Library, in a city where the tax rate is lower than that of any other of the world's leading cities, and where the Orchestra absorbs less than one per cent of the total expenditure of the ordinary income and where its total abolition would have no bearing whatever on the tax rate, reveals a most unpleasant facet of the Shanghai mind.

LISTENER.

Shanghai, Apr. 19, 1932.

A Comparison of Salaries

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "E.K." is upset because his statement that many heads (note the "many") of responsible Shanghai business houses would readily exchange their stipends for the salaries paid to the leading members (note the plural) of the Orchestra, has not passed unchallenged.

"E.K." refers to the "leading members", which presumably implies several besides the Conductor. The Assistant Conductor gets Tls. 525 per month, and the average of the 37 musicians (excluding Manilamen) is Tls. 238 per month per musician. The Council employees' "extras" such as superannuation and long leave are well-known to everybody and their omission from my figures misleads nobody. They do not average more than Tls. 50 per month per man. Are we to believe "E.K." when he asserts that many heads of Shanghai firms envy the Assistant Conductor or any of the musicians their salaries, especially when we think of the insecurity of tenure of their jobs and the obloquy thrown at them?

There is room for criticism of the Orchestra, and informed criticism is to its benefit. But the only censure that can be passed on the salaries of the musicians is that they are pitifully low.

I gather that "E.K." "likes" the orchestra and does not desire its abolition. Let him not do it the disservice of making misleading statements such as the one which has forced my reluctant fingers to the typewriter.

LISTENER.

Shanghai, Apr. 25, 1932.

PRIVATE RICSHAS

A Pariah of the Traffic

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Writing as one of the pariahs of Shanghai street traffic, the user of a private ricsha, I should like publicly to protest against the latest economy move of the Revenue Department. Up till the last quarter, the person who paid for a private ricsha license obtained in return a tin plate to be fixed to his ricsha, and a fairly substantial though always loathsome looking piece of cardboard which stated that he had paid for license No. so-and-so. Now, all we get for our money is the same sort of tin plate, and a flimsy bit of blue paper, with nothing on it but a lot of rules telling us what we mustn't do, and a very badly stamped serial number.

To-day, the Police stopped my ricsha, as they stopped all others that came along all about the same time, and demanded the bit of paper which, I was sternly informed, should always be in possession of the pariah, to be produced for inspection whenever the Police wanted to see it. Why? What can a piece of paper, with nobody's name on it, tell the Police? And in any case, is it to be expected that such a miserable scrap of paper is to be kept in a see-able condition for three whole months? The thing is impossible.

In the first month of last quarter I paid my usual fee, and, in accordance with habit, handed the numbered paper to my puller, who promptly made use of the opportunity to borrow five dollars. That was the last I saw of the puller, the license plate, the piece of paper, the ricsha, or my five dollars. The paper having nobody's name on it, the puller was free to be engaged by another pariah (who of course would pay the fee which the puller would claim had been paid originally by him), with nothing to indicate to the Police, when and if they inspected the license plate and the tissue, that they had been paid for by somebody who, alas, was not using the ricsha.

Private ricshas are easily the biggest revenue-producing medium of our local traffic system, and it is difficult to understand why, in addition to being the target for the jibes and insults of automobilists of every degree of politeness and impoliteness, the person who pays for the ricsha license should be open to fraud by his puller if the latter be so inclined, and to a perfectly useless inspection by the Police who, poor fellows, are probably only doing as they are told. And all for a miserable piece of economy on the part of the Council, which decrees that instead of a license paper with the licensee's name on it, the whole costing probably less than one cent, the user of a private ricsha should be given a scrap of paper useless in every respect, and as little informative to the Police who want to see it as to the Department under whose majestic auspices [illegible] is issued.

Well, well.

GLOSTER.

Shanghai, Apr. 19, 1932.

"BLASS"

Silver Coin Puzzle

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Once again it is hopefully and really urgently asked:—"Will the Tramway Company and the Bus Company, either or both, state concisely and clearly what is wrong with a very large percentage of the ten and twenty cent pieces in circulation in Shanghai?"

There is trouble sufficient over China's subsidiary coinage, without any academic disputes being added. Some years ago, when the Tramway Company had the privilege all to itself of inventing problems for the travelling public, "flag" coppers were less popular than a revolution, but for many years now these coins have been as common as any other variety and have been equally acceptable. Now, what happened to put them on a par with, say, a dragon copper? Neither has any superiority [illegible] to intrinsic value, and they rank on a par as being no more than tokens. However, that argument ran its course, and for a long time now the battle of the ten and twenty cent pieces has raged. Give a conductor one of these coins, and, no matter whether he [illegible] one of the comparatively neatly garbed financial authorities of the Bus Company, or one of the not so imposing but equally autocratic experts on the trams, he turns it over and over, finally gets to the side he wants—at a hazard, it is the "characters" side on which they concentrate—then subjects [illegible] to a rigorous inspection for anything from one to five minutes, at varying ranges from arm's-length to two inches. Sometimes it goes into his bag and, if it be a ten cent piece, it will not come out as change for a twenty so long as the coppers hold out. More often, it [illegible] returned with a look of scorn and the curt declaration:—"Blass".

Now, it is perfectly easy to tell a "b[illegible]ss" coin, or a lead, or other thoroughly "dud" one, without all that performance, and when a conductor says "blass" it is only his way of saying that he will not take it. It [illegible] not "blass," except, of course, on the rare occasions when it is; it is simply some particular mintage, just as good as any other, which the conductor will not accept. What I really seriously want to know is whether either or both the Companies—not the conductors, but the Companies—will accept such coins, and, if not, why not? Definitely, what is wrong about them? No notification ever has been given by either, and the oft-repeated question never has been answered. Most remarkable, however, is the fact that a traveller can draw these coins from the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—not any obscure exchange shop, but the temple of wealth and integrity—and then find that a conductor, against whose dictum there is no appeal, knows more than the whole Board of Directors and staff of the Bank. Or he can experience the same rebuff after having drawn such coins from the International Recreation Club, who are convinced that the general public prefer for a dollar one hundred cents in small money to one hundred cents in big paper money, as mistakenly believed by the Shanghai Race Club.

Of course, every person of any length of residence in Shanghai knows that any exchange shop will give, even on the lowest exchange, more coppers for a ten or twenty cent piece than is the permanent fixed rate of the two transport companies, but, as a matter of interest, do the conductors, at the end of a spell of duty, ever turn in any small silver, or any paper money? If they do, they are remarkably loyal to their employers, for, as stated, once having pouched a silver coin, they never let it go in change. Supposing they do turn in silver, and supposing one of their exhaustive examinations has failed and one of these mysterious so-called "blass" coins is amongst the hoard, who is made to suffer, Company or conductor? Further still, if the Companies or the conductors suffer by accepting the mysteries, would not the big Banks, the exchange shops, and the I.R.C., who must accept them some time, because they pay them out, suffer likewise? And why is it that these coins never are queried by any shops, no matter whether they are offered for beef, beer, or crêpe de chine.

If it is to be said that the conductors of the transport companies know more about money than the Banks, the exchange shops, the stores, and the I.R.C., why not co-opt them as a Money Board and put China's money problems in order! In the meantime, what is the mystery of these "blass" coins which are not "blass". It is selfish to keep the knowledge locked up in the minds of only two companies, for it might mean the bankruptcy of the big Banks, the exchange shops, the stores, and the I.R.C.

I. N. QUISITIVE.

Shanghai, Apr. 22, 1932.

CINEMA TECHNIQUE

China on the Screen

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your "Notes And Comments" in to-day's issue you write:—

"China has rarely been accurately or even intelligently pictured by the Hollywood cinema screen magnates..... therefore the screening of "Shanghai Express" at some distant date is being regarded with pleasurable anticipation and.... the film is likely to be not only interesting but approaching accuracy."

In a letter of several weeks back, a very great friend of mine, who occupies a high position in the screen world at Hollywood, tells me that in the film "Shanghai Express" Mr. Clive Brook is wearing wrong British uniforms and wrong decorations and that British Embassies "all over Shanghai" are shewn with descriptive signs [illegible] "let the illiterate know just where they are". The technical direction [illegible] described as "terrible". As the posters on the hoardings give me the creeps I rarely visit the cinema houses so I am not unduly worrying whether the Hongkew market is described as the British Embassy or otherwise.

CHEERFUL OPTIMIST.

Shanghai, Apr. 20, 1932

PROPAGANDA

The Lost Ten Tribes

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The writer of your leaderette "Propaganda" ends with a statement that [illegible] incorrect.

He states there are people who believe the English are one of the lost tribes. He should have stated there are hundreds of thousands of people who believe the promises made to Abraham, confirmed to Isaac and re-confirmed to Jacob that a nation and a company of nations refer to the ten tribes and are to be found to-day in the Anglo-Saxon race.

The English are recognized as Ephraim the head of this combination of nations and Manasseh is the great people which broke away from the parent body.

Where are the people to-day fulfilling the prophecy and the blessing given by Jacob on Joseph's two sons in Genesis 48 verses 17 to 20 inclusive?

I also refer you to Gen. 22 verses 16 to 18, 26 verse 24 and 35 verses 10 to 12.

With regard to the future of Palestine being again the inheritance of all twelve tribes, read Ezekiel 37 verses 15 to 22. I particularly call your attention to verse 22 which conclusively proves Israel (the last ten tribes) must be in existence to-day as distinct from the Jews (two tribes.)

A BELIEVER.

Shanghai, Apr. 25, 1932.

CONGRATULATIONS will be extended to Mr. G. E. Marden on his promotion to the rank of Major in the Volunteer Corps. He has been transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

THE Shanghai Chinese Bar Association has appointed a committee consisting of Dr. John C.H. Wu, adviser on Chinese Affairs to the Shanghai Municipal Council; Dr. D.S. Chen, a member of the Standing Committee of the Council; and Mr. Loh Ting-kuei, to draft a letter to the Council in connection with the speech delivered by Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, the former Chairman, at the recent Ratepayers' Meeting, in which he blamed the Special District Court for being responsible for the recent hostilities.

IT has been now ascertained that 26 female workers were thrown over-board and drowned in the Whangpoo River as a result of the recent collision between the Customs launch Ching Kuang and a boat carrying the female workers. Through the mediation of several leading Chinese, the Customs authorities have agreed to pay $120 as compensation to each of the deceased's families while the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., employers [illegible] the deceased, have also contributed a sum of $4,280 to the fund for the relief of the families concerned.

A Book of Ready Reference for every Office

The China Hong List
1932

1,032 quarto pp. **Price $10**

A full Business and Residential Directory of Shanghai and of 44 other Ports and Interior Cities of China, from Harbin in the North to Canton in the South.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS

"A model of what a directory should be—a book of ready reference . . . A copy should have its place in every office not only in Shanghai but throughout the vast territory it covers."—*Shanghai Times.*

"This excellent annual merits, as it commands, a prominent place on the desk in every enterprising hong."—*Shipping Review.*

"An indispensable companion for all professional and business men located in this part of the world."—*China Weekly Review.*

"That so useful and accurate a compilation of facts has been produced reflects much credit on the publishers."—*China Digest.*

"The China Hong List has been rightly described as essential to business, and the North China Daily News do a service to themselves and a very valuable service to the community by undertaking the task of its compilation and publication."—*Finance and Commerce.*

On Sale at the Offices of the Publishers

North-China Daily News, Shanghai

and at Leading Bookstores

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FROM THE
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

RETIRING COUNCIL CHAIRMAN.

High Tribute Paid by Colleagues.

In referring to the fact that this was the last meeting at which Brigadier-General Macnaghten would preside as Chairman after having held that position for two years, Mr. A. D. Bell stated at the meeting of the Council on April 6 that he was voicing the unanimous feeling of his colleagues in expressing appreciation of the zeal and tact with which the Chairman had discharged his onerous duties. His accessibility and scrupulous fairness to all points of view had been warmly appreciated by his fellow Councillors. The dignity with which he had represented the Council on official occasions had also been a source of gratification, whilst the interest and energy he had displayed in questions affecting all classes and sections of the community had won the admiration of his colleagues. The Chairman might rest assured that during his term of office he had upheld the standard which had been set by a long line of predecessors.

The sentiments expressed by Mr. Bell were unanimously endorsed.

In thanking members for this expression of appreciation the Chairman stated that he welcomed this opportunity of officially bidding them farewell and of thanking them wholeheartedly for the loyal support they had accorded him during the past two years. It was a matter of deep regret to him that the Vice-Chairman through ill-health was unable to be present at that meeting. Mr. Sheppard's extensive knowledge of municipal affairs and business matters had been readily placed at his disposal on all occasions, and the sound advice which he had been able to proffer had proved invaluable in times of difficulty. He desired to pay a special tribute to his Chinese and Japanese colleagues for the extreme tact, courtesy and forbearance they had displayed in the course of the delicate discussions which had been necessary during the past two months. In conclusion he expressed his best wishes for the incoming Council and the hope that they would be able satisfactorily to solve certain difficult problems which they must of necessity take over from the outgoing Council.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

Education Board Recommendations.

In a report submitted, the Sub-Committee on Grants-in-Aid to Foreign Schools recommended to the Education Board that grants-in-aid for 1931 be made to schools for foreign children as follows:—

	Tls.
Japanese Schools	60,000
German School	3,000
Jewish School	2,500
First Russian School	1,500
Miss Dearborn's Day and Boarding School	500

With regard to the comment of the Treasurer and Controller that the amount accorded to these schools under the heading of remission of taxation during 1931 should be deducted from the proposed grants, the Chairman stated that the Sub-Committee had taken this concession into consideration and had recommended that in future all grants to education be consolidated and put under the Education Board. Accordingly from the year 1933 onwards the amounts of grants would be inclusive of any relief granted in the form of a remission of taxation.

Replying to a member, the Chairman stated that in respect of future grants the application of each school would be considered on its merits and that it would be made quite clear to schools which received a grant for 1931 that grants for future years would not necessarily be of the same magnitude as those authorised for last year. Such a stipulation became necessary in order to provide for future applications for assistance from other foreign schools. Moreover, certain schools during 1931 had received a remission of taxation in addition to the grants now recommended. As in future years the amounts representing such remission of taxation would be included in the total figure authorised for distribution as grants-in-aid, the actual amounts received by such schools would be reduced by the figure which formerly had been authorised in respect of remission of taxation.

After hearing the Chairman, the recommendations put forward by the Sub-Committee were unanimously endorsed. They have since been approved by the Council.

VOLUNTEER CORPS INSPECTION.

The following interchange of correspondence between the Chairman of Council and the Commandant, S.V.C., relative to the recent inspection parade, is published for general information:—

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, April 11, 1932.

SIR,—It affords me great pleasure on behalf of my colleagues on the Council and myself, to convey to you and all ranks of the Volunteer Corps, our high appreciation of the excellent appearance exhibited by the Corps throughout the inspection parade on Sunday, April 10.

The bearing of officers and men, their disposition and their discipline, afforded convincing proof of their high state of efficiency, and I take this opportunity to offer you my sincere congratulations on the eminently satisfactory state of the Volunteer Corps under your command.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
E. B. MACNAGHTEN,
Chairman.

COLONEL N. W. B. B. THOMS, D.S.O., M.C.
COMMANDANT,
SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

* * *

Shanghai, April 13, 1932.

SIR,—I should be glad if you would express to the Chairman and Members of the Council my sincere thanks for their gracious letter No. 1582 of the 11th instant, and on behalf of all ranks of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, I would express the great appreciation of the kindly interest taken in the Corps by the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
N. W. B. B. THOMS,
Colonel,
Commandant, S.V.C.

J. R. JONES, Esq.
Secretary,
Municipal Council.

PROTECTION

RESOURCES OF THE "NORTH AMERICA" COMPANIES

All Security Values Based Upon Marked Quotation as of December 31, 1931

	Capital	†Assets	Liabilities	‡Surplus To Policy Holders	Net Losses Paid Since Organization
Insurance, Company of North America	$12,000,000	74,992,662	$35,321,819	$39,670,843	$382,119,855
Alliance Insurance Company of Phila	1,000,000	7,770,941	3,860,814	3,910,127	27,746,140
Philadelphia Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	1,000,000	4,399,251	1,954,151	2,445,100	6,674,592
National Security Fire Ins. Company	1,000,000	2,237,285	642,001	1,595,284	2,259,490
Central Fire Insurance Co. of Baltimore	1,000,000	3,349,896	1,523,756	1,826,140	7,124,451
Indemnity Ins. Co. of North America	1,000,000	15,198,984	13,674,281	1,524,703	56,806,923
Alliance Casualty Company, Phila	1,000,000	4,807,571	3,087,123	1,720,448	3,275,108

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS OF THE "NORTH AMERICA" COMPANIES

(Security values based upon last sale or average of quotations as of December 31, 1931) †

	Insurance Company of North America	Alliance Casualty Company, Phila	Philadelphia Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Central Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore	National Security Fire Ins. Company	Indemnity Ins. Co. of North America	Alliance Insurance Company of Phila	TOTALS
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS	$11,401,331.26	$ 845,906.25	$696,937.50	$303,878.84	$ 80,475.00	$1,761,468.75	$1,393,875.00	$16,483,672.60
CASH	2,930,707.64	736,699.87	785,209.35	328,552.21	395,985.53	1,254,417.93	401,402.20	6,830,974.73
PREMIUMS in Course of Collection	3,921,349.35	437,107.71	485,987.82	45,837.13	166,033.54	2,741,069.26	775,443.28	8,572,828.09
OTHER BONDS—								
State, County and Municipal	3,915,900.00	882,640.00	124,690.00	868,640.00	243,305.00	1,147,270.00	925,640.00	8,165,985.00
Canadian Government, Province and Municipal	737,333.34	124,710.00	86,370.00	—	—	320,600.000	—	1,269,013.34
Other Foreign	13,007.00	—	—	—	600.00	—	—	13,607.00
Railroad Equipment Trust	2,582,830.00	152,900.00	103,610.00	133,170.00	—	951,660.00	—	3,924,170.00
Railroad (largely underlying mortgages)	4,272,560.00	1,111,640.00	544,500.00	357,260.00	318,100.00	828,950.00	25,000.00	7,458,010.00
Public Utility	1,958,660.00	261,650.00	165,750.00	—	74,800.00	522,500.00	—	2,983,360.00
Industrial	5,257,650.00	327,500.00	110,000.00	—	91,630.00	924,750.00	—	6,711,530.00
STOCKS (Preferred and Guaranteed)	10,457,882.00	1,836,755.00	785,350.00	167,800.00	143,360.00	3,353,956.00	1,101,700.00	17,846,003.00
STOCKS (Common)—								
Railroad	1,287,400.00	146,900.00	35,400.00	7,350.00	34,229.00	214,000.00	—	1,723,279.00
Public Utility	2,988,400.00	450,400.00	138,000.00	—	131,880.00	335,600.00	59,500.00	4,103,780.00
Industrial	5,705,356.42	379,300.00	294,600.00	—	111,686.00	548,098.00	22,100.00	7,061,140.42
Bank	1,283,140.00	—	—	—	660,179.00	53,000.00	52,120.00	2,048,439.00
Miscellaneous	22,570.00	17,500.00	17,000.00	250.00	6,700.00	—	—	64,020.00
†OTHER ASSETS	3,197,852.94*	61,331.97	25,936.46	29,347.10	890,933.30*	241,643.88	50,790.79	4,497,835.46*
STOCKS Owned in other Insurance Companies	13,058,732.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,058,732.70
TOTAL ASSETS (Prices based on quotations of December 31, 1931)	$74,992,661.75	$7,770,940.80	$4,399,251.13	$2,237,285.28	$3,349,898.37	$15,198,983.74	$4,807,571.27	$112,756,590.34

*Chiefly Real Estate

NET TOTAL (Less Value of Stocks Owned in other Insurance Companies) $99,697,857.64 U.S. Currency.

†Use of Valuations adopted by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners would increase Surplus to Policy Holders and Assets by $15,242,279.00 $1,506,676.50 $550,947.50 $383,016.66 $453,915.00 $2,180,323.41 $381,409.25 $20,698,567.34

THE "NORTH AMERICA" COMPANIES WRITE PRACTICALLY EVERY FORM OF INSURANCE EXCEPT LIFE

Insurance Company of North America

China Branch
72 Szechuen Road
Shanghai

PHILADELPHIA
The Oldest American Fire and Marine Insurance Company
Founded 1792

R. A. Kreulen
General Manager
for the Orient

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Motion Granted to Assume Death

In H. M. Supreme Court on April 22 before Judge Sir Peter Grain, Mr. E. L. Hartopp moved for leave to depose that the death of Mr. G. E. F. Beck occurred on August 10, 1931, and that deceased was at the time of his death acting chief officer of the Kwongsang which was lost in a typhoon. Application was made on behalf of Mr. F. H. Beck, father of deceased now residing in London.

After hearing counsel and reading the affidavits filed in support of the motion, and the minutes of the Marine Court of Inquiry held in Hongkong in September, 1931, to enquire into the circumstances attending the sinking of the vessel and also the Hongkong Government Gazette, his Lordship made an order as asked.

H. M. POLICE COURT

British Seaman Charged

A sentence of three months, with hard labour, was passed by Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, with whom sat Mr. W. V. B. Hughes, H. M. Shipping Consul, in H. M. Police Court on Apr. 19 on Alexander Cameron, a seaman on board the str. Silksworth, for assaulting Emmanuelo Vassalo, a Maltese fireman with a razor and causing him grievous bodily harm. The alleged assault is said to have taken place on board the ship at 11.30 p.m. on Apr. 18.

Complainant stated that he was a fireman on the str. Silksworth and that his throat had been cut by the accused with a razor. The incident took place in the forecastle of the vessel. Witness stated that he had been sick for three days and, on the night in question, accused came back to the ship in a drunken condition and shook him. Accused said that he did not care for anybody and took out a razor and held it at witness's throat, saying "I am going to cut you with this." Witness thought that he was joking because accused had done the same thing before, but suddenly witness saw blood on his shirt. He then shouted, whereupon accused said, "I'm sorry I did it. I lost my temper. You cut me as I have cut you." Witness replied, "I'm not crazy like you." Witness then caught accused by the collar and insisted on handing him over to the police. On the way, he went in to the Cafe Roma and asked somebody to take charge of accused while he went to hospital to get his wound dressed. When accused shook him, he told witness that he did not want him on his watch.

In cross-examination, witness denied that he had been drinking. He denied also having dared accused to cut his throat. Likewise he denied having struck accused with a pickle jar or striking him on the face with his open hand. He stated that he knew nothing about a wound on accused's arm.

Accused, having stated that he preferred to be tried summarily and that he had no witnesses to call, elected to make a statement from the dock. While he admitted slashing complainant with a razor, he said, he did so in self-defence, in order to save himself. Complainant was quarrelsome and was always starting trouble. Once complainant had been put in handcuffs at Newcastle for making trouble. On April 18, accused went ashore and had a couple of drinks and when he returned he told accused to join his watch but the latter refused and began to curse and swear in Maltese. Witness retaliated whereupon complainant ran into the mess-room and got a pickle jar which he smashed on accused's head. A fight started and there was a scuffle, during the course of which complainant kicked him and jammed him against his locker. Accused was in great pain and, in order to make complainant let go, he took his razor from the locker and slashed complainant's throat. After the fight, when they got to the Cafe Roma, complainant again struck him.

The Registrar then passed a sentence of three months with hard labour, as stated.

THE French Concession health report for March reveals that 1,109 corpses of Chinese, including 922 corpses of infants, were picked up in the streets and vacant spaces of the Concession during the month.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Action Against Transport Firm

The hearing of the action of Mr. Fred R. Palmer against the China Transport and Storage Co., Inc., for the recovery of a sum of Tls. 89,500, began on Apr. 19 at the U. S. Court for China. Mr. C. P. Holcomb, of Messrs. Fessenden and Holcomb, and Mr. C. S. Franklin of Messrs. Fleming, Franklin and Allman appeared for plaintiff, while Mr. F. J. Schuhl, of Messrs. Schuhl, Davies and Lurton appeared for defence.

Outlining the case to Judge Milton D. Purdy, Mr. Holcomb said that plaintiff for last several years and until on or about August 14, owned and conducted a transportation business under the name of "Schillers."

On or about August 14, he continued, plaintiff sold and disposed of and delivered to L. Everett, Inc., managing agents for and in behalf of its principal, the China Transport and Storage Co., Inc., the transportation business known as "Schillers" for Tls. 88,000 Shanghai Sycee, said sale including leases, garage, motor trucks, houseboat, launches, engines, office equipment and assets and goodwill of the storage, trucking, lighterage, custom house and coal business and the trade name of the plaintiff's said business. At the time of the sale, the said defendant firm agreed to employ plaintiff as operating manager at a salary of Tls. 1,000 per month and though plaintiff served in that firm from August 15 to November 30 last year, he was only paid Tls. 2,000 the balance of Tls. 1,500 being still due to him.

Mr. Holcomb further told the court that he would attempt to prove that the parties had entered into an agreement and that defendant firm should pay Tls. 88,500 of the sale price and salary.

Mr. Palmer, the plaintiff, who was called to the witness stand, said that the sale was conducted through L. Everett, Inc. He said while working with the defendant firm, the China Transport and Storage Company, he was informed that the board of directors of the firm would only offer Tls. 75,000 for the property and equipment of Schiller's and Tls. 750 monthly salary for himself, despite the previous agreement of Tls. 88,000 and Tls. 1,000 respectively. He said he resigned from the concern later.

In answer to the charges, counsel for defence stated that the L. Everett, Inc., had no authority whatsoever to execute the purchase for the defendant concern and that the defence would attempt to show that Mr. Palmer had turned down an offer of Tls. 75,000 and Tls. 750 monthly salary and that the defendants were in a position to return to the plaintiff the equipment and property in the same condition when they were first taken over.

Plaintiff testified that the purchase was conducted through L. Everett, Inc., managing agents for and in behalf of the principal, the China Transport and Storage Co., Inc., and that by mutual agreement he was to receive a monthly salary of Tls. 1,000 as the operating manager of the defendant firm. He further stated that while in the latter's employ, several of his creditors had visited him and in the presence of Mr. L. Everett and a director of the firm asked for payment. Both Mr. Everett and the director promised to "settle everything shortly."

Continuing, Mr. Palmer stated that Schiller's equipment since its transfer had been used by defendant firm and many trucks had been put on the streets, while licences and insurance policies were also transferred to the name of China Transport and Storage Co., Inc., his deposits being refunded.

Cross-examined, plaintiff said that the first conversation took place between himself and Mr. Everett on general affairs in July or the beginning of August. He denied that he was then in financial difficulties or heavily involved in debts, and that the defendant firm only wanted to employ him as the operating manager and help clear his debts.

Plaintiff further revealed to the court that the transaction was done between him and Mr. L. Everett after a short period of negotiations and that 20 to 30 minutes were spent at the most at each conversation on the deal. He said he was perturbed when Mr. Everett later told him that the purchase price would be cut to Tls. 75,000 and his salary to Tls. 750, as these figures were not the ones originally agreed upon. Plaintiff, however, agreed that no agreement or memorandum had been signed by defendant firm.

Mr. L. Everett, director of the defendant firm, stated in the court that he had made no agreement with plaintiff with reference to the transfer of the latter's firm, under the name of Schiller's, to the China Transport and Storage Company, but promised plaintiff that the defendants would give him satisfaction in the deal. In the latter part of September last year at a directors' meeting, witness said, a decision was reached by the directors that Schiller's be bought at a price of Tls. 75,000, not Tls. 88,000 as demanded by plaintiff. Witness said that he then recommended to the directors that a monthly salary of Tls. 1,000 be given to plaintiff as the operating manager. This was, however, defeated, and the directors would only offer a salary of Tls. 750, he said.

Witness further told the court that he held no power of attorney, but merely a contract as the managing agents for China Transport and Storage Company. He said that before the transfer of the equipment and property of Schiller's he made a survey of all the equipment.

Cross-examined by the counsel for plaintiff, witness agreed that the transfer was practically settled between plaintiff and defendants except the valuation of Schiller's equipment, and that no offer had been made until after the directors' meeting in the latter part of September. Questioned as to the disposal of Schiller's godown at MacGregor Road on September 1, witness said that defendants found sufficient room for business after plaintiff had joined the firm.

Mr. Everett emphasised that nothing in writing had been made about an agreement and that defendants were willing to purchase plaintiff's business in order to get his service. He said that at the time of negotiations with plaintiff for the turn-over, held no shares of the China Transport and Storage Company.

Mr. Grant Mark, another director of the defendant firm, testified that plaintiff's list of assets had been taken into consideration and that the item of Tls. 10,000 for goodwill was ignored by defendants. The list asks for a total amount of Tls. 88,000 for the transfer, and the defendant firm, after striking off the item of goodwill, offered Tls. 75,000, which witness considered was quite fair.

In dismissing the action, his Honour remarked that it appeared queer to him that there was nothing in writing, even a scrap of paper, in connection with the alleged contract over the transfer of a business of Tls. 88,000.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

Foreigner Sent to Gaol

J. Lizarraga, who claimed to be an unrecognized American, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined $400 by the Shanghai Special District Court on Apr. 20 for making fraud a profession. The Court announced the prisoner would have to serve 200 more days in the gaol if the fine was not paid.

Eight charges were preferred by the police against the prisoner, in each of these cases, the prisoner being accused of having defrauded either Chinese or foreign shops of articles ranging from typewriters to furniture and cases of gasoline. The dates of offence and the articles fraudulently obtained by the accused are, according to the police, as follows:—

February 5, a typewriter valued at $453 from 332 Kiangse Road. January 29, two carpets valued at $734 from 271 Kiangse Road; February 27, two suits of clothing from Messrs. Hing Chang & Co., 611 Nanking Road; February 3, $20 from Mr. C. H. Raven, 107 Nanking Road; February 2, a typewriter from Mr. Copley, 74 Nanking Road; January 25, 16 pieces of furniture from Messrs. Sung S. Yih, 425 Nanking Road.

Between February 17 and 26, 100 cases of kerosene oil and 200 tins of gasoline valued at $1,918 from Texas Co., Hongkong & Shanghai Bank building.

February 2, a quantity of perfume valued at $33 from Mr. M. A. Joffe, Sine Pharmacy, 14 Broadway.

The hearing of the case occupied many sessions of the Court, during which the accused at first pleaded not guilty to the charges, but subsequently confessed to the offences. Following the imposition of the prison term, the Court, at the request of the police, ordered the prisoner to be handed over to the Second Special District Court (in the French Concession) which also wanted him on a similar charge. After his trial by the French Concession court, the prisoner will be brought back to serve his sentence in the Municipal Gaol.

KIANGSU HIGH COURT

Gaol Terms on Russians

Setting aside the original judgment passed by the Shanghai Special District Court, sentencing eight Russians to imprisonment terms ranging from nine to 15 years on charges of attempted kidnapping of Mr. Theodore Sopher, prominent local businessman, the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on Apr. 23 convicted the prisoners on the charge of possessing firearms with criminal intent and sentenced them to gaol terms ranging from six months to three years.

As a result of the reversal of a lower court judgment, the prisoners will have a short period to serve in the Municipal Gaol as they were taken into custody in September last and the days of detention will be deducted from the terms at the rate of two days' detention to count as one day in the gaol.

Serge Kwantseladze, 40, who was originally given a 15 years prison term, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Three other prisoners, Vassily Pavloff, Anhanassy Lakomkin, and Ivan Maximoff, who were originally sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment each, received yesterday a prison term for three years each. Abdulla Chenbeff and Michael Romanoff, also sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, had their sentenced reduced to one year and six months respectively. Dr. O. Fischer was the defence counsel for Romanoff. George Bagiroff and B. Shleman, originally sentenced to serve nine years in the gaol, were given six months each.

In announcing judgment, Judge Yoch (president) explained that the lower court had sentenced the prisoners to longer terms of imprisonment because the judge found them guilty of attempting kidnapping under the Anti-Kidnapping Law. This judgment has been set aside, Judge Yoch continued, and the accused were found guilty on charges of being in possession of firearms and sentenced accordingly. Three pistols and 31 rounds of ammunition seized from accused were ordered to be confiscated.

Originally nine Russians were arrested by the police and charged in this case before the lower court, but one of the accused by the name of A. Tsvetkoff, defended by the late M. du Pac de Marsoulies, was acquitted and released by the lower court. His acquittal was upheld by the High Court.

The ruling of the High Court concluded a case which aroused considerable interest in the local foreign community. The hearing of the case occupied many sessions of both the lower court and the High Court, during which there was an array of foreign and Chinese lawyers for the defence. In addition to Dr. O. Fischer, who appeared for Romanoff, Messrs. Paul Premet, Shojin J. Sze and Franklin Chu represented the various appellants. Mr. Paul Y. Ru, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, was present for the police, while Mme. F. Rosemberg watched the case for the Sopher brothers.

COMPANY MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 130)

$200,000, which we propose should be distributed as follows:—

5	per cent. to the legal reserve	$ 10,000
10	per cent. to the statutory reserve	20,000
67½	per cent. to the share holders	135,000
15	per cent. to the founder shareholders	30,000
2½	per cent. to the directors	5,000

If you agree to this distribution, the ordinary shares will receive a dividend of $4.50 each, and the founder shares a dividend of $4.62 each.

An amount of $3,000 has been paid to the directors for their attendance at the meetings.

Our relations with the French authorities have continued to be excellent in all respects. Owing to payments made to the "Caisse des Oeuvres d'Interet Public" by our company, schools and hospitals were opened for the benefit of all residents, more particularly the Chinese population. After the flood which ravaged the Yangtze Valley, we were one of the first to co-operate with the National Relief Flood Commission, in organising races for the benefit of the sufferers. Our contributions amounted to $60,419.28.

The board of directors is pleased to express their appreciation of the services rendered by the management and staff. We also wish to extend our appreciation to the judges and stewards.

There being no questions, the report and accounts were accepted.

The following gentlemen were then elected to the board of directors:—Messrs. C. R. Burkill, M. Barraud, F. Bouvier, J. Turner, M. Chapeaux, M. Speelman and J. Thesmar.

Messrs. Ch. de Boissezon and J. Fredet were elected auditors.

DRAPERIES

Gay summer-flower fabrics can add so much cheer to your rooms that we have made special displays in our Draperies Department to show you just how to use them. They illustrate just a few of the many smart possibilities that cretonnes and chintzes hold for the lovely and livable summer rooms. Peach and blue chintz for the girl's room, red and deep colours for the boy's room or splashy cretonnes as slip covers and drapes for your living room.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Nanking Road Shanghai

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

BUDGET PRESENTED BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN

No Income Tax Reduction: Beer Duty Continues: New Import Duties

London, Apr. 19.

PRESENTING his first Budget in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, disappointed thousands by failing to afford any relief for income tax payers. "There will be no reduction," he said. A small measure of relief, however, is afforded trading firms by the Chancellor's announcement that the Finance Bill will provide extra allowances for wear and tear on machinery.

Great surprise also was caused by the failure to effect any reduction in the beer tax. A cut of at least one penny had been generally expected. "I believe that beer is overtaxed," Mr. Chamberlain admitted, "but a remission of the increased duty would cost me £10,000,000 for the present year."

One of the most important revelations of the budget was that Great Britain will not return to the gold standard in the near future. The Chancellor said, however, that he had been driven to the conclusion that if Great Britain is to avoid perilous fluctuations of the pound sterling, gold reserves must be built up.

"It is essential for us to build up adequate reserves of gold for foreign exchange," Mr. Chamberlain declared. "Therefore, it is proposed to wind up our old exchange account and use its assets in the establishment of a new account to be called the 'Exchange Equalisation Account'." Mr. Chamberlain said that he would ask the house for authorisation to borrow £150,000,000 to strengthen the proposed new account.

Mr. Chamberlain indicated clearly that Great Britain is counting strongly upon the Lausanne Conference to bring about a readjustment, if not cancellation, of reparations and war debts.

In one respect the budget fulfilled the expectations of the public, and that was in the announcement of a duty of four pence a pound on foreign tea and two pence a pound on tea produced within the Empire.

The House of Commons convened, as usual, at 2.45 o'clock this afternoon.—United Press.

Tribute Paid to Lord Snowden

Apr. 19.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, rose punctually at 3.30 in a hushed and crowded house.

He said Lord Snowden, the former Chancellor, last September produced the necessary economy and revised his financial scheme which was universally acclaimed as a model of severe, sound and salutary finance.

The supplementary budget of September, he continued, had produced £9,000,000 more than Lord Snowden had anticipated but depreciation of capital values as well as the longevity of millionaires had caused a deficiency of £18,000,000 in death duties. However, the budget had been saved by income tax and super-tax payers.

Other deficiencies the Chancellor enumerated included beer tax £1,250,000 and whisky tax £1,000,000 less than anticipated in the budget.

The past year, said the Chancellor, had been one of anxiety and difficulty and hardship and it was only during the last few months that there was some revival in trade and employment. This led to the hope that the worst was past.

He said his budget for the current year did not contain provision for receipts of reparations or interallied debts, nor provision for debt payments to America, all of which payments were in suspense.

The future of war debts and reparations, he said, was dependent on the results of the Lausanne conference which would meet in June. The best course was to refrain from all conjectures and treat both sides of the account as being in suspense.

That did not imply any fresh decision or policy. The government had decided temporarily to omit any estimate of receipts on account of Dominion war debts, which were suspended last July. Fresh proposals would be submitted to Parliament when the outcome of the Lausanne Conference was known.

Mr. Chamberlain said income tax had yielded £287,000,000 during the year and super-tax £76,000,000, which was respectively £15,000,000 and £4,000,000 more than he had anticipated.

During the coming year he anticipated a recovery of stamp and death duties but direct taxation would yield £32,500,000 less owing to the depression.

He said he expected the new ten per cent. import duties would yield £27,000,000 during the current year. He hoped to issue an order before the end of the week under the new Import Duties act imposing fresh duties but no details would be issued in the meantime.

Revenue from existing taxation during the current year he estimated would yield £764,300,000 and expenditure he estimated at £768,000,000, leaving a deficit of £1,700,000.

The Chancellor announced the creation of an exchange equalisation account, for which he would ask powers to borrow not exceeding £150,000,000, owing to the exchange position caused by the influx of large accumulations of capital in recent weeks. This did not represent a genuine permanent improvement in the balance of trade and was apt to give rise to dangerous developments.

The object of the exchange equalisation account was to enable Britain to function effectively as a main international centre, which required her to hold adequate reserves of gold and foreign exchange in order to meet sudden withdrawals.

There was a look of disappointment on many faces when Mr. Chamberlain announced that income tax payers must carry their extra burden another year. "There will be no reduction in income tax," he said. He urged employers to help their employers to pay the tax by instalments.

There will be no change in the beer tax, he also said. This was disappointing until he added that there would be new duties on tea. The new duty on foreign tea will be fourpence per pound and on Empire grown tea twopence per pound.

There is an increased preference of one shilling per cwt. on all Colonial sugars but duties on foreign and Dominion sugars remain unchanged.

The excise duty on existing tea stocks would be twopence per pound with exemption for holdings not exceeding a thousand pounds. The increased Imperial sugar preference would last for five years and also a further special supplementary preference equal to one shilling a cwt. would be allocated by the Colonial Office among sugar producing colonies in proportion to their exports of sugar. These changes would be operative from to-morrow.

The House listened eagerly when the Chancellor turned to the question of the gold standard. He said owing to exchange uncertainty Britain would not immediately return to the gold standard, exchange uncertainty precluded it. "We do not know when nor in what circumstances we might return to a gold standard nor at what level," he declared.

He estimated that the surplus on the new basis of taxation would be £796,000 and he announced that both sugar preferences were liable to adjustment if during the five years in which they operated the sterling wholesale price of foreign sugar exceeded 7s. 9d. a cwt.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the interim report of the Tariff Advisory Committee, set up under the new tariff act, containing a number of recommendations for additional duties. The details of these he said would be published later in the week. He estimated that revenue from these recommended duties for the purposes of the budget would be £5,000,000.

The Chancellor estimated that with various changes the budget should show a surplus of £796,000 at the end of the year.

The Chancellor sat down at 5.16 p.m. having spoken for 106 minutes.

Educational Estimates

Apr. 18.

When the Minister of Education, Sir Donald Maclean, presented his department estimates in the House of Commons to-day, it was found that they provided for an Exchequer expenditure of £42,892,676, which represents an economy of £5,000,000 to £7,000,000 as compared with last year's expenditure. In 1906 the estimates were about £12,500,000. Including the sums raised from the rates, there is about £100,000,000 for education purposes in Great Britain—more than half the total of the national expenditure for the year before the War.

Sir Donald said he doubted if there was any country in Europe to-day whose Budget contained so generous a provision for education. He declared that in the recent economies instituted there had been reductions under every head except teachers' pensions.—Wireless through Reuter.

The Budget has been received with mixed feelings by the British public and while there is inevitably disappointments in certain quarters, opinion generally is that the Budget presented a picture of Britain's firm determination to consolidate her national finances. Liberal opinion, on the whole, is favourable although Mr. Lloyd George describes it as one of the worst Budgets in recent years.

Gratification is expressed by the tea merchants, but the beer drinkers and brewers are indignant, so also the income-tax payers. The iron and steel industry, sorely in need of some sort of preferential tariffs, are now looking forward to the new Treasury order which is expected to give them some relief.

Apr. 22.

A 20 per cent. tariff will be imposed upon nearly all manufactured goods imported into Great Britain as from April 25.

In a number of cases where the 20 per cent. tariff does not apply, tariffs ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. will be imposed. Many articles described as luxuries or semi-luxuries are marked to pay a tariff from 25 to 30 per cent. while a 33⅓ per cent. impost will be charged on semi-finished steel for at least three months until a more permanent scheme has been established.

These are the chief recommendations of the Import Duties Advisory Committee which are issued to-day in a White Paper.

The three Board of Trade orders issued under the Abnormal Importations Act will be revoked on April 24. The goods liable to duties of 50 per cent. under that act will now be subject to a 10 per cent. advalorem duty and the majority to the additional duties.

Imports which now come within the 20 per cent. tariff category include most classes of pottery, glassware, textile manufactures (except yarns), paper and the manufactures of paper, rubber manufactures, brooms, brushes, cutlery, all machinery, some chemical products, canned vegetables and electrical goods.

The 15 per cent. category includes plate and sheet glass, cordage, ropes, twine, pulp and paper board, agricultural machinery, tools, metal doors, window frames and dressed leather. Imports which will pay 25 per cent. duty include fruit pulp, leather trunks, bags and unexposed sensitised photographic paper.

In the 30 per cent. class come toilet preparations and requisites, artificial flowers, beads, bead trimmings, caviare, jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, wearing apparel and various other articles including fur.

The additional duties only apply to goods to which the Import Duty Act of 10 per cent. will apply. The exemptions from this Act now include wheat, meat, maize, the most important raw materials such as cotton, wool and other fibres, hides, skins, rubber, iron ore and crude non-ferrous metals.

It is stated that while the Advisory Committee will consider all requests regarding the duties, they do not propose, save in exceptional cases, to recommend any reduction in the duties for twelve months. They will, however, be ready to propose higher duties in appropriate cases.

Apr. 21.

Confidence in Great Britain's financial position has been further signalised by the reduction of the bank rate to-day from 3½ to 3 per cent.—Reuter.

The new British tariffs recommended by the Advisory Committee are generally welcomed by the leaders of industry in the country. Opinion in France regarding the new measures is that they are excessive and that Free Trade Britain has now become "the most protectionist country in Europe." They also fear that Germany will press for annulment of her war debts, on the ground that if she cannot export she cannot pay.

A comprehensive review of the conditions of progress and economic development of the component parts of the British Colonial Empire was given by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary for the Colonies, when he introduced the Estimates for his department in the House of Commons on Friday. After referring to how the world depression had affected the Colonies, he said the increased preferences to the Colonies would come at a most opportune moment not for the Colonies but also to the British tax payers, who have a direct interest in the affairs of the Colonies.

A reference was made to Iraq which (he said) under the British mandate, had grown from an impoverished province to a prosperous state with a stable and competent administration—a great achievement of disinterested British rule. He also announced that a Bill to give effect to the Government's policy in Malta will shortly be introduced in the House of Lords.

POSSIBILITY OF PRIME MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

London, Apr. 21.

The possibility that Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will resign on account of the serious trouble with his eyes is raised this afternoon by the "Evening Standard." Declaring that the country hopes that the Prime Minister will continue, the journal says "his condition is now a matter for grave concern", because both eyes are affected.

The newspaper, however, says that Mr. MacDonald's resignation would not necessitate the holding of a General Election, because the retiring Prime Minister, in accordance with precedent, would recommend to the King that Mr. Stanley Baldwin be summoned to reorganise the Cabinet.—United Press.

ECONOMY DRIVE IN AMERICA

Washington, Apr. 24.

The far-reaching general economy bill which will be reported upon tomorrow authorises drastic and sweeping economies affecting virtually every branch of the Government service. The bill, as it will be submitted by the committee, far exceeds even the most optimistic hopes of advocates of rigid governmental economy to balance the budget.

A general 11 per cent. reduction of government salaries is provided in the bill. Even members of the Senate and the House of Representatives are included in this pay slash.

Special attention is given to salaries in the various federal boards and bureaus, with reductions provided for employees of the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Tariff Commission, the United States Shipping Board and others.

The salaries of federal judges also are reduced by the measure, which establishes a maximum of G.$10,000 per annum for the judiciary.

World War veterans, along with the government clerks, also suffer from the economy axe, for the bill provides for the reduction of benefits to ex-service men and the gradual elimination of the vocational education programme upon which large sums have been expended.

The military and naval establishments are pruned and pared in all directions and one of the outstanding provisions of the measure is the proposal to consolidate the War Department and the Navy Department. This proposal has been discussed by Congress many times in recent years, but it is believed that this is the first time that a definite measure to accomplish consolidation of the two arms of the service has been placed before the legislators.

Another provision affecting both the Army and Navy is one discontinuing the two transport services. This proposal is of particular interest to the Far East because the transport services largely operate to serve military and naval units in the Philippine Islands, China and Guam.

The President is authorised by the bill, during the next fiscal year, to restrict the transfer of military and naval officers and enlisted men "to the greatest extent consistent with the public interest."

It is also provided that transfer costs of the Philippine Scouts shall be paid by the Philippine insular government, with provision that the government may, on authorisation of the President, disband or reduce this unit.—United Press.

SPIRITUALIST LOSES CASE

London, Apr. 20.

A verdict was returned to-day for Associated newspapers with costs against the plaintiff, Mrs. Meurig Morris, trance medium, who sued the "Daily Mail" for casting aspersions on the genuineness of her manifestations in an article called "Trance Medium Found Out."

The jury were absent over three hours.

During a hearing, which lasted two weeks, the court was crowded to capacity and a number of prominent spiritualists gave evidence in Mrs. Morris's favour.

Remarkable emotional scenes marked Mr. Justice McCardie's summing-up of the case to-day. While his Lordship was speaking, Mrs. Morris unexpectedly went into a trance and the hushed court suddenly heard issuing from her mouth the following words in a man's voice: "Hearken to my voice, brother Judge!" But the Judge was otherwise disposed and ordered the voice to stop.

At this point the Voice obstinately retorted. "Don't touch her until I have left her body."

The Judge, however, despite the Voice, despite the warnings of the Counsel that it would be dangerous to touch her, despite everything, definitely ordered that she be carried out. She was removed to an anteroom by an usher and a friend, where she remained unconscious for two hours attended by a doctor. His Lordship then resumed his summing-up.

He declared. "As a judge I care not for all the incarnate and discarnate spirits in the world. I resolutely seek to reach the truth although there may be 10,000,000,000 discarnate spirits around us."

Mr. Justice McCardie seemed at great pains to emphasise that he is not unduly sceptical as to the existence of psychic phenomena but he pointed out that the history not only of mediumship, but many other branches of life is marked with numerous deceptions and errors. He wondered, too, whether some of the witnesses were not living in a world of illusion, whether their minds were really gifted with a sense of reality and whether their world consisted merely of dreams.

"It is merely strange," said the Judge, "that this tiny world should be getting messages from discarnate entities regarding such prosaic revelations as this one has a new tooth, or that one is enjoying a good cigar or a whiskey and soda."

Regarding the genuineness of Mrs. Morris as a trance medium, Mr. Justice McCardie emphasised the absence from the witness box of Mr. Cowen, her impresario, who had said he knew more about her than any one else. "If he is a man of good character," reasoned his Lordship, "why not put him in the witness box?"

He also suggested that Mrs. Morris might possess the power of simulation.

During the hearing, the trance medium had emphatically denied the rehearsals of sermons between her and her impresario Cowen, but this statement was weakened by the evidence of one of the witnesses, a charwoman who said she had listened at the keyhole of the room in which Mrs. Morris and Mr. Cowen were together. She claimed that her impression was that the two were rehearsing a play.—Reuter.

ITALIAN NAVAL PREPAREDNESS

Rome, Apr. 24.

Signor Sirianni, the Minister of Navy, delivered a lengthy speech in Parliament on the moral and material preparedness of the Italian Navy.

He pointed out the excellent training of the navy and said that 100 surface units, 30 submarines and 23 squadrons of air forces will take part in August in the manoeuvres. He emphasised the excellent defence qualities of the new cruisers, in proportion to their tonnage, and their speed exceeding 35 miles. He also announced that, as regards the wireless-directed ships, this problem has passed already from the realm of study to that of execution.

He added that the stocks of liquid fuel will reach in 1934 a total of 500,000 tons. The Minister declared that in conformity with the will of the head of the Government, he would not submit to Parliament the naval programme for the financial term commencing on the end July, 1933, in order to give a practical answer to the declarations of Signor Grandi at Geneva,—because, he said,—"should we present to-day the programme to be realised during the coming year, it might be thought that we have lost confidence in the success of the Disarmament Conference."—Havas.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

British and French Attitudes: American Plan Defended

Geneva, Apr. 19.

The drafting committee has finished the text of the resolution setting forth the principles under which the Disarmament Conference is proceeding, and will meet again at 3.30 to approve the final French and English versions before submitting the document to a private meeting of the commission of 19 at 4 p.m.

The commission at 10.15 this morning began the discussion of a new resolution expounding Conference aims. By a show of hands the Commission unanimously approved this resolution, following an acrimonious debate between M. Titulescu, chief of the Rumanian delegation, and M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

The Rumanian, Persian, Jugoslav and Argentine delegates explained that they had voted for the resolution on the understanding that it was connected with a further resolution providing that armaments must be reduced to the lowest limit, consistent with national safety and that international obligations would be enforced by common action.

M. Litvinoff objected to this, stressing League's obligations. The Commission then commenced discussion of criteria for the limitation and reduction of armaments, including consideration of particular conditions in different countries and the computation of effectives on the basis of absolute needs to maintain internal order and relative needs for assuring national defence.

Signor Dino Grandi, of Italy, was the first speaker, followed by Ambassador Sato, of the Japanese delegation. The Italian Foreign Minister insisted that the geographical situation of each country and the state of armaments of its neighbours must be given consideration in accomplishing the first stage of the process of armament reduction. Ambassador Sato took exception to this view, with respect to certain particulars.

"It would not be equitable to apply to all countries a single rigid standard which takes no account of the war potentiality of different states," Ambassador Sato said. "We cannot apply a rigid formula for the limitation of aviation, because some countries have not developed their aerial forces to the same extent as others."

The Japanese delegate declared that the convention which will eventually be arrived at must keep to the solid principles of the League Covenant. The convention must include provision rectifying obvious defects of the Covenant as regards arms, Ambassador Sato said.

Ambassador Liu, of the Chinese delegation, asked that the Conference work to achieve a reduction to the lowest possible minimum, varying for different countries in accordance with geographical position and other criteria. He called attention to the Chinese memorandum, emphasising that the presence of a friendly neighbour would enable a low level of armament, while a feeling of insecurity would necessitate a higher level.

"I can see no end to the Conference, now any beginning to disarmament if we insist upon bargaining in terms of security," interjected M. Litvinoff.

The Russian Foreign Minister predicted that the Conference will fail unless it adopts the Soviet proposal for automatic proportional reduction.—United Press.

Apr. 19.

A resolution was passed by the Disarmament Committee to-day which is acclaimed as the first success of the Disarmament Conference.

The resolution modifies Article I of the Draft Convention and declares that the reduction of armaments, provided by Article VIII of the League Covenant, can be achieved progressively by successive revisions when the present conference accomplished the first stage of general reduction to a minimum level.—Reuter.

Berlin, Apr. 20.

Great importance was attached here by the press to-day to what is referred to as the "informal German-American disarmament conference," an exchange of views between the German and the American delegations, taking place at the latter's headquarters and attended by Col. Stimson, American Secretary of State and Chancellor Dr. Bruening.

In the course of these conversations, the German Chancellor gave an exhaustive interpretation of Germany's claims regarding disarmament and security and it is declared that the American delegation was favourably impressed by Dr. Bruening's views. Furthermore, it is stated, the Americans requested detailed information regarding the practical consequences of Germany's demand for equal treatment.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Geneva, Apr. 21.

The principal reptesentatives of the four great powers to-day ignored the morning session of the Disarmament Conference in order to confer privately at the Chateau de Desinge.

Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson (United States) Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald (Great Britain) Premier Andre Tardieu (France) and Chancellor Heinrich Bruening (Germany) spent most of the morning in a series of conferences in which they sought some compromise that would lead the way out of the impasse for which the Conference is heading.

The General Commission of the Disarmament Conference met at 10.10 o'clock to continue debate on the joint Italian-American plan, under which certain specified classes of aggressive weapons would be abolished by an international convention, and the resolution approving this method which was introduced yesterday by Sir John Simon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir George Perley, of Canada, was the first speaker, heartily supporting the Simon resolution. The Italian-American plan found another champion in M. Colban, of Norway. Following these two speeches in favour of the Simon resolution, it was subjected to a bitter attack by M. Paul Boncour of the French delegation, who declared that France could not accept the Italian-American plan in its present form because it would abolish weapons which the French plan would place at the service of a League army. M. Boncour urged that an international army, controlled by the League and armed with the weapons which the Italian-American plan would abolish, would constitute the greatest assurance of world peace and world security.

The French demands that any disarmament agreements be based primarily upon the question of national security, which brough Premier Tardieu hurrying back to Geneva from Paris when the French Government saw them threatened by the Italian-American plan, were brilliantly defended by M. Boncour. M. Boncour intimated that France would never accept the abolition or reduction of any class of arms until the General Commission had either accepted or rejected the French plan to put teeth in the League through the International army.

In view of the French attitude, it is believed that the Conference may be forced to take up the French plan without voting on the Simon resolution, although it is predicted that the Paris proposals will go down to certain defeat.

Following M. Boncour, Mr. Gibson made a vigorous defense of the American plan. He was particularly insistent upon the immediate abolition of heavy mobile artillery and tanks.

"I am glad that there is a general agreement at to our purpose," Mr. Gibson said, "but regret that we are not agreed on method."—Answering French objections that the plan does not consider air or naval armaments, Mr. Gibson said: "We have already limited our navy. That's why we suggested this plan for reduction of land armaments, which entails heavy sacrifices for the United States."

Great Britain then began marshaling forces in favour of the Simon resolution. Mr. Patrick of Ireland, Mr. Charles Theoporete Water of the Union of South Africa, and H. A. the Aga Khan, great Moslem leader, all spoke favourrably, followed by the Australian and Portugese delegates.

Japan, however, supported France's objections. In a short speech Ambassador Sato declared that there were inherent difficulties in determining whether weapons were offensive or defensive. "We are sure there would be great diversity of opinion in the choice of weapons to be prohibited," he said.

Mr. Liu, the Chinese ambassador to Berlin, supported the Simon resolution.

"I need hardly tell you that during recent months aggressive weapons of every kind have assumed a terrible meaning to my countrymen," Ambassador Liu said. "We favour the abolition of all aggressive arms." After Baron Ramel of Sweden had voiced his country's support of the Simon resolution, Signor Motta pleaded eloquently for a unanimous favourable vote, declaring that the resolution did not prefudice the French plan.

It is understood that Secretary Stimson either to-day or to-morrow is submitting to the other powers an American detailed plan limiting and reducing military, naval and air personnel effectives In the preparation of this plan American experts have compiled figures covering every nation in the world.—United Press.

Apr. 22.

Sir John Simon's resolution for qualitative disarmament was unanimously carried amid great applause by the Disarmament Conference to-day.

This was after the British Foreign Secretary had expressed his willingness to accept an amendment to placate French opinion, making the last sentence read: "The possession and use of certain types of armament should be prohibited by any state or internationalised through an international convention."

The French Prime Minister, M. Andre Tardieu, cordially thanking Sir John, said that the way was now clear as far as the next crossroads, which would be prohibition or internationalisation.

Apr. 23.

The bureau of the Disarmament Conference to-day formulated a resolution based on the disarmament scheme of Sir John Simon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It provides that the land, sea and air committees should decide what arms are most offensive, what most useful to defence and what most nocuous to civilians.

Sir John Simon's scheme, announced on February 8, constitutes the abolition of submarines, the abolition of gas and chemical warfare, reduction in the size of warships and of their gun calibres, the prohibition of land guns over a certain calibre and the limitation of conscription by agreement.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO REACH LUSITANIA WRECK

Lopdon, Apr. 19.

If the weather is favourable, an attempt will be made this summer to reach the wreck of the Lusitania which is lying eight and a half miles off the west coast of Ireland, it was announced to-day.

Captain Hilton Railey has recently arrived here from New York to superintend operations which will include the sinking of a giant shaft 276 feet down to the vessel's hulk.

The Lusitania, on her way from New York to England, was sunk in 18 minutes by a German submarine on May 7, 1915, 1,198 people losing heir lives including 124 Americans.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

Wellington, N.Z., Apr. 19.

Emergency powers such as were assumed by the British Government in 1920 to deal with lawlessness are sought by the New Zealand Government under the terms of a Public Safety Conservation Bill introduced into the House of Representatives to-day.

The Bill aims at empowering the authorities to deal with outbreaks of violence such as the riots in Auckland last week.

The Bill follows the lines of the British Emergency Powers Bill.

An Auckland message says a strike of seamen there was narrowly averted to-day, employed seamen outvoting the unemployed by a small majority, but the situation is still uncertain.

Apr. 20.

The Public Safety Conservation Bill, which gives the Government special powers to deal with outbreaks of lawlessness, was rushed through both Houses of Parliament to-day.

The Bill follows the lines of the British Emergency Powers Bill and will considerably strengthen the hands of the authorities in dealing with any further outbreaks of violence such as that which occurred in Auckland last week.

The Government is instituting a censorship of messages sent abroad in order to prevent alarmist reports being cabled overseas.—Reuter.

Auckland, N.Z., Apr. 22.

Over 30 persons received sentences of imprisonment up to three months in connection with the recent riots here, when disorderly mobs smashed shop-windows and committed other damage.

Altogether a hundred persons were arrested, but only one-third were brought up for trial.—Reuter.

BILL TO ABOLISH OATH INTRODUCED

New York, Apr. 18.

Keen interest is being evinced here in the affairs of the Irish Free State and all Irish-Americans in the United States are urged to rally to the cause championed by Mr. de Valera, President of the Dail Eireann.

Mr. Ford, President of a New York newspaper, the "Irish World," in an appeal for an Irish race convention in New York, declares: "England will back down when she finds that the Irish Republicans are determined to hold their own and when she learns that the Irish in America and all over the world are aiding Ireland to achieve complete independence."

It will be recalled that a similar Irish race convention was held in New York in March, 1916 after a like appeal from Mr. Ford. Six weeks later during Easter a rising in Ireland took place.—Reuter.

Dublin, Apr. 20.

The Dail to-day granted President Eamonn De Valera permission to introduce a bill abolishing the oath of allegiance of officials of the Irish Free State to Great Britain.—United Press.

Apr. 20.

The Dail was crowded this afternoon when Mr. de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, moved for leave to introduce the Bill which removes the obligation on members of the Legislature to take the Oath of Allegiance.

When the question was put, Mr. Blythe, a Minister in Mr. Cosgrave's Cabinet, said he would not oppose the motion, but would submit an amendment at a later stage. Mr. McDermott, (independent) formally objected to the Bill, but after a brief discussion it was read for the first time.

The second reading will take place on April 27.—Reuter.

***The oath now required of all Irish Free State officials reads as follows:—"I, do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to H. M. King George V, his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Apr. 22.

The text of the Oath Bill, which passed its first reading in the Dail last Wednesday, was issued in Dublin to-day.

It provides for the deletion of Article 17 of the Constitution prescribing the Oath of Allegiance to the King. As a consequential amendment also proposed to repeal Section 11 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State Act of 1922.

Another clause provides that the Free State Parliament shall retain power to amend the Constitution after a referendum, but not within the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, as at present.

The party led by the former President, Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, tabled an amendment, asserting that the Bill jeopardises the rights, liberties, economic privileges and freedom assured the Irish people by the Treaty of 1921.

It was therefore proposed to suspend the second reading pending an agreement between the Free State Executive and the British Government.—Reuter.

FRENCH AVIATORS BREAK RECORD

Capetown, Apr. 21.

The French airmen, Goulette and Salel, landed here from Le Bourget at 3.09 p.m. to-day after completing a record flight from Europe to South Africa via West Africa.

They made the trip in 3 days and 19 hours despite encountering head winds and whirlwinds in the Sahara desert.—Reuter.

TURKEY MAY JOIN THE LEAGUE

Geneva, Apr. 19.

The early entry of Turkey into the League of Nations was foreshadowed in informed quarters this morning in connection with last night's conference between Sir Eric Drummond and the Turkish Foreign Minister Dr. Rushdi Bey, before the latter's departure for Geneva.

It was learned from a reliable source that in the course of this conference Dr. Rushdi Bey signified Turkey's willingness to join the League without insisting upon a permanent seat on the League Council, a condition which had hitherto made it impossible for the powers to invite Turkey. The only stipulation still made by Turkey is that she be accorded the right to make the same reservations as Germany regarding Article XVI of the League Covenant which deals with the carrying out of sanctions against aggressor states. It is understood that Sir Eric Drummond, having previously sounded the opinion of the League members on this condition, indicated that it would not be regarded as an obstacle for joining the League.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL

Stratford on Avon, Apr. 23.

"See those players well bestowed" was the Shakespearean quotation used by the Prince of Wales when this afternoon he opened with a golden key the new Shakespeare Memorial theatre here in the poet's birthplace and on the anniversary of his birth.

The theatre is most perfectly equipped and unique in England. Designed on ultra modern lines it stands on the banks of the Avon and has been built by subscriptions from lovers of Shakespeare all over the world. It replaces the old memorial theatre which was burned down a few years ago.

To open it to-day the Prince flew down from London and found Stratford with flowers and flags of all nations.

Stratfordians to-day were dressed in Elizabethan costume, parading the streets and dancing round the poet's memorial in the town market place. The ringing of church bells heralded the opening of the celebrations to-day which included a luncheon in the town hall when the famous Shakespearean actor, Sir Frank Benson, was the principal speaker. Others present and among the speakers were Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M. Fleuriau (the French Ambassador), and Mr. Andrew Mellon (American Ambassador). A large proportion of the subscriptions which built the theatre came from America.

After the Prince had opened the theatre and made a brief speech he accompanied the distinguished guests over the building. While there is much controversy as to the beauty of the ultra-modern exterior of the building there is general agreement that the interior leaves nothing to be desired from the viewpoints of beauty or comfort. Panelling forms an important part of the scheme of decoration; Australian walnut, stained sycamore, Indian rosewood, laurel, ebony and other rare woods assist in this decoration.

Few theatres have restaurants but this one has two and another and equally important adjunct towards making the theatre a social centre are the spacious promenades overlooking the river.

The stage is something new in theatrical history. On either side are immense bays where complete scenes can be prepared. One stage can be lowered by a powerful lift to be set while another is being used above it.

The designing of the theatre was open to competition and the selected design was by a woman, Miss Elizabeth Scott.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS CENTRE

46 Peking Road

Shanghai

CHOICE PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS IN CROSS-STITCH and APPLIQUE

Also

Lacquer and Brass Tapestry Pewter Costume Jewellery

Prices reasonable

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

HITLER'S GREAT VICTORY

Elections to the Prussian Diet Reveal the Nazis as the Strongest Party

Berlin, Apr. 23.

The stage is set in Germany for a third political drama in recent weeks. Two acts were occupied in settling the Presidential issue and now comes elections for the Diets in Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Anhalt and also for the Diet of the free city of Hamburg.

But the eyes of the country are centred on Prussia for, according to an old political adage, "He who rules Prussia rules Germany." And in this Prussian campaign Hitler's party is massing all its forces in an effort to oust the present Social-Democrat regime under Premier Otto Braun.

The voting list in Prussia numbers about 26,000,000 and at least ■ per cent. of voters are expected to go to the polling booths. Most of the booths are in taverns and will be open from 8 a.m. to-morrow until ■ p.m. and extra police will be on duty to prevent disorders.

Over 8,000,000 votes were polled in Prussia by the Nazi in the second Presidential election and now they are hoping to raise that figure by two million and thus secure 200 deputies in the new Diet as against only seven in the old. If they do this they will be able, with the help of small parties of the Right, to give Prussia a Nationalist government which would undoubtedly be in a position to create difficulties for the Reich Government and probably force Dr. Bruening to resign and call for a general election.

However, acute political observers do not expect that Nazi hopes will be realised for Prussia is a stronghold of Socialism.

The Nazis may make big gains, these observers forecast, and may form the biggest party in the new Diet, but they will not be strong enough to form a majority government of their own.—Reuter.

Apr. 25.

Final returns of the Prussian Diet elections broadcast at 2 a.m. confirmed the overwhelming victory of the National-Socialists who will have 158 members in the new Diet (against 6 in the old Diet). Next come the Socialists with 90 (against 137), the Catholic Centre with 67 (against 71), the Communists with 54 (54), the German Nationals with 36 (72), the Agrarians with 6 (7), the Economic Party with 6 (20), the Democrats with 3 (21), the People's Party with 6 (40), the Christian Socialists with 4 (4), and two or three members without any definite party affiliation.

Voting in Berlin itself differed somewhat from the rest of Prussia inasmuch as the Socialists gained considerable ground here, topping the poll before Communists and the National Socialists, though the latter, here as elsewhere doubled their poll, but chiefly at the expense of other parties of the Right.

Even so, however, the prospects of ■ Coalition of the Right coming into power in Prussia appeared to be slight, though a government of the Left is also held to be impossible, owing to the fact that the Communists would hardly support such a government. The elections has thus ended in a deadlock.

According to the official returns at yesterday's Prussian Diet elections, the distribution of seats in the new Diet will be as follows: National Socialists 162 seats, German Nationals 31, Peoples Party with allied groups 7, Christian Socialists 1, Hanoverians 1, Catholic Centre 67, Socialists 93, Democrats 2, and Communists 57.

From this it appears that even if the National-Socialists succeed in lining up all the parties of the Right, they would still lack 9 seats for a majority. On the other hand, they could effectively block the present government, if it were to attempt to carry on as a minority government, especially as the Communists would invariably vote against whatever government appears on the scene. Thus the election has resulted in a deadlock for which as yet no solution has been advanced.

Apr. 25.

The official final returns of yesterday's Diet elections in Prussia had hardly been broadcast this morning when the various parties started to manœuvre for position in the negotiations for the formation of a new government in Prussia.

The first move was made by the National-Socialists. Their Berlin headquarters this morning published a statement declaring that the new Prussian premier must be chosen by Herr Hitler and that this premier will welcome the co-operation of all parties "prepared to support in Germany's leading state a national policy animated by a sense of social justice and an energetic spirit."

This statement was followed an hour later by a manifesto from the headquarters of the Catholic Centre Party which holds the balance of power in the new Diet and without whose open or tacit support Herr Hitler or his nominee cannot hope to secure the premiership.

In this manifesto, the Centre Party also declares its willingness to co-operate with all parties which "are resolved to serve the nation and the common weal on the basis of the present constitution and which will pledge themselves to the maintenance of popular democracy and a christian civilisation." The manifesto concludes with the statement that the Catholic Party would oppose "all and any attempts to foist upon Prussia a one-sided party dictatorship jeopardising law and order within and a wise foreign policy."

A third political manifesto of some importance emanated from Communist headquarters. This manifesto states that the victory of the National Socialists yesterday was the logical outcome of the "Socialist policy of dilly-dallying."

Herr Adolf Hitler

and announces that the Communist Party will now concentrate upon a gigantic effort to win over the Socialist workers "for a life-and-death struggle against the forces of fascism rallied around the swastika, the emblem of National-Socialism."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Apr. 26.

The final result of the Diet elections in Bavaria, Anhalt, Hamburg and Wurtemberg show everywhere phenomenal Nazi gains. While incomplete, the result in Prussia shows that the Nazis have increased the number of their seats from nine ■ the comparatively huge total of 100.

Co-operation with their Nationalist allies will enable the Nazis to form a government in Anhalt, while the attitude of the Centre Party will be the deciding factor in Wurtemburg.

There is no change in Hamburg and Bavaria, though in the latter the Nazis secured twice as many votes as they did in the previous election.

Herr Hitler has won and lost. Despite the immense gains of the Nazis in Prussia, the most probable outcome is that the present minority government under Herr Otto Braun will carry on with the help of the Communists.

The feature of the election in Prussia has been the total collapse of the German National Party, the People's Party, the Economic Party and the State Party, while in Hamburg the Communists lost heavily.

The Nazis gained 130,000 votes in Berlin. A million votes were wasted in Prussia on "freak" parties. One of the Nazi deputies elected in Prussia is Prince August Wilhelm, the ex-Kaiser's fourth son.

Apr. 24.

Election day for the Prussian and other Diets opened in unsettled weather. Republican, Imperial, Nazi and Communist flags fluttering from houses in all quarters. Nazi and Communist flags predominate in workmen's districts, where many collisions occurred yesterday evening.

Polling was brisk indicating that there would be heavier participation than on April 10, when the second ballot in the presidential election took place.

The leaders of all parties, up to the last minute yesterday, addressed mass meetings. Herr Adolph Hitler, the National-Socialist leader, visited Kiel and Hamburg, where his political opponents tampered with the loud-speaker and thereby rendered him inaudible to a great part of the assembly.

The campaign in the provinces is being conducted with greater bitterness than in Berlin. The worst collision took place in Breslau, where a dozen Nazis, Communists and Socialists had to ■ taken to hospital.

A National-Socialist was shot dead by Communists in Berlin and another was stabbed to death in Hamborn. These are believed to have been the only election fatalities, but many persons have been seriously injured in faction fights in various parts of the country.

Hundreds of arrests have been effected by the police, who are everywhere in full force many armed with carbines.

The pilot of a Nazi plane distributing pro-Hitler pamphlets made a forced landing to-day at Duesseldorf and was roughly handled by Communists, who attempted to burn his machine.

Perhaps the main interest in the elections is centred in Prussia, as an old adage declares that "Who holds Prussia holds Germany." When 80 per cent. of the votes cast there had been counted, it was revealed that the Opposition had obtained 186 seats, of which 149 were secured by Nazis, while the Government parties had obtained 156 seats. The Communists, who are not included in the Opposition, secured ■ seats and are likely to hold the balance of power.

The Nazis ■ Prussia polled heavily at the expense of the People's Party and the German Nationalists. The final results cannot be expected till some time to-morrow.

The provisional final result of the election in Prussia shows that the Government parties have secured 162 seats and the Opposition 200, including 162 Nazis. The Communists have obtained 57 seats and others three.—Reuter.

Apr. 25.

Political and editorial opinion on yesterday's diet elections so far is agreed on one thing: that April 24 will be a momentous date in Germany's tortuous post-war history, marking the beginning of a new phase, though naturally opinions differ as to what this phase will portend.

Amongst the conservative organs, "Der Montag" declares that even ■ the elections should result in a parliamentary deadlock, they will have helped to clarify matters, first, by demonstrating beyond a doubt that the National-Socialists cannot be prevented by fair or foul means from fulfilling their destiny; secondly, that the Socialists, having lost their last stronghold in the Prussian Government, are in the decline, and thirdly, that the smaller parties which have been overtaken by disaster have lost all significance and may in future be safely discounted.

In conclusion, the conservative organ intimates that the German nationals whose opinions ■ voiced are prepared to co-operate with the National-Socialists in a new Prussian Government.

A somewhat different view of developments is taken by the Democratic "Berliner Zeitung am Mittag" which calls attention to the fact that whatever else might follow from the elections, there can be no doubt that a large majority of the electorate is dissatisfied with the present system. One thing should not be overlooked, and that is that, after all is said and done, the elections have resulted in an overwhelming vote against capitalism. The Communists, the Socialists and also the National-Socialists, they are all against the present capitalist system which has resulted in economic anarchy and they represent nearly two-thirds of the electorate."

The journal goes on to say that in the last analysis those elections are the product of the reparation burden imposed upon Germany and of the failure to come to grips with the international crisis. "But for this, things would never have came to such a pass", the journal continues, "and if we accept this thesis, based on the law of cause and effect, it should be said that these elections represent a last warning to the world outside of Germany. It is, perhaps, the last call to common sense. If it is heeded in the forthcoming international negotiations, the worst might yet be prevented, if it is ignored, those who ignore it should not blame Germany or the National-Socialists for the consequences."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Paris, Apr. 25.

The French public opinion was not greatly surprised at the results of the elections, it is used to the electoral success of Hitlerites. It is only being stated that the big success of Herr Hitler is not sufficient to make definitely clear the German situation, seeing that the Weimarcoalition is strong enough, but unfortunately divided into many groups.

The press of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland view the situation with apprehension as regards the future.

As to the Italian press, it notes with pleasure that principles of fascism are gaining ground in Germany.—Havas.

BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT

London, Apr. 21.

A sensation was created in the House of Lords to-day when the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey, revealed that an ingenious lawyer had made the startling discovery that the Presidents of the Board of Trade are not entitled to sit in the House of Commons.

It appears that both present and past holders of the office have incurred penalties amounting to many millions sterling through the breach of an old law. Prompt measures are being taken to remedy this situation and a Bill will be introduced in the House of Commons tomorrow indemnifying all those who have been guilty of this technical offence.

This anomaly arises from an Act passed during the reign of Queen Anne in the 18th century, forbidding persons holding any new office created after the passing of the Act from sitting in the House of Commons. When the Board of Trade was established this act was overlooked.

Apr. 22.

Machinery was set in motion in the House of Commons to-day to repair the weakness in the position of President of the Board of Trade.

The House promptly passed the "President of the Board of Trade" Dill, removing the incapacity of the holder of that office being elected, sitting and voting as a member of the House of Commons and indemnifying all holders since 1910 of the penal consequences incurred while acting irregularly.

The House of Lords will pass the Bill in all its stages on April 25, thus enabling the present President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, to resume his seat in the House of Commons without delay.—Reuter.

CEYLON GOVERNOR AND VETO

London, Apr. 22.

Various Labour complaints suggesting that the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Graeme Thomson, had misused his powers and over-ridden the State Council were answered by Sir Robert Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, during the debate on the Colonial Estimates ■ the House of Commons to-day.

Sir Robert pointed out that the Governor had certain duties, including the safeguarding of the Services and any matter which he considered of paramount importance. These powers had only been used in four instances.

As regards the mui tsai, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies said that, largely owing to the interest taken in Britain, much had been done in Hongkong to put an end to this very difficult question. This had been, in a great measure, due to the House of Commons extending its support to the Governor of Hongkong and the Legislative Council in that Colony.

The number of registered mui tsai, ■ added, was decreasing from year ■ year and the Governor of Hongkong was sending regular communications to the Colonial Office on the matter.—Reuter.

LONDON-CAPETOWN AIR JOURNEY

London, Apr. 20.

It is expected that the first of the four eight-engined passenger monoplanes of light-weight strip steel construction designed for Imperial Airways on their Cairo-Capetown route will be ready for preliminary trials within the next few weeks. The entire fleet will be in service towards the end of the year.

The fleet is being constructed by Armstrong Whithworth Aircraft Ltd., of Coventry at a cost of £150,000. Each machine will weigh over eight tons whereof over two tons will be available for accommodation of the crew, passengers, mails and goods.

The maximum and cruising speeds will be respectively 150 and 120 miles per hour. With these machines in commission the London-Capetown journey may in due course be reduced from eleven to nine days.—Wireless through Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. Neubronner

Berlin, Apr. 18.

Dr. Neubronner, the inventor of the camera for the carrier pigeon died to-day at Kronberg in the Taunus Mountains at the age of 81. Dr. Neubronner's invention played an important part in the German army during the early stages of the war, especially on the Eastern Front where it is believed to have enabled the General Staff to obtain an accurate picture of the Russian defences.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Sir William Watson Cheyne

London, Apr. 10.

The world of medical science lost one of its most outstanding figures to-day by the death of Sir William Watson Cheyne, Bart., professor of clinical surgery at King's College, London. He was 80 years of age.

Sir William was one of the greatest authorities on skin and septic diseases and published many works on the antiseptic treatment of wounds and the science of surgical operations.—Reuter.

Sir Lee Ah-yain

Rangoon, Apr. 19.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Minister of Forests, Sir Lee Ah-yain, who died at Maymyo recently, took place here to-day. He was buried in the Chinese cemetery with impressive Masonic ceremonial rites.

H. E. the Governor and a number of Government officials were present at the funeral.—Reuter.

Mr. Ernest Moss

Christchurch, N.Z. Apr.20.

The death is announced of Mr. Ernest Moss, the inventor of the automatic franking machine now used by Post Offices throughout the world.—Reuter.

Admiral Cagni

Rome, Apr. 24.

The death was announced to-day of Admiral Cagni of the Italian Navy, retired.

The admiral was twice in the international limelight, the first time as the companion of the Duke of Abruzzi on his famous North Pole expedition at the end of the last century, and the second time 30 years later when Signor Mussolini appointed him chairman of the court of enquiry to investigate the conduct of General Nobile in connection with the Italia catastrophe. The harshness of the judgment passed subsequently upon the hapless explorer is said ■ have been due largely to the influence of Admiral Cagni.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

MISSING LINDBERGH BABY

New York, Apr. 21.

Henry (Red) Johnson, Col. Lindbergh's former chauffeur, who was questioned by immigration authorities when the Lindbergh baby was kidnapped, was deported from the country to-day.

Johnson was sent to England on board the liner Europa.—Reuter.

Kansas City, Kansas, Apr. 20

The airplane ■ which an unidentified couple visited Col. Lindbergh yesterday arrived here to-day with a woman as its sole passenger. Great interest had been aroused, due to reports that the mysterious visit was connected with negotiations concerning the kidnapping of Col. Lindbergh's infant son. The woman refused to reveal her identity and hurried away. It was learned that the plane had been hired from a local airport. The pilot said he had been instructed not to talk, and would not do so. He finally admitted, however, that one other passenger—a man—had left the plane at Camden, N. J.—United Press.

Norfolk, (Virginia), Apr. 24.

Activities over the week-end on the part of Mr. John H. Curtis, one of the three supposed Norfolk "go-betweens" acting as intermediaries between Col. Lindbergh and the kidnappers of his infant son, coupled with several mysterious incidents, have led Norfolk to believe that a climax is approaching in the negotiations.

It was learned that Mr. Curtis has been quartered aboard Mr. Charles H. Consolvo's yacht Macon, riding at anchor in a small inlet on the Virginia coast, while the naval tug Owl is standing by for orders. It was recalled to-day that Mr. Curtis had used naval aeroplanes for previous mysterious trips.

Neither Mr. Curtis, his fellow-negotiators, Rear Admiral Guy Burrage and the Rev. ■r. H. Dodson Peacock, nor naval officials would make any comment on the situation.—United Press.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

WAR ON INDIAN CONGRESS

Determined Drive for Suppression of Illegal Activities

Peshawar, Apr. 19.

An attempt to wreck the Viceroy's train with a home-made bomb has failed.

The bomb exploded on the permanent way when another train, the frontier mail train, was passing between the city and the cantonment.

The train was undamaged and no one was injured.

Three Hindus have been arrested in connection with the affair.

The Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, is paying a visit to Peshawar.—Reuter.

Simla, Apr. 19.

The Government of India has declared as an unlawful association the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress on the grounds that its objects are interference with the administration of law and the maintenance of order and because it endangers the public peace.—Reuter.

Calcutta, Apr. 18.

Naihati, a small town near Calcutta, was the scene of a serious outbreak of communal rioting to-day, during which one person was killed and 22 were injured.

The trouble originated in the refusal of a Hindu landlord to allow his Moslem tenants to sacrifice a cow, sacred to the Hindus, during a Moslem festival.

Racial rancour ran high and culminated in fierce rioting when a dead pig, an animal regarded as unclean by adherents of the Mohammedan faith, was discovered outside the mosque.

The rioting was only quelled after 37 arrests had been made by the authorities.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 18.

In a statement circulated to-day in the House of Commons reviewing the past week in India, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, said despite the special efforts of the Congress to rouse public interest in "National Week" the results were singularly small. A renewal of disturbances had occurred at Allahabad where, owing to the continued throwing of bricks and stones by the mob, 30 rounds were fired, two rioters being killed and 20 injured. The situation was brought under control within two or three days.

Activity, he said, also occurred in Cawnpore but the situation improved quickly when the police were reinforced.

In Bombay, National Week proved almost a complete failure. Elsewhere throughout India the effects of National Week were negligible and in several provinces, concludes the statement, it passed almost unnoticed.—Wireless Through Reuter.

Poona, Apr. 20.

Hundreds of prisoners convicted of criminal offences are being released from the gaols by the Bombay Government before serving their full terms owing to congestion caused by the recent influx of political prisoners, the number of which is expected to increase.

Long-term prisoners with good records are given preference. Many of those released have served only half their sentence. Release is unconditional and the men have free railway passes to their home given them on leaving prison. In four days 350 prisoners have been released from Yeravada gaol alone. —Reuter.

Peshawar, Apr. 19.

Picturesque scenes were witnessed in Peshawar, the "Gateway of India," to-day when the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, formally inaugurated the Legislative Council for the North-West Frontier Province.

During the ceremonies, a message from His Majesty the King was read, stating that to a great extent the security of India depended on the peace and good government of the province.

The Viceroy created a profound impression by announcing the suspension for a year of the operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation for the trial of criminal cases by reference to the Council of Elders. He also foreshadowed other modifications of the Regulation but uttered a solemn warning regarding the consequences liable to follow a continuance of the intimidation of electors.—Reuter.

Delhi, Apr. 22.

The acting president of the All-India Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, was arrested to-day along with 50 others in connection with the approaching Congress session on Sunday which the Government of India has banned.

The auxiliary force has been ordered to be ready to stand by.

Mrs. Naidu was taken into custody at a suburban station near Bombay, on her way to Delhi.

'22 July.

Four hundred members of the Indian National Congress were arrested here to-day, following a first move for a Congress session at 9 a.m. which caught the police napping.

Two hundred delegates suddenly gathered this morning at the centre of the city in a meeting presided over by Mr. Seth Ranchand, the Dasahmedabad millionaire. Printed resolutions were circulated, reaffirming the complete independence aim of the Congress and calling for an intensification of civil disobedience.

A large police force rushed the meeting and arrested all present, following which there were frequent police charges upon groups making speeches and shouting slogans.

Another 200 were arrested following the capture of the initial group. —United Press.

Lahore, Apr. 24.

The arrival here to-day of 15 prisoners under heavy guard, out of a batch of [redacted] who were being transferred from Aligarh, has brought to light details of a savage encounter which occurred during the journey between the prisoners and their escort.

When the party arrived at Narwana yesterday, a small station between Delhi and Bathinda, the prisoners suddenly attacked the police. The head constable was killed and another constable wounded and ten prisoners out of the 25 managed to escape into the jungle with three police rifles, sixty rounds of ammunition.

Despite the most active search no trace has so far been found of the missing men.—Reuter.

Bombay, Apr. 23.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was sentenced here to-day to one year's simple imprisonment. She was arrested at a suburb of Bombay while on her way to New Delhi to attend the annual session of the Indian National Congress, which the authorities had banned.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Apr. 23.

Pandit Malaviya, president-designate of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress here, was arrested to-day because he entered Delhi against an order prohibiting him from doing so.—Apr. 25.

All the delegates to the Indian National Congress, which was to have held its annual session here, have been arrested.

Despite the precautions taken to prevent the session being held, a number of members of the Congress managed to smuggle themselves into New Delhi and held a hurried meeting to-day under the Clock Tower in the main street.

The police speedily intervened and arrested all the participants, of whom there were 150. Later 219 more arrests followed, bringing up the total arrests in the past four days in connection with the Congress to 630.

Prior to the intervention of the police, the meeting adopted resolutions reaffirming that the goal of the Congress was complete independence and approving the resolution passed by the Working Committee at Bombay in regard to the launching of a campaign of civil disobedience with non-violence.

Another resolution expressed confidence in Mr. Gandhi as the "sole dictator."

The participants claimed that they constituted an open meeting of the 47th session of the Congress.

The arrests to-day came as a sequel to the recent apprehension of Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was to have presided at the conference and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was to have been the vice-president. The police banned the projected meeting and forbade entry of the delegates into New Delhi.—Reuter.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN LYING ILL

Singapore, Apr. 21.

Charlie Chaplin, the famous film actor, who has been ill in hospital here with dengue fever after his trip to Java and Bali, is progressing satisfactorily and hopes to leave hospital in two or three days. It is, however, still uncertain whether he will be able to leave for Japan on Sunday as he had intended to do in the liner Hakozaki Maru.

If unable to leave on Sunday, he probably will stay another week here and then travel to Japan with his brother, Syd Chaplin.—Reuter.

THESIS CREATES TROUBLE

Berkeley, Calif., Apr. 23.

University of California students were to-day taking up a collection to send Ming Hua-wei, a Chinese student at the university, to Germany or some other European country where he can be assured of safety.

Ming was arrested a few days ago, and was ordered deported, after he had written a thesis for his Master's degree on the subject of "The Communist Party in China."

Friends said that Ming was almost certain he would be executed by the National Government if he returned to China.

It was understood to-day that President Robert G. Sproul, of the university, was acquainted with the facts of the case and approved of the collection.

Ming was arrested while he was on his way to Los Angeles, where he expected to obtain further information with reference to communism.

University authorities declared that the thesis was purely historical and of academic nature only.

The formal order of deportation is expected [redacted] be issued on Monday by Government authorities.—United Press.

GREECE ABANDONS GOLD STANDARD

Athens, Apr. 25.

Greece has now joined the steadily increasing number of countries which have forsaken the gold standard.

The decision that the country should "go off" gold was reached this afternoon.—Reuter.

DEBTOR NATIONS OF AMERICA

Washington, Apr. 20.

The State Department to-day sent requests to nations which are debtors to the United States, accompanying the requests with legal blanks, asking them to put into strictly legal form the informal Paris agreement.

The information which they are supposed to embody on the blanks is to the effect that they will start payment of a total of G.$252,000,000 postponed under the moratorium as soon as the moratorium is at an end, making payments over a 10-year period with interest at 4 per cent.

The move was intended, [redacted] was learned, to remove doubt that the administration considers these debts in the same class with the rest of its debts.—United Press.

VINDICATION OF CHARACTER

Benguella, Apr. 20.

A case which aroused a great deal of indignation among the British shipping community and led to considerable diplomatic activity was satisfactorily cleared up to-day when Mr. A. J. Brewer, a British ship's officer was retried on the charges of petty theft on which he was found guilty in 1927.

At the re-trial to-day, Brewer was found "not guilty." All the costs in the case were refunded and Brewer was granted an indemnity of £1,800.

Brewer, who spent a year in prison, always denied his guilt and insisted that he had been the victim of a case of mistaken identity.

The retrial was due to energetic action taken by the British diplomatic authorities with the Government at Lisbon.—Reuter.

HONOLULU TRIAL SCENES

Honolulu, Apr. 20.

Distressing scenes marked the progress of the trial of Lieut. Massie yesterday, women spectators weeping unrestrainedly when his twenty-two-year-old wife gave evidence of the outrage committed on her.

Mrs. Massie sobbingly related the harrowing details of the assault, stating among other things that while Kahahawei committed the assault on her the members of his gang laughed and talked.

Lieut. Massie broke down during his wife's evidence and Mrs. Fortescue, her mother, jumped to her feet and asked the Counsel for the defence, Mr. Clarence Darrow, that the questioning should cease.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH RUSSIA

London, Apr. 21.

The British Government is not at all satisfied with the disparity between the exports from Russia and the imports of British goods into Russia, declared Lord Snowden, Lord Privy Seal, in the House of Lords to-day. He insisted that practical steps should be taken to lessen this disparity.

Viscount Snowden was replying to strong criticisms in connection with the Government guaranteeing credits to traders who were dealing with Russia. He announced that the Government is now considering introducing a condition that no credits for a period exceeding 12 months would be given without adequate security.

Lord Snowden declared that negotiations regarding the extent of credits to be given were in progress and the policy of guarantee would only be continued if it assisted British industries.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF WORLD CRISIS

Innsbruck, Apr. 21.

The International Chamber of Commerce, which has been holding a conference here to discuss assistance for the Danube States, concluded its sessions to-day.

The Chamber passed a resolution appealing to all countries to do their utmost to create conditions that would help the removal of the world crisis and restore mutual confidence.

The resolution further declares that a Danubian autarchy must not be considered, but close permanent co-operation of the Danubian States with third parties is necessary.—Reuter.

FURTHER PROOF OF TRADE REVIVAL

London, Apr. 21.

A further striking demonstration of trade improvement is contained in a report in the "Industrial Daily News" to-day.

One hundred and fourty-four new undertakings are being established while many works are being extended. Besides the huge Coty perfume factory, a paper mill is being erected in Purfleet, Essex, at a cost of £500,000. It will employ 1,400 persons.

The report also mentions the fact that a new steel rolling mill will be built at Darlington.—Reuter.

U.S. RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

Washington, Apr. 25.

Reuter learns to-day that the United States has no intention of extending official recognition to the Soviet despite the recent agitation in favour of such a step.

A resolution requesting the re-establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 22.—Reuter.

CELEBRATION OF ANZAC DAY

Sydney, Apr. 25.

It is generally agreed that the delegation of Anzac Day throughout Australia was attended to-day by more deep feeling and patriotic eagerness to improve conditions and justify the soldiers' sacrifices than has ever been noted before.

Some hundreds of people assembled at the Cenotaph here before daylight. The crowd had risen to large dimensions when the Governor, on behalf of the Australian Legion of ex-Service Clubs, placed a wreath on the monument and there was a gathering of over 100,000 later in the day when returned soldiers marched to a memorial service.

An extraordinary number of private people deposited wreaths on monuments everywhere.

In Melbourne Anzac Day was solemnly honoured by numerous services and processions. General Chauvel led 20,000 returned soldiers through the streets of the city.

Messages from Wellington state that much feeling was displayed in the celebration of Anzac Day throughout the Dominion. A deep impression was caused when the Australian Society placed a magnificient wreath from Australian comrades on the cenotaph erected to New Zealanders.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT OPENS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's Apr. 20.

The legislature re-opened again to-day for the first time since the adjournment which followed the riots of April 5. There was no demonstration to-day although there was a crowd of 2,000 people waiting outside the Legislature building. Inside the proceedings of the Assembly were quietly conducted.

Sir Richard Squires, the Premier, against whom the fury of the mob was chiefly directed on April 5, announced that a general election would be held at the end of May or the beginning of June following the passing of the re-distribution bill.—Reuter.

AMERICAN QUOTA REGULATIONS

Washington, Apr. 19.

The House of Representatives to-day passed the Bill introduced by Mr. Samuel Dickstein (Democrat, New York City) dealing with certain cases of hardship under the quota regulations.

The Bill exempts from the quota the alien husbands of United States women and similarly the alien wives of United States citizens.

The measure has now been forwarded to the Senate.—Reuter.

Berlin, Apr. 21.—An agreement was signed here to-day extending for one year more the credit of $125,000,000 granted to Germany by a group of British, American, Dutch and Swedish Bankers. The credit which would have expired on November 10 this year has been extended to November 11, 1933.

C. N. GRAY & CO.
306-308-310 Kiangse Road
Shanghai

TAILORS
HABITMAKERS
SHIRTMAKERS

SPRING SUITINGS
(IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS)

CAMEL HAIR OVERCOATS
(VARIOUS COLOURS)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

It is announced that Mr. Ernest Procter, the husband of the well-known illustrator, Dod Procter, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

* * *

Rome, Apr. 20.—An Italian giant sydroplane, during a trial flight, has fallen into the sea. Three of the fliers, amongst them one colonel and one pilot, have been killed. Four others are lying in serious condition.

* * *

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, President von Hindenburg has conferred upon its famous conductor Professor Furtwaengler the Goethe Medal of Arts and Sciences.

* * *

The "Daily Express" announces that the petroleum warehouses established by the U.S.S.R. in foreign countries will possibly be shortly closed. This measure is being interpreted as resulting from the loss of about 2 pence per gallon involved by the sales of petroleum by Soviets at current rates.

* * *

The administration of German airways is said to have reached an understanding with the Soviet authorities for the purpose of running the Berlin-Nanking-Shanghai air line via Moscow, Omsk, Turkestan, the Gobi desert and Peking. The line is believed to be put partly in operation in May.

* * *

Over hundred persons have been indicted in connection with the recent abortive Lappo rebellion as the result of the investigations into the revolt and all its ramifications. All the indicted persons, including three women, will be tried at Helsingfors, either singly or together with others, if circumstances warrant.

* * *

Berlin, Apr. 20.—The Prussian police are seeking the meeting places of the Communist "sports organisations," which are suspected of preparing a revival of the "red front" units, banned by police two years ago. Other German states have been requested to act in a similar manner.

* * *

The Mecca pilgrimage this year was attended with entire success, is was reported on Apr. 21. There was no outbreak of any epidemic among the pilgrims, as had been feared at the beginning of the year. The number of pilgrims this year fell off from 16,698 in 1930 to 2,163 and the economic crisis is blamed.

* * *

J. N. Young, an ex-Air Force pilot, intends to fly to South Africa in an autogiro. This will be the first long-distance autogiro flight and as the machine is designed for safety and not speed, he is not attempting any records. Young thinks that as it is able to dispense with large landing grounds, the autogiro is specially suitable for undeveloped country.

* * *

According to press reports, Professor Albert Einstein has expressed the intention of leaving Germany and Berlin University and transferring himself, his family, and his activities to the United States. It is stated that during his recent visit to California, Professor Einstein purchased a small estate in Southern California and that he might become permanently connected with the Mt. Wilson Observatory.

* * *

The Australian Premier, Mr. J. A. Lyons, in consultation with State Premiers, has announced that £3,000,000 pounds will be made available for unemployment relief works within the next few weeks. Owing to present relationship between the Commonwealth and the Lang Government, it was impossible to make such funds available through the State Departments, but to avoid penalising New South Wales unemployed the Commonwealth proposes to supply New South Wales municipal bodies with about £600,000 for unemployment relief.

* * *

London, Apr. 19.—The birth in Europe of a new species of the anopheles mosquito (malaria distributor in tropical countries) is suggested in the report of the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases. This report is based on the discovery by Sir Malcolm Watson that many anopheles mosquitoes apparently prefer to feed on cattle and will leave men alone. The report says, however, that "more research is required for the subject." Sir Malcolm is now in North Rhodesia where he is studying the possibility of large scale experiments on the value of new drugs, from which much is hoped both from a preventive as well as treatment standpoint.

An expedition has left Coyaba, in Matto Grosso, to search for Colonel Fawcett, who was lost years ago in Brazilian jungle and who was recently reported as being held prisoner by savage Indian tribes inhabiting this region.

* * *

The prize of 50,000 lire offered by Signor Mussolini to Italians who are judged to have done work of special distinction during the course of the years was awarded on Apr. 20. There are four recipients among whom is Sir Aldo Castellani, the well-known specialist in tropical diseases.

* * *

Mgr. Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna, was struck down by a heart attack on April 20 while celebrating mass in the Vienna cathedral. The cardinal's condition is considered serious and little hope is held out for his recovery. Special prayers are being offered in all Viennese churches.

* * *

The rumour that the Netherlands Bank is withdrawing its gold stocks from the United States is confirmed by the "Telegraaf". The journal emphasises that the bank does not suggest any lack of confidence in the United States, but is merely acting on the belief that present circumstances the gold is better in its own hands.

* * *

Rome, April 21.—The Eternal City celebrated its 2,685th birthday to-day, since, according to tradition and the record of the Latin historian and scholar Marcus Terentius Varro, Rome was founded in the year 753 before Christ. The city was flag bedecked from an early hour, and squads of young fascists belonging to the various youth organisations of the party marched in columns to their appointed meeting places.

* * *

Questioned as to the total amount of claims of British nationals against the Soviet Government in respect of cash and property in Russia appropriated without compensation, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Major Hore-Belisha, said in so far as the amounts were indicated by the claimants the total claims recorded in the Russian Claims Department amounted to upwards of £280,000,000 and about Rbles. 1,000,000,000. There were also various amounts expressed in other currencies.

* * *

For the first time in its long and varied history, the limited company which owns and runs the Monte Carlo Casino at Monaco will pay no dividends this year as the result of the depression and the dearth of wealthy Americans and Britons who in former years contributed to the affluence of the casino people. The annual report as published on Apr. 21 shows profit of 35,000,000 francs, but this sum is earmarked for depreciation and running expenses for the coming season when special attractions are to be provided for the patrons. There had been a time, not so long ago, when dividends varying between 100 and 200 per cent. had been declared.

* * *

Brussels, April 20.—The "reassembling of the Belgian Chamber after Easter recess today gave the signal for the airing of a political scandal which is expected to affect the position of the Government and might easily lead to a political crisis. The scandal revolves around the new Albert Canal, which is to link Antwerp with Liege, representing an undertaking of immense national importance. It now appears that the contracts for the construction of this canal had been made into a political prize which was obtained by a prominent Belgian firm of contractors with the active help of several prominent politicians including one member of the cabinet, all of whom, the public is left to infer, were liberally rewarded for their services.

* * *

The long and distinguished services of Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent scientist in the field of electrical engineering have been recognised by the presentation to him by the Institution of Electrical Engineers of the Faraday Medal.

* * *

A drama written 130 years ago by the famous German poet Goethe, the centenary of whose death was observed throughout the world in March, has been banned by the Yugoslavian authorities in Zagreb. The performance of the drama "Egmont" was to have taken place next Sunday at the Croatian National Theatre, and it was probably this fact rather then the drama itself which inspired the ban of the Zagreb authorities.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

Canadian Letter

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Little Change in State of Business: Gold Production Record

From Our Own Correspondent

Vancouver B.C., Apr. 1.

The month of March has been marked by little change in general business conditions. Almost all industrial concerns continue to operate at something less than capacity; a few industries are working overtime to keep up with orders, notably the textile industry and the boot and shoe industry. The various motor car manufacturers are starting to speed up production in anticipation of increased demand, and most of them are announcing new models with considerable changes. One of the leading executives of the automotive industry states it as his belief that a scarcity of cars is not far away; he bases this statement on the fact that the process of junking cars in the past two years has been more rapid than that of production.

A favourable feature of the Canadian situation, as mentioned before, is the trade balance of the past few months. Exports, particularly those to Great Britain, continue to show signs of expansion; the movement of cattle has begun with the loading of one of the Manchester Line freighters at Saint John, New Brunswick. Grain shipments are active, and bookings for April are large; the balance on hand in the elevators is a little less than at the same time a year ago. Prices of all commodities continue to scrape along the bottom, without any sign of improvement.

The farmers of the prairies are rather more optimistic than the present situation would appear to warrant. Although many of them have put in a very hard winter, they feel that with the heavy precipitation of the fall and winter the soil should be in excellent shape for this season. It is expected that the acreage sown to wheat will be larger than last year, and the yield may be very much more substantial.

Gold production in Canada during the year 1931 constituted a record for all time. It amounted to 2,682,776 ounces valued at $55,457,900, and was 27.6 per cent. higher than the figure for the year 1930. The output in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Yukon Territory advanced considerably, while that in British Columbia declined slightly.

In Quebec the greatest operations were those carried on at the Noranda Mine. In this one centre 301,040 ounces, were produced, and the company expects to carry on production on a large scale for some years to come. The surveys and investigations made during the year brought to light vast new deposits of ore, and a considerable amount of diamond drilling was done to determine the nature of the new bodies. The company showed a large profit on operations, although sales of copper were unsatisfactory due to the low price. Several other new regions in Quebec were opened up as gold producers, and active development work was done in the townships of Pascalis and Louvicourt.

Ontario is the great gold producing province. Fine gold to the extent of 2,079,752 ounces was the output for 1931; this increase was due mainly to the bringing in of the new Dome mill with a capacity for 500 tons of ore a day. There were improvements at Lake Shore, Teck Hughes and McIntyre, all of which scaled up their production somewhat; Hollinger produced at a high level throughout the year.

Manitoba, British Columbia and the Yukon are the smaller producers. The first of these quadrupled production over 1930, due to the operations of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company. British Columbia showed a small decline but there was great activity in placer mining; several new properties were investigated during the year, and there is good reason to believe that one or two of them will be opened up shortly. In the Yukon the mining is almost all of the placer variety, and it showed a marked increase; this is no doubt in part accounted for by the contraction of employment and the growing number of men who are free to seak adventure—and possibly a fortune.

While there is no likelihood that the volume of tourist traffic across the Atlantic during the coming summer will be large, there is an entirely new form of sea travel that many will indulge in. Several of the large steamship companies have announced cruises between Atlantic and St. Lawrence River ports, and among the boats taking part will be the world-famed Mauretania. The Cunard boats will sail from New York and make a call at Halifax; then they will proceed through the Strait of Canso to the St. Lawrence and up to the mouth of the Saguenay River. They will steam up the Saguenay as far as Capes Trinity and Eternity, then will resume their journey to Quebec, which will be reached on the fifth day out from New York. The return voyage will include a visit to the Bermudas, and the round trip will take twelve days.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships have announced that the Empress of France will make four eight-day cruises from Quebec to New York, while the Melita will make four thirteen-day cruises from Montreal to New York, stopping at Quebec. These special trips, added to the regular trans-Atlantic travel and the heavy volume of summer river traffic, will make the St. Lawrence River a much-travelled seaway. The French-Canadian river pilots should have plenty to occupy them during July and August.

While the police of New Jersey are searching in vain for the kidnapped Lindbergh baby, the force in British Columbia has a problem that is just as annoying, even though it has not aroused the same degree of popular feeling. In January five men escaped from Oakalla, the provincial penitentiary; three of them were captured within a few days, but the two most daring criminals eluded all pursuit. These men, Fawcett and Bagley, were reported several times to have been seen in places as far apart as Mexico and Alaska; none of the reports aided in their apprehension, however, and both they and their crimes were fast fading from the public memory when an event took place that quickly started new conjectures.

About three weeks ago a daring robbery took place in Powell River, a paper mill town eighty miles north of Vancouver; the bandits robbed the local movie theatre and were at work on the safe of the liquor store when they were disturbed. After an exchange of shots they made a quick getaway by means of a stolen car; their pursuers followed them down the coast to the end of the road at Thunder Bay. Here the car was found and the trail of the bandits lost; it was supposed, though not confirmed, that they had escaped in a small boat in the early morning for. Rumour at once pinned this crime on Bagley and Fawcett, although they had not been recognised; and, indeed, although the coast was searched there was no trace of them for over two weeks.

Then, with dramatic suddenness, came the arrest of Fawcett in Vancouver and another daring escape of Bagley. The former was discovered in a small hotel where—it is now supposed—the pair went after having successfully hidden in the bush near Thunder Bay for ten days; he had been recognised on the street by a woman who remembered him as a customer of the bank in which she was employed, and who persuaded her brother to follow the suspect to his lodging place and then notify the police. Meanwhile, Bagley, in another part of the city, was late for his rendezvous with Fawcett and aroused suspicion because he entered a service-station and demanded to be driven to a certain place, after flashing a police badge in front of the owner. By the time the police had been notified, Bagley had made his escape and he is still at large.

Bagley has made the statement that he will not be taken alive; so that, even if the net is slowly closing around him again, he may make things very bitter for the police before the end of the story can be told.

A contract for the new oil concession at Iraq was formally signed on Apr. 20 in Bagdad by Nuri Pasha al Said, Prime Minister of Iraq, and the representative of the British Oil Development Company. This is an organisation which not only British but Italian, French and German interests are concerned.

* * *

Atlanta, Georgia, Apr. 22.—Senator Joseph T. Tobinson, of Arkansas to-day delivered a speech here advocating establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. He said that recognition by the United States of the Soviet Government would not necessarily imply American recognition of communistic principles.

* * *

Erich Maria Remarque and Emil Ludwig, two of the most widely-known German writers of the day, are both seeking to forsake German nationality and have applied for naturalisation papers in Switzerland. The report, particularly of Herr Remarque's action, has caused a sensation in Germany.

* * *

A tragic boating accident on the waters of the famous Lake Windermere resulted on Apr. 22 in the death by drowning of Mr. Edward Taylor Scott, editor of the "Manchester Guardian." Accompanied by one of his two sons, Mr. Scott boarded a dinghy in order to reach his yacht, lying out on the lake. The dinghy capsized and both occupants were thrown into the water. The boy clung to the keel while his father, who was a strong swimmer, swam towards the shore. After going a short distance he suddenly sank. His body was recovered later.

* * *

As a direct sequel to the publicity connected with the recent bi-centenary celebrations of George Washington's birthday, the fact is revealed that there is a great niece of the great American president still living in Munich. She is the Countess Butler-Clonebough who despite her 88 years is still enjoying excellent health. She is the grandchild of a brother of George Washington who returned to Europe 150 years ago and settled in the Netherlands. His son, Jacob Washington, made in Duesseldorf the acquaintance of Louis I, King of Bavaria and, at the latter's suggestion, moved to Munich where he became the King's chamberlain and close friend and was raised to the nobility, while his daughter married Count Butler-Clonebough.

A serious international issue is feared as a result of the disclosure of the scheme of a consul of a certain Power at Yokohama to sell 600 illegally imported pistols throughout the country, it is reported by the "Hochi Shimbun" on April 16. According to the "Hochi," a certain firm in Kobe run personally by the consul in question, imported a shipment of 600 pistols from the home country of the consul to meet an order of a certain dealer in firearms in Yokohama before the great earthquake of 1923. However, the foreign firm left the shipment of pistols at the bonded warehouse of the Customs House of Yokohama, because the dealer who had placed the order was deprived of his business licence after having been indicted for smuggling. Recently the foreign firm took out the complete shipment of the pistols from the bonded warehouse without permission, but finding it difficult to keep the smuggled guns unnoticed in view of the police vigilance over the traffic in firearms, which has become stricter than ever since the recent political assassinations, the firm sent several pistols as samples to a certain firearms store in Yokohama in a frantic effort to dispose of the whole supply as quickly as possible according to the "Ho-chi." The dealer thus approached, rejected the sample pistols because these were not accompanied by the necessary permits, and this attempted sale of the pistols, coming to the knowledge of the prefectural authorities of Kanagawa, has led to the disclosure of the whole case, it is stated.

"New Lamps for Old"

AN INTERPRETATION OF EVENTS IN MODERN CHINA AND WHITHER THEY LEAD

By A. M. Kotenev

The author's theory is that the Chinese mind assimilates facts in quite a different manner from that of the Occidental. He traces the history of foreign relations with China in the Twentieth Century and seeks to show that the nation is working out its own salvation.

The book presents China in an unconventional light and is a work which will create discussion.

Royal octavo, 378-pp. Mex. $10. China Postage 25 cents

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, SHANGHAI

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE LISTENER

By KUNIKOS

Only the most sensitive now fall at the radio. Others, possibly inured to its slightly adenoidal noises by familarity with the electric gramaphone and the talking picture, bear up wonderful well under its influence, condoning its shortcomings—when they notice them—in view of the many good things they receive. The use of the radio has, in fact, become so widespread that there are many who are sceptical about the genuineness of those who express horror at it. No doubt the tonal ear is so exquisitely developed in a chosen few that the raucousness which has not yet been eliminated from the best of wireless sets grates upon them past all bearing. But what must the sufferings of these chosen few be when called upon to meet and hear their fellow men and women? If the radio is torture, the voices of some of their fellow humanbeings must be agony: especially when it is considered that what is heard over the air usually has something sensible to recommend it. There is a story told of one of these supersensitive gentlemen who studied the Chinese language so that he could speak it fluently. He could never understand it when spoken correctly, however. And the reason for this was that he was so entranced listening to the seven tones and all the geometrical and arithmetical progressions into which they can be put in the mouth of a talkative native that he never had time to listen to the sense. His motto was "Take care of the sounds and the sense will take care of itself."

* * *

In Shanghai, probably better than anywhere else, the radio enthusiast with a reasonably good set can get variety. There are between twenty and thirty stations on the air here alone, to say nothing of wireless from ships in port and stations sending messages in Morse. Therefore a game exists which is denied to enthusiasts elsewhere. This is to turn slowly from one limit of the range of the machine to the other. The effect is that of a bombardment of Chapei. There is a series of violent explosions. For a fraction of a second you hear a foreign singer lamenting for his love, for the next fraction you hear the clashing of gongs, the next the sounds of some Chinese singer in pain, the next a note of a foxtrot, then an infinitesimal extract from Sousa's band, which hits you like a splinter, and so on. With a little practice it should be possible to alternate between three or four stations so cleverly that hearers next door, who really ought to buy radio sets themselves and only do not because they can listen in to yours, imagine that there is a dog fight in progress. They complain, demonstrating the eternal contrariness of human nature. For the man who can imitate a dog-fight at a social gathering is always a success, whereas one who attempts to do so over the radio brings nothing but odium upon himself.

* * *

The most outstanding impression the novice will get in Shanghai, however, will be the extreme lugubriousness of this "jazz age." Before he reaches the stage of being able to listen in with a moderate amount of comfort, he will, of course, have had to go through the experience of eliminating the Chinese stations. Luckily this is not difficult, though it can be painful while it lasts. Eventually, however, the newcomer to the air is able to sit back and listen to one or other of the local stations at work. The programmes are distinctly good, if a little melancholy. But what is really surprising is that they are melancholy when you might expect them to be exactly the reverse. Listen to a singer expressing his delight at being loved by his honey or his baby in "blues" time, and you cannot help thinking that the man wants bolstering up with something—just a nip to keep up his spirits. So, in default of being able to offer him anything, you have a nip yourself and are able to get through to the next item without being too depressed about it all.

* * *

A thing that helps building up the impression that orchestra singers believe love is a sad emotion is the nature of the instruments which accompany them. Everything except the piano and the drum is able to moan. The violin sobs. No saxophone has ever been known to jump straight from one note to another: it slides sorrowfully up and down the scale, and just when you expect the wind to give out and the instrument to expire, it catches itself on the note it wants and stays there a fraction before it slips off on to another. Most of the other instruments have the same habit: as if all the joints had been taken out of them and they were doing their best to stop buckling up altogether. It is certain that if the Mock Turtle had been able to pick an orchestra to accompany him in his song, he would have picked a modern one. "Soup of the evening" with a bass saxophone obligato would be a "blues" knock-out to-day. Somebody ought to try it.

* * *

It is a testimony to the radio and its entertainers that, in spite of the sorrow engendered whenever a member of the orchestral staff sings or plays of love, you still want to listen. There is plenty that delights and instructs. A great point, this instruction. A radio enthusiast just the other night reported getting Manila very clearly in the middle of an address on the need of forestry reform in the Philippine Islands given by one of the natives in English. The listener soaked in quite a number of facts about the need for forestry reform down south, storing them away as conversational ammunition for his next social skirmish. This he did in the hopes that after the talk on forestry, there would be one of those delightful programmes for which the Manila station is famous. But when the same gentleman gave his address all over again in Spanish, the Shanghai enthusiast could bear no more: he switched back to one of the local stations and listened for the twentieth time that week to "Mighty like a rose" and "Eleven pounds of Heaven"—which are the same thing only given under different names if sung twice by the same man in the same evening—and the "Cuban Love-song," which, by the way, has definitely altered the career of one young man in Shanghai, who has declared that he has heard it so often that he now knows it by heart and is going to Cuba to try it on the senoritas to see if it works. Good luck to him.

* * *

The Municipal Orchestra should take note that the radio has introduced another problem into their little orbit. Formerly there were simply those in Shanghai who wanted the Municipal Orchestra abolished, and those who did not. Now there is another school of thought, which delights in the manner in which the Municipal Orchestra comes over the air and would not willingly have it abolished; what it wants is reform in what the Municipal Orchestra plays. It refuses to pay any attention to the oft-repeated argument that the Municipal Orchestra is Shanghai's only cultural influence. It cannot be. Are there not many people about who perceive so much culture in Shanghai that they wanted the Municipal Council to buy the Majestic Hotel for three million taels as a cultural centre? Then again, what sort of a cultural influence is an orchestra which apparently caters mainly for those who are already in a high enough state of culture to appreciate it, and plays music which is so far above the ordinary man's head that it influences him only to boredom? this school asks. A competent musical critic once boasted that a certain piece, played for the first time in Shanghai, was such that no London symphony conductor would have dared to perform it. It was too great. It was impossible to understand it fully at first: one needed to hear it two or three times. He forgot that this kind of thing is depressing to the mere man in the street. It makes him think that he is being made to listen something on a par with the Einstein theory when the limit of his mathematical knowledge is simple addition. He is willing to be cultured by listening to what is on a par with, say, the rule of three, the new school maintains, but the other is too big a leap.

* * *

The radio listener has, however, this comfort. He can switch off what he does not care to hear and switch on to something more to his taste. If—as has happened—he is uncertain whether the static is causing the noises or they are intended by the orchestra, he can be reasonably sure that he is out of his depth and had better turn the knobs round to something easier. What an inestimable advantage! He can range the Far East to find what suits his taste. Depending upon the day and the hour, he can choose between a church service, orchestral music with which he is familiar, jazz, improving lectures, or the Tokyo stock quotations, which sound like a cracked gramaphone record with the needle remaining in the same groove all the time. He can learn of forestry in the Philippines or tune in to a Chinese jokester. He can hearken to news flashing through the air in Morse or listen to a Chinese drama, which is mostly hammering upon a hollow piece of wood with a drum-stick. And his only sacrifice is one he owes to the providers of these morsels of fare: he must listen to the announcer reading of the benefits of their wares. Surely that is a trifling price to pay.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF APRIL 26, 1872.

We are glad to see, by a prospectus sent us, that an effort is about to be made to supply the place held a few years ago by the little serial called Notes and Queries on China and Japan. The new periodical is to be styled the China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, to contain 60 pages 8vo, to be published at intervals of two months, and occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs or woodcuts. The editorship is in the hands of Mr. N. B. Dennys, of the China Mail, originator and editor of the old Notes and Queries, whose experience in the work and knowledge of the far East are a guarantee that the magazine will be interesting and valuable.

* * *

Mr. Walter Edward King has been appointed to the post of Vice-Consul at Kiukiang. Mr. King, who is now at Home on leave, entered the Consular Service in China, in 1856, and until lately held the appointment of Acting-Consul at Newchwang.

* * *

Prince Bismarck has originated a scheme of an international postage for the whole world.

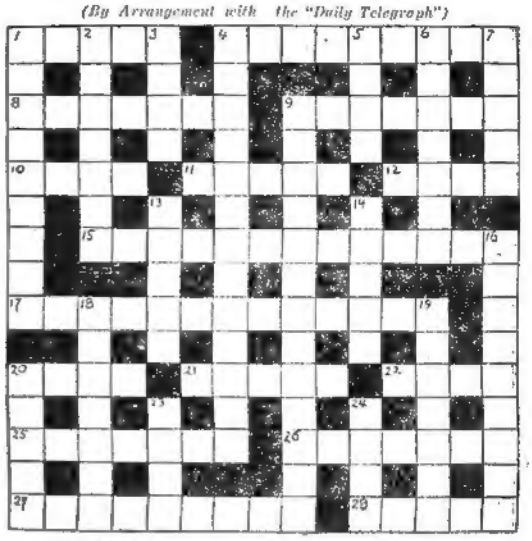
* * *

The subject of the coolie traffic has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, Portugal, and a general debate is expected to ensue.

ACTING under instructions from the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, an order has been issued by the Social Affairs Bureau to the various Chinese charitable bodies, instructing them to pay special attention to sanitary conditions in the various refugee camps established by them in the French Concession. The order has been issued as a result of the French consular request for the removal of these refugee camps from the French Concession on the ground that the conditions are such that they constitute a menace to the public health.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

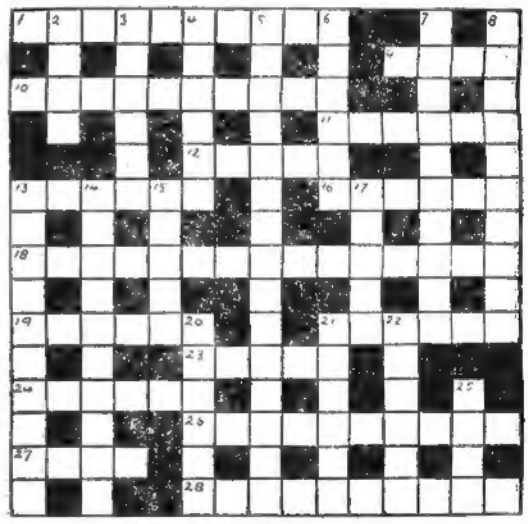


ACROSS

1 Kind of charge made on land and used at sea
4 Part of Athens
8 If there were one more letter in this Northern town it would obviously be a place for manufacturing
9 "'Will you walk a little faster?' said a ——to a snail" ("Alice in Wonderland")
10 Gorse
11 Variety of black tea
12 Kind of seed that one often brings home after a country walk
15 "Tiger went last" (anag.)
17 Stealthy
20 Great French General
21 Bugbear
22 The people that one knows
25 Kind of framework that is mostly a masculine name
26 One of the U.S.A.
27 Worthy
28 Precise

DOWN

1 Direction to guide your pencil
2 Scope
3 "He can smash a man's jaw with a stroke of his paw like a real professional bruiser" (hidden)
4 Judgments that may be risen in value
5 Famous caricaturist's pen-name
6 Though this may be a time of ease its end is certain
7 This kind of cane the schoolboy does not object to
9 Absent-mindedness that comes naturally to the shearer
13 Feminine name
14 Piece of furniture that needs more than one tool to make it
16 What children's game can the shoe maker easily play?
18 Disease of the young
19 Plant often seen in the conservatory
20 With an evil smell
Smear
24 Famous early motorist who was apparently a sharp man



ACROSS

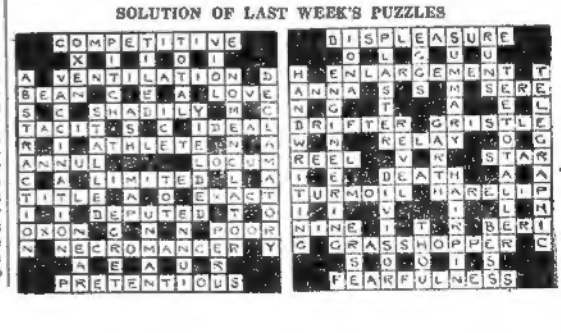
1 The man, one supposes, must this in a runaway marriage
9 The time of year for thoughts of Eden
10 Some sort of relation has swallowed a bird and become a famous engineer
11 A South Sea islander
12 A famous cricketer
13 Striking times, this refers to
16 Scott heroine with masculine interior
This comes when the mirage fades
19 Male name mostly feminine
21 Part of a church
23 This shows to what a height Iceland can rise
24 By no means grudging
26 The bride leaves this at the altar, so to speak
27 Flower
28 English town

DOWN

2 Proposition
3 American animal of interest to launderers
4 Without which no work would progress
5 If we were all happy this would vanish
6 An officer of wider experience than most
7 This embraces those at the head of affairs
8 A joke starting with a supplication
13 A famous seat in Derbyshire
14 Not at all fit
15 French town
17 The light-weight of the animal class
20 Poetic endings
21 An old word of farewell
22 "In pais" (anag.)
25 Address your follows portentously

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE BOOK PAGE

WHAT LONDON ROADS

What Royalty Reads: Albert the Good: A Substitute for Mr. Shaw

BY CHAS. PILGRIM

London, Mar. 19.

Among the fiction reading public in this country must be counted Prince George, who, by all accounts, has a keen appetite for novels. Indeed, he is the book lover of the Royal family and is as interested in First Editions as the King has always been in stamp collection.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the National Book Trade Provident Society, the Prince expressed himself as sickened of novels which only exist on a disproportionate interest in sex; an opinion which may be shared by many.

But Prince George is not the only book lover in the Royal family. The King's partiality is towards the older novelists, such as Thackeray, Dickens and Scott and he enjoys Joseph Conrad. The Queen favours biographies and historical romances, and in the Prince of Wales' library are to be found a varied list of favourites in the works of Heine, Victor Hugo, Tchekov, Kipling, Wodehouse and Stephen Leacock. But, on his own admission, I believe, he enjoys conversation with an extraordinarily large circle of friends more than reading. Lastly, the Duke of York prefers to study the serious economic problems of the times rather than most modern novels.

The Queen's Husband

It may almost be said that Mr. Lytton Strachey recreated his forbears. In dealing with the life and world of Queen Victoria he aroused an intense public interest in the day before yesterday, which the Great War had seemed to obliterate. Beside the Queen stood, for twenty years, her almost legendary husband, the Prince who came from abroad and, with infinite patience, made himself a power in English life.

The story of this Prince has been written by Mr. Hector Bolitho and published by Cobden Sanderson under the title "Albert the Good." Mr. Bolitho is a tried and lively writer; he has carefully gone into his sources, read thousands of fresh letters and examined voluminous diaries. His portrait is of a man to win universal respect. The Prince Consort has at times been made the object of ridicule. The Albert Memorial, the Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace have been converted into absurd monuments beneath which to bury his virtues. Even his soubriquet, "Albert the Good," has been seized upon as a term of derision.

But Mr. Bolitho's book makes it clear that he was a man intent on the welfare of mankind and of the people of his adoption. The Crystal Palace reminds one of his efforts to realise peace amongst all the nations long before the Russian Czar conjured up the Hague Court or an American President devised the Geneva Assembly. It is true that he took life seriously. It is true, too, that he was the guiding influence in Queen Victoria's life and in large measure the fashioner of Victorian England. His was no mean feat.

A Victorian Cause Celebre

An interesting sidelight on the Victorian age is thrown by the publication of a new volume in the "Famous Trials" Series. (Hodge). The title, "The Baccarat Case" will recall to the minds of many of the older generation the action—Cumming v. Wilson and others—which shook the mind of England from end to end. The Heir to the Throne went into the witness box and gave evidence about doubtful card play in the home of a leading Yorkshire family, which has since been liberally ennobled. The "nonconformist conscience" of the day was furiously aroused and a leading preacher, Dr. Joseph Parker, uttered from his pulpit in the City Temple a fierce denunciation of Royal gambling.

It is to be doubted if nowadays any such storm would be possible. Those who wish to find out in detail what the storm was all about can read this new volume, which has an especially pathetic interest from the fact that its erudite editor, Mr. Teignmouth Shore, died before his editorial work was finished.

A Dramatist to Read

It is not given to every new dramatist to stand as an alternative to Bernard Shaw. But that is what happened last autumn to Mr. James Bridie. When Shaw's new play, "Too True to be Good" (which has just been produced in Boston, Mass.) was not ready for last year's Malvern Festival, Sir Barry Jackson produced "The Switchback." Its author was unknown to the general public. But, at once, he appeared as a playwright to be counted with. Since then two other plays of his, "The Anatomist" and "Tobias and the Angel" have been produced with considerable success in London. And Mr. Bridie has had on both occasions the advantage of Mr. Henry Ainley as his leading actor.

The three plays, which are literature as well as plays, have been published in pleasing half-crown volumes by Constable. Although it may not be given to everyone in all parts of the world to see them acted (albeit they offer excellent opportunities to the aspiring amateur) everyone can read them and they are good to read. "Tobias and the Angel" is a stage version in simple, colloquial, modern English, of the Book of Tobit. There is no attempt at Biblical language, but the dialogue vividly expresses the life in Nineveh and Ecbatana nearly three thousand years ago. The author [redacted] helped in his work by an intimate, first-hand knowledge of the East.

Two New Novels

Miss Sylvia Thompson has never quite achieved, with her later novels, the instantaneous and momentous success which greeted her first book, "Hounds of Spring." But she has by now a wide public, is a competent writer of bright and intelligent social comedies of the upper and upper-middle classes in both England and America. Those who enjoyed her previous novels will no doubt find a renewal of enjoyment in "Summer Night" (Heinemann). In this a cultured son of the New York poor marries the equally cultured daughter of the new rich. The parents fight and the children find much to quarrel about. But the story comes to a romantically satisfying conclusion, wherein love conquers all. Miss Thompson, here as always, displays a delightful humour.

The poet, essayist and literary critic turned novelist, Mr. Gerald Gould, has now put his first work of fiction—"Isabel" (Gollancz)—before the public and his brother critics, and is receiving their verdict. It promises to be one which should satisfy the author and encourage him to venture a second time and many other times into the realm of fiction.

Isabel is a woman who is the victim of her own temperament, which leads her through bitter and nauseating experience. When a young girl, she marries a sensual, drunken journalist, forty years her senior and then becomes the mistress of another and younger journalist. To him succeed a feeble lover and a brutal, dominating financier as second husband. Finally, she is left to marry the fifth man, who is the cause of her divorce. It is the careful study of a tortured drifter, and the background of journalism, finance and politics is filled in with much wealth of sensitive observation and skilful writing.

IN THEATRELAND

THROUGH THE BOX-OFFICE WINDOW.—Memories of Fifty Years at the Haymarket Theatre. By W. H. Leverton ("Bill") in collaboration with J. S. Booth, author of "Old Pink 'Un Days." With a Foreword by Marie Tempest. With [redacted] Illustrations. Laurie, London. 15/-

It is doing Mr. Leverton no injustice, as he would be the first to admit, that the reader is put in unassailable good temper by the foreword which Miss Marie Tempest contributes to his gay reminiscences. Nobody but Miss Marie Tempest could have written this delightfully inconsequential yet pointed and friendly introduction. She splits a perfectly good infinitive, incorrectly quotes the title of the play in which she performed for nineteen months, flippantly suggests that acting-managers are called such because they cannot act, and twits Mr. Leverton as a fifty year old box-office attendant at the Haymarket with being quite unaware of the advent of the short skirt and of permitting bustles to come and go without knowing anything about them. She herself insists, too, that she is quite ignorant of Mr. Leverton's personality below the waist. She describes his "calm and unlined face," his "ample hair" and his "immaculate collar," and then impudently suggests that his legs may be "bowed," his feet "like Little Tich's," for all she knows. With that send-off the reader, especially anyone who is a follower of the drama, is drawn into eager perusal of these 238 pages of sidelights on some of the leading figures on the London stage.

Of course the Haymarket is a theatre which has always had a special place in the affections of the London public. Was it not the theatre in which Harrison and Maude so long ruled? And Mr. Leverton, disclaiming any attempt to be snobbish, points out that the success of that Harrison-Maude régime lay in the fact that the Theatre was then under the control of two men of wide culture, high social standing, and high theatrical ideals. The beautiful Lily Langtry comes into the early part of the story and justice is done to that lady, on whom, with intimate knowledge, Mr. Leverton throws a light not sufficiently revealed in other quarters. Mrs. Langtry was beautiful, it is true, but she was not the stupid beauty that so many Victorian writers would have suggested, and it was not merely as a beauty that she took up her theatrical work:

> She approached her work on the stage earnestly, and with an utter lack of vanity in her powers, and, by sheer intelligence and hard work, achieved a standard and a range far above that achieved by seven-tenths of the actresses of the moment.
>
> There was a calm determination about Mrs. Langtry that many found hard to reconcile with her beauty. The combination of extreme beauty with brains of more than average ability is rare, but it was hers. In addition, she had an iron will, immense courage, and that gift of instant decision possessed by great men of action, which is invaluable in a crisis—and there was more than one crisis in her life.
>
> She never "flurried," she never hesitated; her mind once made up she was adamant. She was, of course, called hard, but her decisions, if unalterable, had been made on sound grounds, and she saw no reason to change them.....

Incidentally, that old scandal about the ice and the neck of outraged Royalty is bluntly dismissed from Mrs. Langtry's career by Mr. Leverton with the remark that the heroine, or villainess, of that episode was an ornament of the music-hall stage and it was impossible to visualise the Langtry in it. A not so well known story of Mrs. Langtry was the defence of her by Clement Scott when she went to America and was there attacked in emotional fashion by a parson, a milliner, and a journalist. No one could deal with emotion better than Clement Scott and the author gives in full his castigation of the self-appointed critics of the English actress. The strength of this support can be judged by the last passage in the article:

> "But at least I am in a position to state emphatically to this priggish parson of Pennsylvania, to his fellow-labourer in the verjuice fields of scandal, to our Eliza, and all her backbiting sisters; to all who, with a cruelty as reckless as it is vindictive, join in this woman hunt, to the decadent men, the most degenerate of all the modern degenerates who hit a woman in the face when they know she is unprotected:—
>
> "Oh, goodly apples, rotten at the heart;
>
> Oh, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!"

It is pleasant to see that fine actor, Frederick Kerr, who has lived long enough to show that his stage ability can come to the fore on the films, weighed in with chivalrous support of Mr. Scott. To the "New York Herald" Mr. Kerr wrote:

> I shall be pleased if I can divert a trifle of the scandalmongers' venom from Mrs. Langtry to myself. Thank Heaven, the English public and my good friends among American actors know that I am not in the habit of advertising myself. In this instance I am speaking for the whole of Mrs. Langtry's company, and for, I firmly believe, the fair-minded American people, in resenting this remorseless persecution of a lonely woman whose husband is fighting in South Africa.

There are hosts of good stories coming out of the box-office in this book, not many of them are chestnuts, and all [redacted] them are worth reading. As, for instance, the shock when Mr. Leverton was asked for three stalls and was told courteously they were for a party of three, the bride and bridegroom and the co-respondent. Tantalisingly, he was never able to hear the end of the story. The messenger boys, naturally, come into the picture. For example there is the young man who booked a couple of stalls at Mr. Leverton's theatre and just as he had done it it was discovered that he thought the play was "Drake," which was being performed at His Majesty's Theatre opposite. The boy declared that he had been sent to the Haymarket. That was quite true, but Mr. Leverton pointed out that the client had made a mistake. It was with the greatest difficulty that the boy could be persuaded to go and change the tickets, on the ground that he could not spend his time running backwards and forwards for him when he had got his knives to clean.

Dead-heads must give box-offices great irritation and annoyance sometimes, but for sheer cool cheek this story takes a lot of beating: a constant recipient of complimentary tickets came to Mr. Leverton's notice and the box-office face showed a certain lack of pleasure at his reappearance. In order to reassure Mr. Leverton, the dead-head said that he had not come for tickets that time but he had left his home without any cash and could he borrow ten shillings till next Monday? And this is a letter in the days when stenography presumably was on a less intelligent plane than it is now, or supervision was lacking:

> We run a column of cement on current plays for the information of our subsibers visiting town and should be glad to receive the favour of two seats to view your present production.

Sketches by Phil May and photographs of many of the author's heroes go to make up a most attractive volume.—E.H.

WHO KILLED SIR JULIAN?

A CLUE FROM THE STARS.—By Eden Phillpotts. Hutchinson, London. 7/6.

The very last word in this exciting murder novel gives the clue to the whole mystery away. A reader weak enough to succumb to the temptation of glancing at the last page would have his curiosity satiated at a blow. The single word would suffice. Let not his roving eye fall by accident on the foot of page 304. The novel is too good to emasculate thus.

It is odd how great is the interest taken in homicidal histories. Does it indicate latent suppressed instincts? No, more probably it is the native bent in each mind for solving problems and finding out the how and wherefore that causes sordid chronicles to hold the attention. This tale is far from unsavoury. For a murder yarn it is on a cheery plane. Nothing [redacted] more surprising in the volume than the dénouement, nor does it leave us entirely incredulous if somewhat sceptical. But honest doubt merely adds to the humour of the result.

The style, of course, is easy on the eye, being that of the author of such idylls as "Tryphena" and such classic plays as "The Farmer's Wife." No commercial mass-production atmosphere infiltrates this pastoral story of the vanished Sir Julian. The probing of the mystery takes place "far from the madding crowd", amid rustic scenes, and the mental reactions of the suspects are interesting psychology. Moreover the kidnapping theory canvassed is of topical interest to-day, when the Lindbergh baby and others have tragically disappeared.—A.C.B.L.

LOVE IN A COTTAGE

THE LAUGHTER OF LIFE.—By Effie A. Rowlands. Ward Lock, London, 5/-

Under this colourless title of average inanity Miss Rowlands has written a novel which, with rather more pains taken over the characterisation and dialogue, might have made quite good reading. Jane Hyde, dissatisfied with her position in her titled stepfather's house, and jilted by the ambitious cad who marries her half-sister, falls in love with and marries a man in a much lower social position than herself, in fact a gardener, although of exceptional abilities.

Although there is rather a dearth of incident in the book, the theme is one which has possibilities, as many fine novels have been written round the fortunes of a girl, brought up in one class, who finds herself, after marriage, in a totally different environment. In this book there are no less than three second marriages —two of them unhappy and several divorces. As a first novel, it would be welcomed as a work of attractive earnestness and showing considerable promise. As a twentieth book (according to the publisher's list) one feels inclined to tell Miss (or Mrs?) Rowlands to take it away and spend another three months work on it.

It is an established fact of the present times that people have to all intents given up buying novels. The circulating libraries, like the Minotaur, demand a considerable number of new books every year, and they provide the exclusive market for five-sixths of the novels published. This book is quite worth spending two-pence to read at the seaside, but it is difficult to imagine anyone wanting to read it a second time.—J.B.

A PLEASANT STUDY

LINDA SHAWN.—By Ethel Mannin. Jarrolds, London. 7/6

Miss Ethel Mannin's command of phrase is well exemplified in this pleasant study of East Anglian life. The story is attractively told through the mouth of a heroine aged twelve in the first chapter and fifteen in the last. The characters are all well drawn and Miss Mannin knows how to use the modern tone without resorting to extremes. It almost seems as if she might do for East Anglia what Eden Phillpotts has done for Wessex, if it were not that she allows her genius to range over a wider field, and perhaps she is wise. —E.H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

JOHN WISDEN'S CRICKETERS' ALMANAC FOR 1932.

A COLLECTION OF NATIONALITY LAWS

Of Various Countries as contained in Constitutions, Statutes, and Treaties.

Edited by Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., and Manley O. Hudson (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) 26s. 6d.

DISARMAMENT

By Salvadoe de Madariaga

The Book is the outcome of six years' experience of international affairs, acquired while the author was an official in the Secretariat of the League of Nations. 15s.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE

Fifth Series

Lectures delivered at the Geneva Institute of International Affairs. August 1930. 8s. 6d.

THE LEGACY OF ISRAEL

Planned by the late I. Abrahams and edited by Edwyn R. Bevan and Charles Singer. 10s.

THE LEGACY OF THE MIDDLE AGES

Edited by C. G. Crump and E. F. Jacob. 10s.

THE LEGACY OF ISLAM

Edited by Sir Thomas Arnold and others.

The Legacy of Islam, that is of the Islamic world, describes what has been bequeathed to Europe by the arts, the thought, and the sciences which flourished under Moslem rule, from Central Asia to Spain. 10s.

AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND 1066-1874.

By Charlotte M. Waters. 7s. 6d.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Amen House, Warwick Square, London E.C.4.,
44 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

SPRING IN SHANGHAI

Shop Windows: Devonshire Cream and—Bacon: Glassware and Dinner Sets: Laces for Evening

BY MARTHA

Spring, with her time-honoured capriciousness, has been blowing hot and cold this past week, saving her most beguiling moods for the crowded business days and sulking over week-ends. But there have been radiant mornings and magical sunsets for those who could keep a rendezvous with April in garden or park. Blossoming shrubs and fruit-trees are still flinging sweet-scented invitations on the air and sheltered nooks suggest leisurely visits with nature.

The Shanghai spring, maintains my friend Sadie the Shop-girl, is not so bad and might be much more enjoyable if more attention were paid to it. Of course most people, she admits, have to work, but it isn't necessary to take indoor amusements during the day-light hours, unless there's a real downpour, and Bridge has never been compulsory.

"Catch me spending so much time on things to wear as the unemployed do," says Sadie, "I could pick out a spring outfit in one umphteenth part of the time they take, and spend the rest of the time digging in the garden or hunting shy violets. I tapped out a "triolet of Disillusion" between sales the other day. Want to hear it?

The loveliest season of all is the spring;
But it can't be seen for clothes.
The flowers may blow, the birds may sing;
But a girl can't look at anything
If its not dresses, hats or hose.
So what is the use of the season called spring?
It's just an excuse for clothes.

Sadie was feeling rather blue about spending her days down town instead of roaming the meadows in company with the frisking lambs or the well-nigh as frisky golf-balls, but the Shopper, always philosophical about other people's woes, pointed out to her the opportunities she had for noting the artistic shop windows that rival the flower-beds, such as the charming window with which Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company celebrated Primrose Day, and their delightful display of linens with handbags made up to match or in contrasting colours to go with two frocks.

Bright spring colours are also reflected in the new stock of bed-spreads which Messrs. Lane, Crawford are showing in crash and artificial silks, for double and single beds, in very effective designs. The silk variety are embellished with embroidered flowers. For the modernistic bathroom there are gay bath towels and mats as cheery as a tulip bed.

And have you menu-planners discovered the Devonshire bacon at Lane Crawford's? The cognoscenti say it's better than the Wiltshire. Moreover, real Devonshire cream and butter as well as bloaters and various sorts of North Sea fish are coming by the S.S. Glenbeg. There is a good stock of fish on hand at present, too, including real Scotch haddocks, boneless herrings and the like. Strawberries are being imported from Japan and take it all in all the provision department is a real epicure's paradise.

The special lot of handbags offered by Messrs. Holl and Holtz may be already sold out by the time this is read, for they were very special bargains. However, there are plenty of other attractions. A new stock of glass-ware has just been unpacked and as the lemon-squash and cool drink season is not too far away the forehanded housewife will be interested in these sets of jugs and six glasses in amber, smoke, white and other hues. Dinner sets in neat patterns are offered as lowered prices because of exchange fixed some time ago and some jolly little breakfast-egg sets in bright colours are going cheap. The pressed glass in well designed bowls, ice-cream plates, table ware and vases caused Sadie to erupt in rhyme again:

Appearances

The imitation
Looks the same.
The price-tag gives
Away the game.
Haughty ladies
May pay more
For satisfaction
On that score.
For poor, wise people
Such as us.
Handsome is as
Handsome does.

The wild excitement this week at Whiteaways, if one may pick the greatest thriller out of the many bargains, is the laces. Prices are cut right in two and the reductions are absolutely genuine. A lace frock may sound like a luxury but it stands up to hard wear as few other materials for dinner and evening gowns can, and it is marvellous for packing. A wide choice in colours is given. Those looking for broderie Anglais will find it in Whiteway's lace department and can match up the colours in the drapery division which is showing some lovely spring fabrics, both in the new tweeds of marvellous lightness and pliableness and in the summer voiles.

When one thinks of Shanghai summers the immediate reaction is Korea cloth. Fast in colour, artistic in design, supple in texture but iron for wear—its qualities commend it particularly to those wishing materials for children's wear or for curtains, chair-covers, bed-spreads and hand-towels. Messrs Edward Evans and Sons, 17 Kiukiang Road have a splendid stock from which to make selections. Another seasonable novelty is the raffia bag, so appropriate for summer costumes and so convenient for picnics and outings generally. All the makings are to be had at Evans.

The "Tootsietoys" at this same shop are fascinating children all over Shanghai, and there are those who say that fathers get so intrigued with these realistic motor cars, tanks with genuine caterpillar traction, garages, and airplanes that the poor youngsters get little use of their playthings over the week-ends. Complete sets, such as airports for mail passenger or military planes, complete with adjustable beacon lights, tractors to pull out the planes, passenger motors and the like may be purchased and separate units added to expand the original outfit. Soldiers and trains are found here too, as well as bows and arrows, golf sets and other outdoor games which are so much in demand at the moment.

Attention should be called in passing to the new paper-bound novels published by Messrs Ernest Benn, Ld. These sell for only seventy-five cents, Mex, are just the size to slip into the pocket and their light weight will commend them to invalids. Up-to-date authors and new publications can be obtained in this inexpensive edition.

The cosmopolitan flavour of Shanghai is one of its greatest charms. If one's appetite is capricious and one sighs for the dishes of Italy it isn't necessary to take one of the splendid new express Lloyd Triestino lines (delightful though that would be!) when one may stroll along Nanking Road to Number 76, Bianchi's. The two-dollar tiffins here introduce Italian specialities into a general menu and the cuisine is distinguished.

Bianchi's savouries are famous, but it seems to the Shopper that they are particularly good when served hot at the tea in the restaurant itself. The choice in tasty titbits is wide and there are also delicious cakes. Speaking of cakes reminds one of the wedding cakes made by this firm, a joy to the eye and the palate at the same time. A well-equipped catering department manages the refreshment end of any social function very competently.

And cosmetics may now be contained in a 'tabloid wardrobe'. They can be carried in buttons and necklaces. Large metal buttons, for instance, ornamenting a walking suit may be respectively containers of powder, rouge, lipstick and perfume. And a buckle of metal or enamel can hide a neat little vanity set, or a petrol lighter. At the back of the buckle is a tiny mirror which slides into a groove.

The cosmetic necklace is evolved, says Paris, for dresses without buttons—chiefly the dance frock. A pendant is suspended from crystal beads of about an inch in length. And not only are the necessary beauty preparations to be found in these crystals, but hairpins too.

Do you smoke much and, if so, do you find that cigarettes have a way of discolouring your teeth? These suggestions may be useful. An excellent cleansing powder for the teeth is cuttle fish powder blended with precipitated chalk. Two parts of the former to one of the latter make an ideal "aid" for removing these marks.

"Smoker's throat" is another unpleasant result of too many cigarettes as many of us have learned. For this complaint a simple but effective preparation, that can be used both for a mouthwash and as a gargle, can be made from the following recipe: One and a half drachms of borax, three drachms of glycerine, and six ounces of acid infusion of roses. The borax must be dissolved in the glycerine, and, then, the solution added to the rose water.

A MAYFAIR NOTEBOOK

Spring in Windsor: Women in the Air: Three Frocks in One

BY PHILINE

London, Mar. 26.

An unusual departure from custom, by the King not paying a visit to Windsor Castle this Easter, will have one good result. The Royal Gardens, where the floral display is amongst the glories of the English Spring season, will be in the full glow of beauty when their Majesties make a belated arrival.

The Queen takes a personal interest in her garden, especially those parts clustering around the Old Keep, which have been very considerably improved of recent years. Many plants here and in other corners, are so sheltered by frowning walls and buildings that flowers are to be found in bloom when similiar blooms are only just beginning to bud in more exposed positions.

The neighbourhood of Windsor is a popular one with the Royal Family. Royal Lodge, the home of the Duke and Duchess of York, is some four miles from the Castle and near to the Prince of Wales house at Sunningdale. It is pleasantly situated and has been altered and adapted in various ways by its successive occupants, The Duchess of York's chief adaptations have been in the region of the nurseries. These are gay rooms, furnished with light, modern wood and a good deal of rose colour. The kitchen cabinet and other toys in this shade of pink, which the Queen bought at the British Industries Fair, will probably find a home here.

The Princess Royal's sons have always had gardens of their own and at Royal Lodge Princess Elizabeth will follow her cousins' example. Already she loves "growing things", and knows quite a lot about flowers.

The young women who smiled contemptiously when they heard of themselves denounced "useless, dangerous and inefficient" by Mr. Robert D. Perkins, M.P., a pilot and owner of his own aeroplane, no doubt adopted a wise attitude. But one can sympathise with those others who expressed indignation at this extraordinarily unjust criticism. The number of women pilots in England, these days, is legion and the heroic feats of many, as we all know, have been acknowledged by the whole world. In addition to the air women of international repute there are hundreds who have taken to flying as a hobby, and pilot their own Puss Moths as efficiently and unconcernedly as they drive their own cars.

At Brooklands Flying School, for instance, they are to be seen every day, when the weather is fine. They come here to snatch a few hours respite from their day's work, or a quiet interval between a round of social engagements—women of all classes and ages. And it was at this Flying School that the official of the Club paid them the following tribute: "We have taught many women and not one of them has even broken a tail skid, or behaved in the air or near the ground in such a way as to cause any male pilot to make the slightest complaint. Women definitely do not take the risks that a few young men think are part of ordinary flying..."

Lady Willoughly de Brooke who is over sixty, to mention but one of England's many scores of air women, is as keen on flying as her son, in whose company she takes most of her joy rides. Lord Willoughly de Brooke has one of the finest aerodromes in the country at his home at Woodley House in Warwickshire.

At Woodley House they do not allow rigid English traditions to interfere with their modern sense of fun. Saturday night, in the olden times, was marked down for a quiet rest beside a log fire, after a hard days run with the hounds over real jumping country. But, now, week-end guests at Woodley may be taken for an "airing" at midnight. One such occasion happened on Boat Race Night when they did a tour of Warwickshire in the moonlight by aeroplane, landing at Lord Willoughby's private aerodrome by the glare of motor car headlights. It was, I hear, a perfect night for flying and the country looked lovely through the silver haze.

They travel best who travel light, is the widely accepted advice this Easter by those who are going on a holiday. And the "tabloid wardrobe" is the thing for a few days in the country or by the sea.

What I think must be the smallest of all the wardrobes was proudly shown me by a friend, when she rather scornfully refused by offer to help her pack her bag. The major part of it was a neatly tailored dress of fine black jersey, worn with a short jacket. Removing the jacket she disclosed an afternoon sleeveless frock, and, then, pinning up this a white camelia, displayed a perfect little dinner or dance frock. Worn with a striped wool sweater this same frock again transformed itself into a most suitable indoor day dress.

In this same "wardrobe" there was a black dress with long sleeves and a smart cape which, by the simple process of tying the cape around the waist and detaching the sleeves, became a plain evening frock.

In fact, to-day, a whole string of changes can be rung on an outfit which may only consist of one tweed skirt a coat to match, a sweater or two and a silk frock picking up one of the frocks colours.

BIRTHS

COLLAR.—On April 20, 1932, at the Wellington Nursing Home, Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. COLLAR, a daughter.

GARNER.—On March 24, 1932, at "Ravenswood", Highgate Road, N.W.5, to SADIE (nee Marsden) wife of Leigh Garner of the Eastern staff of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, a son.

SMALL.—On April 24, 1932, at the Country Hospital, to Rev. and Mrs. A. E. SMALL, a son.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Awsay Strok announce the engagement of their second daughter LUBA to Mr. JOEL ROSENFELD the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Rosenfeld of Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Awsay Strok announce the engagement of their third daughter LYDIA to Mr. ROBERT MODLIN the youngest son of Mr. Marks Modlin and the late Mrs. Marks Modlin of New York, U.S.A.

PEARSON-HOUSE.—The engagement is announced of BARBARA, daughter of Capt. A. E. HOUSE, R.N. (Ret.) and Mrs. House of Alverstoke, Hampshire, England, and THOMAS CAMPBELL GILLESPIE PEARSON, son of the late George Pearson and Mrs. Pearson of Shanghai.

DEATHS

ALMEIDA—On April 24, 1932, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, ANIBAL AUGUSTO ALMEIDA, sailor of the Portugrose Cruiser Adamastor.

CHAMBERS.—On Friday, April 22, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, ROBERT EDWARD CHAMBERS, aged 62 years.

HOOD.—On Thursday, April 21, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, THERESA HOOD, aged 48 years. Dearly beloved wife of Mr. Thomas H. Hood.

MACDOUGALL.—On April 19, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, EMMA MACDOUGALL, aged 85 years.

IN MEMORIAM

LEGRAND. — Sacred to the memory of my dear friend B. LEGRAND, who entered into her rest April 21, 1930.

RICHARDS.—On April 21, 1931, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, ANNA ARABELLA, dearly loved wife of John Henry Richards and daughter of the late Captain E. O. and Mrs. Jessie Lindstrom, and mother of Arthur and Gwynnydd Richards. In loving memory.

"Victor He rose; victorious too shall rise.
They who have drunk His cup of Sacrifice".

AMAZING PERFORMANCE
AND
APPEARANCE

Power, Volume, Selectivity, Sensitivity, Beauty.... everything you want in Radio. And above all, Matchless Balanced Tone, faithful and lifelike, from the highest treble to the deepest bass.

COLUMBIA
TELE-FOCAL RADIO
SUPERHETERODYNE MODELS

Model C-34

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
77 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Telephone 10868
Branches Throughout the Far East

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

	Due Shai	
Hakozaki M.	Mar. 25	May 4
Okinapo	Mar. 25	May 5
Ranchi	April 7	May 8
Torukuni M.	April 7	May 14
Benreoch	April 9	May 10
Glenalbin	April 9	May 20
Naldera	April 15	May 22
Hakozaki M.	April 22	May 30
Bhutan	April 23	June 6

From LIVERPOOL

	Due Shai	
Diomed	Mar. 19	April 30
Hector	Mar. 25	May 3
Mentor	April 2	May 10
Idomeneus	April 9	May 16
Achilles	April 16	May 28
Aeneas	April 24	June 3

From HAMBURG

	Due Shai	
Gaelic Star	Mar. 5	April 28
Burgenland	Mar. 16	April 30
Nelcus	Mar. 23	May 4
Afrika	—	May 4
Nanking	Mar. 31	May 17
Zuiderkerk	Mar. 26	May 10
Isar	—	May 18
Sarpedon	—	May 24
Teneriffe	—	May 27
Sarpedon	April 23	June 13

From ANTWERP

	Due Shai	
Yalou	—	April 28
Zuiderkerk	Mar. 22	May 16

From ROTTERDAM

	Due Shai	
Nelcus	Mar. 25	May 4
Nanking	—	May 14
Havelland	April 2	May 22
Saale	April 9	May 22
Tamara	—	June 3

From MARSEILLES

	Due Shai	
Cressux	Mar. 25	April 29
Athos	April 8	May 13
Dartagnan	April 22	May 27

From TRIESTE

	Due Shai	
Conte Rosso	—	May 8
Himalaya	—	May 8

From PORT SAID

	Due Shai	
Yalou	—	April 28
Cressux	—	April 29
Hakozaki M.	—	May 2
Hector	—	May 3
Nelcus	—	May 4
Afrika	—	May 4
Glenapo	—	May 5
Ranchi	—	May 8
Conte Rosso	—	May 8
Himalaya	—	May 8
Mentor	—	May 12
Athos	—	May 13
Nanking	—	May 14
Terukuni M.	—	May 14
Zuiderkerk	April 15	May 6
Isar	—	May 18
Idomeneus	—	May 19
Glenalbin	—	May 20
Naldera	—	May 22
Saale	—	May 22
Havelland	April 18	May 22

From MELBOURNE

	Due Shai	
Tanda	April 2	May 6

From COLOMBO

	Due Shai	
Burgenland	April 10	April 30

From SOERABAIA

	Due Shai	
Tjisondari	April 14	May 3
Tjisalak	April 28	May 17

From BATAVIA

	Due Shai	
Tjinegara	April 27	May 7

From BALIKPAPAN

	Due Shai	
Tjilliwung	April 25	May 18

From SINGAPORE

	Due Shai	
Gaelic Star	—	April 28
Kidderpore	April 18	April 28
Burgenland	April 16	April 30
Bengalore	April 26	May 4
Ranchi	April 30	May 8

From HONGKONG

	Due Shai	
Hoian M.	—	April 28
Yalou	—	April 28
Cressux	—	April 29
Kidderpore	April 25	April 29
Diomed	—	April 30

From MANILA

	Due Shai	
P. Jackson	April 23	April 26
P. Taft	April 27	May 2

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

	Due Shai	
S. Palm	—	April 28
P. McKinley	Mar. 17	April 29
P. Monroe	Mar. 24	May 3
Ch. Prince	—	May 9
P. Grant	Mar. 24	May 23
Resolute	Mar. 25	May 14
S. Teak	—	May 18
P. Van Buren	April 7	May 23
P. Lincoln	April 14	May 27
P. Garfield	April 21	June 8
Phemius	April 23	June 12
St. Engineer	—	June 15

From NEW ORLEANS

	Due Shai	
Fernhill	—	May 5
Fernglen	—	May 16
Siestad	—	May 18

From SAN FRANCISCO

	Due Shai	
P. McKinley	April 8	April 29
O. Sun	—	April 30
Shinyo M.	April 9	May 1
P. Monroe	April 15	May 9
Chichibu	April 21	May 11
P. Grant	April 22	May 13
Nansemville	—	May 14

From VANCOUVER

	Due Shai	
E. of Asia	April 23	May 6

From SEATTLE

	Due Shai	
Hikawa M.	April 8	April 27
P. Jefferson	April 16	May 3

From KOBE

	Due Shai	
Hikawa M.	—	April 27
S. Palm	—	April 28
P. McKinley	—	April 29

From NAGASAKI

	Due Shai	
Shanghai M.	April 27	April 29

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per R.D.S. President Cleveland, Apr. 18. From Hongkong. Mr. A. Belbin, Mr. T. Black, Mr. H. Boysen, Mr. T. R. Chassels, Mr. C. W. Cumming, Mrs. Tatiana Elder, Mr. E. C. Ford, Mr. V. Fumagalli, Mr. R. M. Furguson, Mrs. Mouy Gasser, Mrs. Kathryn Gerow, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Hagen, Mr. D. H. Hiekok, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Ledesma, Mr. W. F. List, Mrs. J. Morecki, Mrs. F. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pyeatt, Mr. G. M. Scovill, Mr. H. Mart Smith, Mr. D. L. Strellets, Miss M. Stevenson, Mr. H. Stirk, Mr. Samuel Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Wallace, Miss Ruth Atkins, Mrs. Z. I. Adair, Mr. R. A. Baker, Master Russell Baker, Miss M. Baptista, Mrs. Florence Bennet, Mrs. Imogene Cahill, Mrs. E. Cardani, Master James Cardani, Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs. D. J. Crogun, Miss Mary Crogun, Mrs. F. D. Cremer, Mrs. V. H. Croxton, Mrs. J. B. Daugherty, Miss Julia Daugherty, Miss Mary Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Henry George, Mrs. E. S. Gibson, Mrs. J. E. Hagan, Miss Florence Hagan, Miss Mary Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. Tam Hedaya, Master F. Hedaya, Mrs. Marie Howard, Mrs. E. R. Kellerman, Miss Jeanne Kellerman, Mrs. Coy Lidie, Mr. Gerimo Lopez, Mrs. M. O. McKenna, Mrs. G. Munteanu, Miss Desiree Munteanu, Miss Ileana Munteanu, Mrs. J. E. Murphy, Miss Patricia Murphy, Mrs. Verna M. Norris, Mrs. M. S. S. Remedies, Miss M. Rito, Mrs. E. W. Ruth, Mrs. W. F. Sappington, Mrs. F. J. Silvernail, Master Chester Silvernail, Master Thoma Silvernail, Mrs. G. E. Steinmeyer, Miss Barbara Steinmeyer, Mrs. J. G. Stevens, Mrs. E. D. Sullivan, Mr. Tabmasa, Mr. Arthur Tye, Mrs. A. J. Waller, Master E. Waller, Master L. Waller, Master F. Waller, Master E. Waller, Miss B. Waller, Master R. Waller, Mrs. F. W. Wright, Miss Mary Wright, Master Homer Wright.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Apr. 24. From Hongkong. Mr. P. S. Beduin, Mr. A. S. Clarke, Mrs. T. E. Flaherty, Miss G. M. Flaherty, Mrs. E. Kutz, Mrs. C. Q. and Miss Marson, Mr. G. San Juan, Mr. P. Biguzzi, Mr. G. G. Bradford, Mr. M. M. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Crowe, Capt. D. R. M. Cameron, Mr. E. B. Cornell, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Deane, Mrs. and Miss V. Ellis, Mlle. V. Heimann, Mrs. M. N. and Miss Menocal, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hackman, Maj. Gen. J. W. Sandilends, Mr. R. Vazelle, Mr. W. H. Young-Blood, Mr. A. P. Kirsop, Miss G. A. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Axelrood, Mrs. C. and Mstr. Burkholter, Mrs. A. D. Davis, Mr. R. M. Davis, Lt. Col. C. S. Graybeal, Mrs. Graybeal, Mrs. D. Gibbon, Lt. and Mrs. A. N. Hickey, Mrs. G. Klein, Master J. A. Klein, Mr. J. A. Lynch, Mr. J. Lynch, Mrs. H. R. and Miss Loomis, Mrs. V. P. Marchant, Miss M. and Mstr. V. Marchant, Mrs. F. V. Parkinson, Mrs. J. S. Phillips, Mrs. N. V. and Mstr. Rottler, Mrs. E. Vaughan, Lt. and Mrs. W. W. Wanamaker, Mrs. N. G. and Miss West, Mrs. P. C. Wirtz, Mrs. M. R. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. L. Zuppann, Mrs. J. W. Mstr. Smyly, Mrs. T. F. Donohue, Mrs. I. B. Monaghan, Mrs. W. C. and Mstr. Kidinger,

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, Apr. 25. From Japan. Mr. G. R. Shaw, Mr. Thos. A. Sullivan, Mr. W. V. Svegi, Mrs. Pamintuan, Miss O. C. Pamintuan, Mr. J. G. Jensen.

Per R.D.S. President Pierce, Apr. 25. From Los Angeles, etc. Mr. Heinrich Dietsch, Mrs. Grace B. C. Durrell, Mrs. Ley B. Ferguson, Mrs. Marian R. F. French, Lt. Arthur L. Maher U.S.N., Mrs. Hazel H. Ramsay, Miss Jane Ramsay, Mrs. Lester Williams, Mr. Charles Winterle.

Per P. & O. S. Chitral, Apr. 25. From London. Miss E. Abercrombie, Miss E. Binks, Mr. H. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cassels, Miss L. Roberts, Rev. and Mrs. Dart, Mr. W. C. Foster, Mr. J. W. Foster, Mr. G. A. Hardcastle, Mrs. Grant Jones, Capt. G. Russell, Mr. J. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tanner, Mr. E. G. Ahern, Mr. G. W. McCartney, Mr. A. Hughes, Mr. J. C. Jenkins, Rev. and Mrs. F. Pott, Mrs. V. Meager, Rev. H. A. Emmott, Miss M. Peckham, Mr. D. Body. **From Marseilles.** Mr. J. N. Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rasmussen, Mr. G. S. Hankinson, Mr. J. Zwick, Miss C. Roch.

INWARD MAILS

Due Shanghai

FROM EUROPE VIA U.S.S.R.:—
Per D.K.K.S. Daisen Maru .....Apr. 27

FROM EUROPE:—
Per D.F.S. Diomed .....Apr. 30

FROM U.S.A.:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Hikawa Maru .....Apr. 27

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE, U.S.S.R., AND KOREA:—
Per D.K.K.S. Chosbun Maru .....Apr. 28

FOR EUROPE, VIA SUEZ:—
Per P. & O. S. Alipore .....Apr. 29

FOR JAPAN VIA PORTS:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru ....Apr. 30

FOR U.S.A., VIA PORTS:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson .....Apr. 28

From Penang. Mr. J. McGregor, Mr. N. C. McGregor. **From Singapore.** Miss L. Bridger. **From Hongkong.** Mrs. R. G. Dakin, Col. and Mrs. F. Larmour, Mrs. N. Leslie, Mrs. Rennie, Mr. J. J. Palmer, Mr. E. E. Wilkinson, Mr. E. G. Renton, Mr. H. C. Pullen. Miss B. Pullen, Mr. J. E. Moss, Mr. P. W. Clayton.

OUTWARD

Per R.D.S. President Cleveland, Apr. 18.—For Kobe.—Miss V. H. Smith, Mr. P. Loeblein.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. R. B. Preston, Mrs. C. W. Smith, Mrs. V. F. Grant, Mr. J. H. Green.—**For Settle.**—Mrs. C. M. Alvord, Miss A. Alvord, Miss N. Alvord, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Laftin, Mrs. P. L. Gillett, Mr. H. Geo. Gould, Mr. Paul S. Crawley, Mr. A. McDonald, Mrs. Homer W. Brooke, Master Wesley Brooke, Master George Brooke.—**For Kobe.**—Mr. E. W. Luecock.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. J. H. Turner.

Per P. & O. S. Rawalpindi, Apr. 19.—For London, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Adams, Miss Adams, Miss J. Adamovich, Sister Aimee, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Barling, Mr. M. W. Budd, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Boyde, Mr. W. A. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Byrd, Mrs. D. Brockelbank, Mrs. S. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Brockhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. R. H. Cholmondley, Miss D. V. Coombs, Mr. Crowde, Miss H. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carrard, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Collett, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davison, Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Dye, Mr. R. N. Elliot, Mr. A. H. Esmaljee, Mr. H. A. Fitzpatrick, Mr. S. Faberlan, Mrs. R. F. Griffin, Mrs. E. L. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hay, Mrs. M. Jennings, Mrs. E. Jenkin, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Kench, Mrs. J. Kench, Mrs. L. Kennedy, Mr. C. S. Kemp, Mr. A. C. H. Lay, Mrs. W. P. Lambe, Mrs. W. S. Lambert, Mr. J. W. Mackay, Mrs. T. W. Mitchell, Mrs. F. Mitchell, Mr. E. R. Negra, Mrs. A. MacIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. L. McCandless, Brig.-Gen. E. B. MacNaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Mackenzie, Mr. J. J. Martin, Sister Martin, Sister Mary, Rev. (Capt.) M. McLeod, M.A.R.A., Ch. P., Mrs. McLeod, Miss Jackman), Mr. K. S. Mackenzie, Mr. N. Narsingam, Miss M. E. Neville, Mr. R. M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pearson, Mr. J. H. P. Perry, Maj. and Mrs. T. A. Peddie, Mr. T. Pantuso, Mr. A. S. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Miss D. A. Roberts, Mrs. W. M. Reeves, Mr. H. C. Rowson, Mrs. F. A. Rozario, Capt. F. Sudell, R.N.R., Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sutherland, Mr. F. G. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Smith, Mrs. Stableford, Mrs. X. B. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smedley, Mrs. F. Tocher, Mr. R. V. Thomas, Miss E. E. Taylor, Mr. J. H. Vallis, Mr. J. C. Wynnes.

Per str. Soiyang, Apr. 20.—For Hongkong.—Mr. W. M. Awad.

Per R.D.S. President Taft, Apr. 20.—For Hongkong.—Mr. O. L. Dawson, Mr. E. D. McKay, Mr. J. Castelli, Mr. N. G. Beale, Mr. E. M. Gran, Mr. C. D. Penny, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman, Miss Elizabeth J. Sherman, Miss Elizabeth Sherman, Miss J. Ferrari, Mr. A. Kent, Mrs. Don Burdick, Mrs. L. Adamek.—For Manila.—Miss M. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Painter, Mrs. Florence L. Thunquest.—For Naples.—Mr. Louis F. Silvestro.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, Apr. 22.—For Japan.—Mr. J. Morton, Mr. H. B. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Brand, Mrs. C. H. Falcott, Mrs. M. R. Cheney, Mr. Owen MacPolin.

Per str. Suaning, Apr. 22.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Allerton, Mr. D. D. Dryden, Mr. M. M. Murray.

Per M.M.S. Georges Philippar, Apr. 22.—For Marseilles.—Mr. A. Londres, Mr. and Mrs. Manhes, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. M. Muirhead, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Philippot, Mr. and Mrs. R. Monseran, Mr. L. Basset, Mr. Attang, Mrs. L. Valentin, Mrs. C. Ancel, Mr. and Mrs. Lang Willar, Mr. and Mrs. Lang Willar, Mr. and Mrs. R. Limange, Mrs. Valentin, Miss Valentin, Mr. Fauler, Mr. and Mrs. Geny, Mr. and Mrs. L. Reconnu, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Eymard, Mr. E. Gallard, Sister Simplicie, Mr. and Mrs. Gallizardini, Mrs. A. Proney, Mr. and Mrs. Thorp, Mr. Guyomard, Mr. G. Gracheff, Mr. G. Anufrieff, Mrs. G. S. Eletsky, Mr. F. Pioli, M. M. L. Larocha, S. Stephani, M. M. V. Le Pichon, C. Terrier, Courteille, M. Ecale, Jan. Fournier, Hamon, Geasdour, Wendling, Thomas, Le Meur, Le Guen, Catelain, Coetghebeur, Tanneau, Vingtrois, Le Cozannet, Faucon, Alexandre, Saout, Jacq, Drezen, Le Chevert, Le Corre, Allebes, Quera, Hellas, Hamel, Normand, Jolivet, Guillermic, Datcharry, Hootenger, Regnier, Merilon, Clerambourg, Mr. Jan T. Visser, Mr. I. E. Eletsky, Mr. Th. Georgakopoulos, M. M. Laubenheimer, R. Lassaigne, L. Girard, E. Douhaud, J. Barre, J. Boisson, E. Schultz, J. Quillou, A. Bohard, J. Acquavivre, Lirzin, Larzilliere L. Giolez, H. Gonsduff, J. Rio, J. Riou, A. Beguin, A. Stefani, G. Ponven, J. Antoni, C. Krels, J. Desideri, R. Lacoma, R. Piantier, L. Marie, P. Pesquer, J. Le Call, H. Cornu, A. Scipion, G. Sempere, O. Carlo, R. Dupouy, F. Puchot.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. Takejiro Mandai. Mr. R. Strobel, Mr. F. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. Verriere.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. John Rodd Moffett, Pr. T. Y. Sze, Mr. R. P. Winkler, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Jenson, Misses E. T. Bush, E. F. Stair, D. R. Trefren, M. King, D. R. Layfield, J. Stevenson.

Per str. Kwangtung, Apr. 24.—For Hongkong.—Messrs. H. C. Lubeck, C. G. Lubeck, Randle.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Apr. 24.—For Vic. & Van.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barrow, Miss M. D. Barrow, Mstr. G. E. F. Barrow, Mrs. P. E. Dickinson, Miss Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Greene, Master E. Greene, Miss K. C. Greene, Mr. W. F. List, Mrs. W. F. McKenzie, Mr. A. G. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Allen, Miss G. M. Allen, Miss E. F. Baumgartner, Mr. H. R. Wakeford Cox.

Per str. Szechuen, Apr. 24.—For Talngtao.—Mr. Brock, Mrs. Crouch,

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Alt'nd Therm	Wind Direction	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Apr. 15	30.88	60.3	N W	2	61.0	52.2	70.7	49.8	B.
" 16	30.17	60.3	S S E	3	61.2	52.2	68.0	50.5	C.
" 17	30.07	60.6	S S E	4	62.4	55.0	67.5	51.8	R.
" 18	30.17	60.8	W	2	63.3	53.0	74.5	46.2	B.
" 19	30.04	61.0	S S W	4	69.1	56.7	83.5	49.1	B.
" 20	30.22	62.5	E S E	2	62.6	58.4	70.0	52.5	R.
" 21	30.16	61.9	N E	3	61.7	52.2	70.0	47.9	B. C.

EXPLANATION

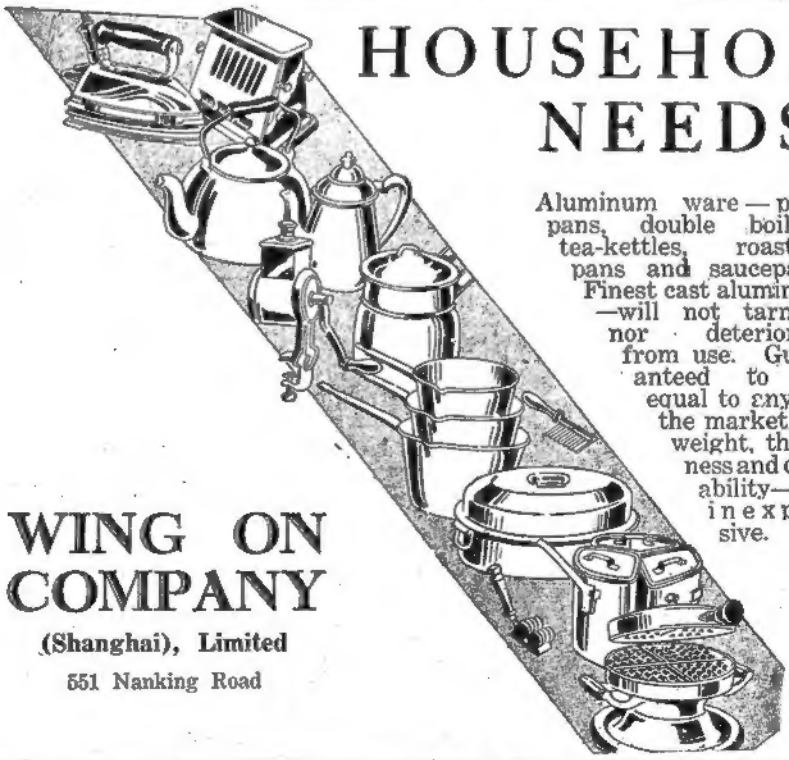
B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (haze) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1932	Minimum Temperature 1931	Maximum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1931	Rainfall 1932	Rainfall 1931
Apr. 15	51.0 F.	54.0 F.	73.5 F.	70.5 F.	Nil	Nil
" 16	52.5	53.0	67.0	72.0	Nil	Nil
" 17	54.0	51.0	67.5	60.0	Nil	Nil
" 18	51.0	51.0	73.0	69.0	Nil	Nil
" 19	53.5	48.5	82.5	55.5	Nil	0.12-in.
" 20	54.5	52.0	76.5	58.0	Nil	0.20 "
" 21	51.5	54.0	69.0	65.0	Nil	0.35 "

HOUSEWARES



HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Aluminum ware — pots, pans, double boilers, tea-kettles, roasting pans and saucepans. Finest cast aluminum —will not tarnish, nor deteriorate from use. Guaranteed to be equal to any on the market for weight, thickness and durability—yet inexpensive.

WING ON COMPANY

(Shanghai), Limited

551 Nanking Road

Printed and Published for the Proprietors of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD., *at the office of the Company, North-China Building, Shanghai, China*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.